Reg. No. L.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. [Price, 2 as. 6 p.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Public Department	209
Judicial Department	211
Marine Department	213
Financial Department	214
Legislative Department	215
Revenue Department	215
Public Works Department	217
List of Papers placed at the disposal of the Press.	218

Supplement—
Notification issuing revised rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (Tamil), (Telugu) and (Canarese)
Notification amending rule 16 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules (Hindustani).

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 78.—Mr. Atul Chunder Dutt, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for eight months with effect from the 2nd February 1911, under articles 260, 253 and 308 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 79.—Major Thomas Howard Foulkes, I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough to Europe without medical certificate for one year with effect from the 1st May 1911 or such later date as he may avail himself of it under articles 260, 253 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 80.—Mr. Robert Morris, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for one year from or after the 1st April 1911 under articles 260, 253 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 81.—Mr. J. G. Burn, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for six months.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, February 8, 1911.

No. 82.—Mr. Arthur Edgington, I.C.S., Acting District and Sessions Judge, is transferred from the North Malabar to the South Malabar district.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1911.

No. 83.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments *viz* Mr. F. Noyce, I.C.S., granted leave :—

Mr. John Tudor Gwynn, I.C.S., to be Assistant-collector and Magistrate but to act as Under Secretary to Government.

Mr. Henry Reginald Pate, I.C.S., to be Special Settlement Officer, Tinnevelly and Ramnad, and Special Assistant to the Collectors of those districts.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1911.

No. 84.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Civil Service during the month of January 1911, are notified :—

With effect from the 3rd January 1911.

Mr. John William Hughes to act as District and Sessions Judge, Third Grade.
Mr. Julius James Cotton to act as District and Sessions Judge, Third Grade.
Mr. David Grierson Weller to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Frederick William Rowntree Robertson to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Archibald Craigmile Duff to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 9th January 1911.

Mr. Frederick William Rowntree Robertson to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Maurice Gaskell Sykes to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 11th January 1911.

Mr. Archibald Craigmile Duff to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 20th January 1911.

Mr. Charles Alexander Innes to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Rajapayya Narayana Aiyar to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Frederick William Rowntree Robertson to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.
Messrs John Wharton Glasson and Robert Florian Bernard Lechmere Guppy to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 30th January 1911.

Mr. Robert Frederick Austin to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Rajapayya Narayana Aiyar to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. John Wharton Glasson to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 31st January 1911.

Mr. Frederick William Rowntree Robertson to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Robert Florian Bernard Lechmere Guppy to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1911.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS

No. 85.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India :—

(1) Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Maling Wynch for eight and a half months from the 8th February 1911, or date of departure.
(2) Major Walter Donald Smith for six months from the 19th April 1911 or date of departure.
(3) Lieutenant Wilfred Fraser Smith for seven months from the 10th March 1911 or date of departure.
(4) Lieutenant Gerald Sebastian White for six months from the 20th March 1911 or date of departure.
(5) Lieutenant William Alexander Gascoigne Lynde for seven months from the 25th March 1911 or date of departure.

No. 86.—Captain Harold Greenwood Ogden, leave out of India for seven months from the 1st April 1911 or date of departure.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

MALABAR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

No. 87.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Christie, Commandant, leave in India for two months from the 10th January 1911 or date of departure.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1911.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

No. 88.—Captain Archibald Young Gippa Campbell and Second Lieutenant Richard Percival White, from Madras Volunteer Guards (Mounted Company) to Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, dated 1st January 1911.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

Fort St. George, February 9, 1911.

No. 89.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to Velagaleti Devasahayam of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Chirala in the taluk of Bapatla in the district of Guntur, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 110.—Mr. Herbert Douglas Robertson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, privilege leave for six weeks from or after the 9th March 1911, under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 111.—Mr. Dashwood Squire, Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, privilege leave for one month from the 30th January 1911 under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 112.—Mr. Herbert Lewis Swayne Lyndale furlough for one year in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in notification Nos. 1 and 92, published on pages 4 and 152 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 3rd and 31st January 1911, respectively, under articles 264 and 335 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1911.

No. 113.—Mr. Oliver Ethelbert Windle, Principal, Central Recruits' School, Vellore, to act as Superintendent of Police, North Malabar.

No. 114.—Mr. Frederick Sayers, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly, to be Principal, Central Recruits' School, Vellore.

POSTINGS OF SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Fort St. George, February 8, 1911.

No. 115.—M.R.Ry. Tanjore Swami Aiyar Avargal is posted to Ellore, Kistna district.

No. 116.—M.R.Ry. Alampundi S. Balasubramani Aiyar Avargal is posted to Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.

No. 117.—M.R.Ry. Thiruvengadath Ayyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal is posted to Tuticorin, Tinnevelly district.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

No. 118.—The following promotions and reversions in the Police Department during the month of December 1910 are notified:—

With effect from 4th December 1910.

Mr. Edward Thomas Howard Stevenson to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Samuel Fisher Chatham to revert as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Edward Burton Lovelock to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 6th December 1910.

Mr George William Deane to revert as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr Harold Ernest Williams to revert as Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 15th December 1910.

Mr. Frederick Arundel Dane to revert as Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Charles Brent Neville Pelly to revert as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Edward Thomas Howard Stevenson to revert as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Dashwood Squire to revert as Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 24th December 1910

Mr Percy Beart Thomas to act as Deputy Inspector-General, First Grade
Mr. Frederick Arundel Dane to act as Superintendent, First Grade.
Mr. Charles Brent Neville Pelly to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Edward Thomas Howard Stevenson to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Dashwood Squire to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1911.

No. 119.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Tanjore Akilandam Aiyar Ganapathi Aiyar Avargal to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Tanjore in the district of Tanjore, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 205, dated the 23rd May 1888, and in notification No 335, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st September 1891, as amended by notification No. 79, dated 25th February 1898.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1911.

No. 120.—Under section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act (III of 1873), as amended by section 6, clause (*b*) of Act XXI of 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Sitarama Aiyar Kothandarama Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Munsif of Tiruvallur, Chingleput district, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction, up to the amount of Rs. 200.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the above District Munsif only so long as he continues to preside over the said Court.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

No. 121.—Under section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act (III of 1873), as amended by section 6, clause (*b*) of Act XXI of 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.R.Ry Salem Ragunatha Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Munsif of Tiruppur, Coimbatore district, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction, up to the amount of Rs. 200.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the above District Munsif only so long as he continues to preside over the said Court.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

No. 122.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562.—

M.R.Ry. Manai Venkoba Rao, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Tiruttani, in the district of North Arcot.

M.R.Ry. Pudi Venkatavaradachariyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Perumallur, in the district of North Arcot.

No. 123.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Arthur Edgington, Sessions Judge of South Malabar, is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

No 124.—Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Arthur Edgington, District Judge of South Malabar.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1911.

No. 125.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Masulipatam conferred on Mr Solomon Leighton who has resigned his appointment

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

No. 126.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate of the Third class for the union of Nathem, Melur taluk, Madura district, conferred on M.R.Ry. Chayyur Siddhulu Naidu, Sub-Registrar, who has been transferred from the station.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1911.

No. 127.—Whereas a series of Telugu leaflets appearing under the heading "Young India (Navessa Hindustan)" contains matter which in the opinion of the Governor in Council has a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government, and is therefore of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the said Act that all issues of the said series of leaflets are forfeited to His Majesty.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1911.

No. 128.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st March 1911, the registration sub-district of Sivakodu in the district of Godavari, be designated as the registration sub-district of Razole.

Fort St. George, February 8, 1911.

No. 129.—Under the provisions of section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 15th February 1911, the Gudur sub-division of the Nellore district and the sub-divisions of Chingleput, Tiruvallur and Saidapet in the Chingleput district shall be reconstituted as follows :—

District.	Name of sub-division.	Area comprised.
Nellore ..	Gudur ..	The revenue taluk of Gudur, the revenue taluk of Rapur, the Zamindari division of Venkatagiri and the Zamindari division of Polur as enlarged in Notification No. 28, Revenue, dated the 12th January 1911, published on page 108 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 17th *idem*.
Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	The revenue taluk of Madurantakam, the revenue taluk of Conjeeveram as reduced in Notifications Nos. 31, 32 and 33, Revenue, dated the 12th January 1911, published on pages 110 and 111 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 17th *idem*, and the revenue taluk of Chingleput.
Chingleput ..	Tiruvallur ..	The revenue taluk of Tiruvallur as reduced in Notifications Nos. 28 and 30, Revenue, dated the 12th January 1911, published on pages 108 to 110 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 17th *idem*, and enlarged in Notification No. 31 above referred to, and the revenue taluk of Ponneri as enlarged in Notification No. 30 above referred to.
Chingleput ..	Saidapet ..	The revenue taluk of Saidapet as enlarged in Notifications Nos. 32 and 33 referred to above.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1911.

No. 9.—The following rule will be substituted for No. 4 of the rules regulating the appointment and allowances, behaviour and punishment of harbour masters attached to the Port of Madras published at page 791 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th September 1908 :—

ALLOWANCES.

A.—Absentee Allowances.

4. The following absentee allowances shall be paid :—
On casual leave—Full pay of appointment and allowances.
On privilege leave—Full pay of appointment.
On general leave—Half pay of appointment.
On sick leave—Half pay of appointment.
On combined leave—Full pay for the period of privilege leave and half pay for the period of general leave.

No. 10.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following amendment to rule (*g*) of the rules to regulate the landing and shipment of explosives in the Port of Madras, notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 6th April 1909 :—

For the last sentence of rule (*g*) *substitute* the words—

"Not more than four boats may unload at either place simultaneously."

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St George, February 16, 1911.

No. 5.— Statement of Provisional Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for November 1910.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1910-1911, compared with Budget proportions given in column 5.	EXPENDITURE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1910-1911, compared with proportionate revised grant given in column 11.
	Nov. 1910.	April 1910 to Nov. 1910.	Budget proportions.	Budget estimate, 1910-1911.	Nov. 1909.	April 1909 to Nov. 1909.			Nov. 1910.	April 1910 to Nov. 1910.	Proportionate revised grant.	Budget estimate, 1910-1911.	Nov. 1909.	April 1909 to Nov. 1909.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
I.—Land Revenue ..	1,44,149	70,85,826	70,36,000	3,13,62,000	1,42,112	69,82,529	+ 21,826	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	22,196	7,15,650	1,01,000	1,82,000	12,473	98,716	+ 16,934
IV.—Stamps	6,28,316	29,65,200	29,21,000	59,86,000	6,64,775	37,22,502	+ 42,700	3. Land Revenue	11,241	1,34,256	1,52,000	2,71,000	10,228	1,63,979	+ 2,280
V.—Excise	9,11,395	85,55,895	86,02,000	1,40,50,000	9,26,419	89,44,248	— 36,105	6. Stamps	11,821	82,077	97,000	2,10,000	11,484	93,852	— 4,022
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ..	2,22,581	6,36,894	8,28,000	10,00,000	2,09,388	9,47,850	+ 8,544	7. Excise	72,929	6,05,057	6,15,000	6,44,000	74,146	5,87,259	+ 9,938
IX.—Forest	1,28,023	12,84,608	12,99,000	21,20,000	1,41,262	13,44,287	— 14,492	10. Assessed Taxes	8,532	12,032	11,000	18,000	1,761	12,161	+ 1,032
X.—Registration	1,47,888	13,17,788	13,87,000	20,15,000	1,46,980	13,95,392	— 9,214	11. Forest	1,23,048	8,83,036	10,13,000	17,40,000	1,26,884	8,78,480	— 30,456
XII.—Interest	5,147	3,41,941	3,41,000	6,82,000	2,905	3,19,188	— 2,059	12. Registration	1,04,077	7,97,811	8,66,000	12,30,000	99,817	7,70,274	— 3,380
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,03,778	3,85,665	5,00,000	8,20,000	92,836	3,21,046	+ 64,619	13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	..	8,18,000	..	..	..
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails ..	37,420	3,18,781	2,55,000	6,30,000	30,982	2,41,653	+ 28,703	16. General Administration ..	87,797	6,17,237	6,51,000	12,39,000	1,07,658	8,08,108	— 33,763
XVII.—Police	35,198	2,05,996	2,10,000	4,67,000	39,030	2,26,690	— 4,694	16-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ..	5,81,902	38,94,570	38,87,000	66,98,000	4,89,093	37,13,696	+ 7,870
XIX.—Education	8,779	1,30,744	1,20,000	1,98,000	5,087	1,14,410	+ 16,744	16-B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,03,837	9,46,087	8,46,000	13,81,000	1,03,471	9,85,528	— 7,913
XX.—Medical	7,136	1,01,497	80,000	1,16,000	5,713	97,492	+ 11,497	20. Police	7,85,195	53,87,893	53,21,000	82,00,000	5,32,596	48,47,886	+ 66,008
XXI.—Scientific, etc., Departments.	42,107	8,04,808	3,19,000	6,39,000	66,876	2,91,810	— 6,436	21. Ports and Pilotage	1,302	10,611	8,000	16,000	712	7,100	+ 1,511
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	6,602	65,560	92,000	78,000	5,368	38,760	+ 6,800	24. Medical	3,20,984	27,63,998	27,62,000	41,12,000	3,24,565	25,83,143	+ 1,705
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	7,047	56,562	48,000	1,08,000	6,312	47,439	+ 8,852	25. Political	1,61,381	20,94,901	18,20,000	25,31,000	1,63,818	18,14,778	+ 25,083
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	4,348	1,41,418	1,32,000	2,28,000	15,803	1,33,456	— 10,462	26. Scientific, etc., Departments ..	8,810	62,240	63,000	94,000	7,951	58,592	+ 754
XXIX.—Major Works—Direct Receipts ..	7,306	1,05,728	1,27,126	2,24,000	5,897	1,09,122	— 26,307	28. Superannuations	1,28,522	9,47,863	9,46,000	16,30,000	95,221	8,93,801	+ 11,962
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—Civil Officers ..	837	7,006	9,000	16,000	262	10,881	— 1,388	29. Stationery and Printing	2,09,403	16,66,745	16,83,000	25,04,000	1,84,825	16,02,824	+ 6,745
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Officers.	28,881	1,20,022	1,16,753	1,80,000	16,825	1,43,168	+ 7,269	30. Miscellaneous	62,913	3,69,698	3,87,000	14,16,000	84,236	8,36,815	— 17,402
XXXI.—Civil Works—Civil Officers.	— 385	6,880	4,000	8,000	362	8,522	— 140	35. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	28,312	2,43,403	3,24,000	4,13,000	10,071	2,80,289	— 80,589
XXXI.—Civil Works—Public Works Officers.	15,167	1,28,322	1,17,696	2,10,000	10,928	1,38,206	+ 20,066	41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure ..	..	..	..	8,50,000	..	..	..
								42-A. Irrigation, Major Works—Interest on Debt. ..	..	..	..	8,000	..	..	..
									..	..	..	14,01,000	..	..	..
								42-B. Irrigation, Major Works—Working Expenses ..	87,800	7,17,734	7,00,997	11,27,000	78,428	7,20,208	+ 61,727
								43-A. Minor Works and Navigation—Civil Officers.	27,389	2,80,210	2,58,000	7,00,000	25,844	2,86,391	+ 818
								43-B. Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Officers ..	1,22,257	10,16,153	10,27,873	25,64,000	2,07,092	20,75,546	—1,13,529
								45-A. Civil Works—Civil Officers ..	2,67,211	27,21,483	27,30,000	28,77,000	3,739	14,83,434	+ 1,483
								45-B. Civil Works—Public Works Officers.	5,64,385	33,00,510	37,16,103	60,61,000	3,93,156	32,77,520	—4,16,583
Total, Revenue ..	24,02,890	2,65,13,056	2,69,80,823	5,13,04,000	24,10,011	2,63,46,946	+ 1,66,291	Total, Expenditure ..	27,01,837	3,73,80,033	3,76,19,778	6,32,21,000	32,65,186	3,53,62,859	—5,39,841

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Fort St. George, December 19, 1910.

No. 97.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras, at 12 noon on Tuesday the 21st day of February 1911.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to the Council.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1911.

In sub-clause (3) of clause 14 of the Madras Hackney Carriages Bill, No 9 of 1911, published in an extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 6th February 1911, *for* the word and figure "clause 9" at the end of the first paragraph *read* "section 11".

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

No 76.—In lieu of the one month's privilege leave already granted to him, M R.Ry. M Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Acting Deputy Collector, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough for six months with effect from the date of his relief at Vizagapatam, under articles 280, 283 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 77.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, M R Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Arumukham Pillai Avargal, Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade, is granted extension of privilege leave for twenty-four days

APPOINTMENT.

No 78.—The following appointment in the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department is ordered —

Saiyid Azim Sahib is appointed as a Probationary Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1911.

No. 79.—The following posting of a Deputy Collector is ordered —

M.R.Ry. Kaneth Kunhiraman Avargal, on relief at Coondapor, to General duty, Malabar.

ERRATA

Fort St. George, February 8, 1911.

In the notification published on page 1897 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th December 1910, for the acquisition of land required for the extension of village-site at Muddapuram Tanuku taluk, Kistna district, *for* "S. No 129 B" *read* "S No. 129-3".

A BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government

Fort St. George, February 7, 1911.

In the list of villages published in notification No. 373, dated 7th July 1910, on page 798, Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 12th July 1910—

From Nandyal Taluk.

For "71. Bugganapally" *read* "71. Bugganapally 1st bit".

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St George, February 10, 1911.

No. 80.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the survey of all the streets and roads lying in the Government villages included in the union of Butchireddipalem, Kovur taluk, Nellore district

A BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government

Fort St. George, January 31, 1911.

No. 81.—The following notifications are published in supersession of the notifications Nos. 479 and 481 published at pages 1048—1049 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th September 1910.—

With effect from the 15th November 1910 the following villages of the taluks mentioned against them in the district of Coimbatore will cease to form part of those taluks and will be formed into a new taluk in the district of Coimbatore to be called the Avanashi taluk with head-quarters at Avanashi:—

Coimbatore Taluk.

Katampundi.
Tirumarayapalaiyam.
Baichchanampalaiyam.
Molatturai.
Sirumugai.
Balipalaiyam.
Odanturai.
Soramapalaiyam.
Sannamalai.
Alatti.
Kariyampalaiyam.
Chickadasampalaiyam.
Edaiyarpalaiyam (S. No. 39).
Alankombu.
Jadayampalaiyam.
Doddabavi.
Vadaponmudi.
Ramampalaiyam.
Elagumpalaiyam.
Sennampalaiyam.
Ballepalaiyam.
Tenponmudi.
Mottepalaiyam.
Tarampalaiyam.
Mongampalaiyam.
Kurumbapalaiyam (S. No. 69)
Belladi.
Nellitorai.
Sandappatti.
Dasanur.
Kempanpalaiyam.
Takkampatti.
Nanjaiyampalaiyam.
Devarayapuram.
Giddampalaiyam.
Kottuvirampalaiyam.
Kandiyur.
Kemmarampalaiyam.
Kalhippatti.
Panappalaiyam.
Osur.
Tolampalaiyam.
Tennankombu
Gopanari.

Silliyar.
Kalampalaiyam (S. No. 68).
Mottampatti.
Kanavaypalaiyam (S. No. 90).
Marudur.
Kampanor.
Pongampalaiyam.
Timmampalaiyam.
Karamadai.
Madesaparam.
Mangalakkarai.
Karumudai Settipalaiyam Chickarampalaiyam.
Vadavalli (S. No 99).
Kullanur.
Senniverampalaiyam.
Kallipalaiyam (S. No. 103).
Kannarpalaiyam.
Sinnakkalippatti.
Rangampalaiyam.
Kallakkarai.
Devakkarai.
Malayanur.
Illuppanattam.
Elichchikkarai.
Obilipatti.
Poddikkattai.
Modur.
Irumborai.
Ittadipalaiyam.
Sajjalatti.
Kondaipalaiyam (S. No. 253).
Kaliyampalaiyam
Madukarai
Kavondanpalaiyam (S. No. 17).
Rangasamudram.
Ambodi.
Karukkupalaiyam.
Alapalaiyam.
Kanuvakkarai.

Ikkarai Sangappalli.
Akkarai Sengappalli.
Lakkapalaiyam.
Alankattur.
Bommanampalaiyam (S. No. 28).
Keppanur.
Kuniyur.
Pillamadai.
Vadakkalur.
Varappalaiyam (S. No. 51).
Mattupalaiyam.
Annur.
Sokkampalaiyam.
Puluvapalaiyam.
Oddarpalaiyam.
Muksamsampatti.
Vadavalli (S. No. 60).
Puttur (S. No. 100).
Pattur (S. No. 108).
Modukkankarai.
Sokkattambalh.
Attavanniammampatti.
Pogalur.
Talatturu.
Kempanayakkanpalaiyam.
Ajjampalaiyam.
Kurumbapalaiyam (S. No. 109).
Karakavondampalaiyam.
Kadavakarai
Kuppepalaiyam (S. No. 113).
Boditimmampalaiyam.
Karamadai Semmampalaiyam.
Kattampatti.
Kunnattur.
Mokkipalaiyam (S. No. 156).
Pachchapalaiyam (S. No. 157).
Narasapuram.
Alampalaiyam.

Pattaiam Taluk.

Pattampalaiyam (S. No. 8).
Tulukkamuttur.
Kanankulam.
Ayyampalaiyam.
Vadugapalaiyam (S. No. 13)
Nanjatamarakulam
Panjatamarakulam.
Kadirampalaiyam.
Pulippar.
Pottampalaiyam.
Tammandaipalaiyam.

Kuttagam.
Mangarasavalayapalaiyam.
Alattur.
Pongalur (S. No. 23).
Pasur.
Kalkkurichchi.
Puduppalaiyam (S. No. 26).
Tokkupalaiyam.
Tottipalaiyam.
Mondipalaiyam.
Allappalaiyam.

Kanur.
Tandalkarampalaiyam.
Mariyandampalaiyam.
Kilakkulam.
Tattanur.
Pappankulam.
Savur.
Naduvachcheri.
Kuppandampalaiyam.
Palangarai.
Avanasilingampalaiyam.
Rayampalaiyam.

Palladam Taluk—cont.

Sinnaripalaiyam (S No. 48).	Rudriyampalaiyam.	Sembanallur
Madattuppalaiyam	Mattareddipalaiyam.	Avanashi.
Karukkampalaiyam.	Dasapalaiyam.	Attayampalaiyam.
Kuramampalaiyam.	Kanjappalli.	Velayudampalaiyam.
Kurumbapalaiyam.	Pilliyappampalaiyam	Perankaranaipalaiyam.
Pandampalaiyam.	Kariyampalaiyam	Rakkiyapalaiyam.
Vottuvapalaiyam.	Ellapalaiyam (S. No. 66).	Ammapalaiyam (S. No. 85).
Asanallipalaiyam	Manappalaiyam.	Kaniyampundi.
Karavalur	Uppilipalaiyam.	Pudoppalaiyam (S. No. 95).
Ramanathapuram.	Panappalaiyam.	
Narayanballi.	Nambiyampalaiyam.	

2. With effect from the same date the reduced Coimbatore taluk will, with the new Avanashi taluk be formed into a division of the district of Coimbatore to be called the Coimbatore division, with head-quarters at Coimbatore, and the reduced Palladam taluk will, with the Pollachi and Udumalpet taluks of the district of Coimbatore, be formed into a division of the district of Coimbatore to be called the Pollachi division with head-quarters at Pollachi.

With effect from the 15th November 1910 the following villages of the reduced Coimbatore taluk in the district of Coimbatore will be formed into a Deputy Tahsildar's division with head-quarters at Coimbatore. The remaining villages of the taluk will remain under the direct supervision of the Tahsildar.

Kalampalaiyam.	Kavundampalaiyam.	Kuriehi.
Perur Chettipalaiyam.	Sanganur.	Kuniyamuthur.
Pachapalaiyam.	Anuppurpalaiyam	Drowampalaiyam.
Devasthanam Perur.	Ramanathapuram.	Thithipalayam.
Komarapalaiyam.	Papanaickenpalaiyam.	Marukarampalaiyam.
Do.	Krishnarayapuram	Ganapathi.
Telangapalaiyam.	Pulamedu.	Nallampalaiyam.
Tirumalainaickenpalaiyam.	Seturipalaiyam.	Subramaniampalaiyam.
Velandipalaiyam.	Uppilipalaiyam (hamlet of Singanallur).	Vadavalli.
Edayarpalaiyam.		Coimbatore.

2. With effect from the same date the Deputy Tahsildar at Avanashi in the Palladam taluk of the Coimbatore district will be abolished.

Fort St. George, January 25, 1911.

No. 82.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 (a) of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) and in supersession of Notification No. 46, dated 15th January 1910, published at page 93 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 25th January 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to declare the following places in the Madras Presidency to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods.—

Districts.	Ports.
Ganjám ...	1. Gopalpur.
	2. Baruva.*
Vizagapatam ...	3. Calingapatam
	4. Bimlipatam.
	5. Vizagapatam.
Gódávari ..	6. Cocanada
	7. Coringa.
Kistna	8 Narasapur
	9. Masulipatam.
Guntúr ..	10. Nizampatam.
	11. Kottapatnam.
Madras ...	12 Madras.
Chinglepat ...	13. Covelong
Cuddalore ..	14. Cuddalore.
	15. Porto Novo.
Tanjore ...	16. Tirumalavasal.
	17. Nagapatam.
	18. Valanganui.
	19. Topputturai.
	20 Point Calimere
	21. Mattupet
	22. Adirampatnam.
	23. Ammapatnam.
Ramnad ..	24. Kottaipatnam.
	25. Tondi.
	26. Devipatnam.
	27. Pémban.
	28. Mandapam.
	29. Kilakarai.
Tinnevelly ..	30. Tuticorin.
	31. Kayalpatnam.
	32. Kulasekarapatnam.
Malabar ..	33. Cochin.
	34. Ponnáni
	35. Calicut.
	36. Badagara.
	37. Tellichery.
	38. Cannanore
South Canara ...	39. Mangalore
	40. Malpé.
	41. Hangárakotta.
	42. Choondapoor.

* Baruva opened to foreign trade temporarily up to 31st March 1911.

No. 83.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) and in supersession of Notification No. 353, dated 2nd July 1910, published at page 762 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 5th July 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to declare the following places in the Madras Presidency to be ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with Customs ports generally and for no other purpose :—

District.	Name of port.
Tanjore	1. Tranquebar. 2. Nagore.
Malabar	3. Quilandi. 4. Kalleyi. 5. Azhikal.
South Canara	6. Kasaragod. 7 Mulki 8. Baindur.

No. 84.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) and in supersession of Notification No. 354, dated 2nd July 1910, published at page 762 of the *Fort St George Gazette*, Part I, dated 5th July 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to declare the following places in the Madras Presidency to be ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with the Customs ports specified against each, and for no other purpose. But vessels entering at a main port from a sub-port may clear, after registry and inspection, for another Customs port or ports notified for the carrying on of trade with Customs ports generally :—

District.	Name of port declared under section 12	Name of port to which it is subordinate.
Tanjore	1. Krishnajipatnam.	Ammapatnam.
Ramnad	2 Vattanam.	Tondi.
	3. Pudupatnam.	Do
	4 Kayangadu.	Do
	5. Tiruppalenkudi.	Devipatnam.
	6. Alagankolam.	Do.
	7. Rameswaram.	Pamban
	8. Vedalai	Do,
	9 Muthupettai.	Kilakarai.
	10. Mukkur.	Do.
Tinnevelly ...	11. Vaippar	Tuticorin.
	12. Vembar.	Do
Malabar	13 Chavakkat.	Ponnani.
	14. Vellienkod.	Do.
	15. Tanur.	Do.
	16. Kappatta.	Quilandi.
	17. Kottakkal.	Badagara.
	18. Muttankal.	Do.
	19. Chompayi.	Do.
	20. Puduyangadi.	Azhikal.
South Canara ...	21. Kumbla.	Kasaragod.
	22. Mangeswar.	Mangalore.
	23. Sirur.	Baindur.

Fort St George, February 3, 1911.

No. 85.—Under section 19 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1911, a money-cess shall be levied at the rate of ten pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands comprised within the limits of the proprietary estates of the Nellore district specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

1. Chundi estate. | 2. Volotivaripalem (alienated village).

No. 86.—In modification of notification No. 158, dated 24th March 1910, published at page 440 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th April 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gobichettipalayam, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer in respect of the proposed reservation of certain enclosures in the Gutialathur reserve instead of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Head-quarter division, Coimbatore.

No. 87.—In modification of notification No. 259, dated 26th April 1910, published at page 539 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th May 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kollegal, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer in respect of the proposed reservation of field No. 346 of Kinnerimandu, hamlet of Talamalai village in the Talamalai reserve instead of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore.

No. 88.—In modification of notification No 117, dated 4th February 1910, published at page 308 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th March 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gobichettipalayam, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer in respect of the proposed Palamalai additions instead of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1911.

No 89.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Post Office.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1911.

No. 717—79.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower, with effect from the 1st June 1911, the officers noted in the margin to search, or cause search to be made, for—

(1) The Mail Officer for the time being in charge of the Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office
(2) The Postmaster and the Deputy Postmaster at Karachi
(3) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmasters at Bombay
(4) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmasters at Madras.
(5) The Postmaster and the Deputy Postmaster at Tuticorin.
(6) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmasters at Calcutta.
(7) The Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmasters at Rangoon.
(8) The Postmaster at Akyab
(9) The Postmaster at Negapatam

(1) opium and all alkaloids of opium and all intoxicating drugs made from the poppy,
(2) ganja, bhang and charas and every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*),
(3) coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine,
(4) all preparations and admixtures of any of the above,

the bringing of which by sea or by land into British India is prohibited by Notification No. 720–98, dated the 4th February 1911, in course of transmission by post to any place in British India, and to direct that the said officers shall deliver all such articles found to the nearest officer for the time being in charge of the Excise Administration, and that the articles shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to the drugs and substances referred to above, contained under the provisions of the Excise law in force for the time being in the part of British India to which the actual delivery of the articles so found was made to the Excise officer aforesaid.

2. The Notifications of the Government of India in this Department No. 9249, dated the 29th November 1906; No. 7008–91, dated the 29rd August 1907, and No. 8574–119, dated the 15th November 1909 (as amended by Notifications No 742–119, dated the 28th January 1910 and No. 3024–32, dated the 23rd April 1910), and rules 174, 175 and 177 of the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India, No. 7597–225, dated the 5th August 1908, are hereby cancelled, with effect from the 1st June 1911

Customs—Post Office.

The 4th February 1911.

No. 720—79.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 1st June 1911, the bringing by sea or by land into British India, by means of the post, of the goods specified in the attached schedule, and to restrict the importation of these goods by other means to cases in which they are imported by persons, or their authorised agents, who have been permitted to import them by a Local Government or Administration or by an officer authorised in this behalf by a Local Government or administration : Provided that the Collector of Customs shall have power to admit import by sea or by land in exceptional cases or when he is satisfied that the proportion of the prohibited drug in any article is so small as to be negligible or that other reasons render it impossible for the article to be used as an intoxicant.

2. The Notifications of the Government of India in this Department No. 9227—75, dated the 29th November 1906, No. 7078—91, dated the 23rd August 1907, and No. 8565—119, dated the 15th November 1909 (as amended by Notifications No. 742—119, dated the 28th January 1910, and No 3024—32, dated the 23rd April 1910), are hereby cancelled, with effect from the 1st June 1911.

Schedule.

(1) Opium and all alkaloids of opium and all intoxicating drugs made from the poppy.
(2) Ganja, bhang and charas and every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the hemp plant (*cannabis sativa*).
(3) Coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine.
(4) All preparations and admixtures of any of the above.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Fort St. George, February 6, 1911.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·18 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarters of forest guards and foresters; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the General Charge Deputy Collector, Sankari division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Deputy Collector, Sankari division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Salem district, Omalur taluk, Kumbiyanal village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 992.	Lakshma Gounden and Katla Goundan.	North, remaining portion of S. No. 992; east, S. No. 1002; south, S. No. 991; west, remaining portion S. No. 992.	ACS. 1·18

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·93 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for village-site in Dondiguntu; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kavali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Kavali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Dandyuntu village.			
Eyetuvi, dry, S. No. 66-2 B	Nallari Papiah, Velsurpalli Chinnabbi, Kapparaya Papaiah and Chedalavada Venkataramaiah.	North, No. 66-1; east, No. 66-2 A; south, No. 66-2 C; west, No. 66-1.	ACS. 1·93

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·08 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village-site in Leguntapad; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kavali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Kavali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Leguntapad village.			
Wet, S. No. 204-1	Pellakuru Raghavareddi, Iti Narasaiah, Kuttuva Subbaiah and Vattuva Naragaiah	North, No. 204-2; east, No. 201-2; south, No. 197; west, No. 205-2.	ACS. 1·08

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·51 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site at Sangam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karaik, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the Acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karaik, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

3. This being a case of urgency, the Divisional Officer is permitted to enter upon and take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet, or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or panmah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Sangam village			
191-A	Mabula Rasool Sahib	North, No. 193, east, No. 192; south, No. 285; west, No. 191.	ACS. 1 51

Fort St. George, February 11, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·39 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of Forest Lines at Pikramangalam, Tiruvangalam taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Usilampatti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in office of the Divisional Officer, Usilampatti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or panmah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Kallupatti magani of Pikramangalam village			
Dry, S. No. 506 C	Joint pattadars, No. 126, Virumandi Karuthakalvan and Muthukaruppa Thevan, sujuvan, Maravan Thevan	North, S No. 513; east, S No. 514 D, south, S. No. 537, west, S No. 505 B.	ACS. 1 39

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1911

Under paragraph 181, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, Mr. Arthur Winfield Nightingale, Assistant Engineer, Godavari Northern division, is granted with effect from the 4th April 1911 or date of relief, language leave for three months

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFER

Mr. Crofton Peddie, Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly division, VI Circle, to officiate as Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch), during the absence of Mr. Joseph Melville Lacey on privilege leave and thereafter to take charge of the Chingleput division, V Circle.

Mr. Matthew Loam, Executive Engineer, from the Chingleput division, V Circle, to the charge of the Tinnevelly division, VI Circle. To proceed on relief by Mr Peddie.

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Lawrence Donoghue, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, and Assistant Engineer, supernumerary, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly division, in succession to Mr. Peddie and pending the arrival of Mr. Loam.

TRANSFER.

Mr. Alfred Vipan, Assistant Engineer, from the Kistna Eastern division, II Circle, to the I Circle.

O. A. SMITH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·35 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a filed channel in Fifth Reach, Bank canal; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, ilam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Gangadipalem village.	
			Acs.
Sari wet, D No. 775-1 ..	Uppala Venkata Rattayya ..	North, No. 767, east, No. 775-2; south, No 778, west, No 776-1.	·07
Do. No 776-1 ..	Do. ..	North, No 775; east No 775-2; south, No 778, west, No 776-1.	·08
Do. No. 767-1 ..	Kumbha Pagidu	North, No. 766, east, No. 767-1, south, No 858; west, No. 767-1.	·08
Devadayam service land, wet, D No. 805-3	Trustee of Jalavatti Ammavaru.	North, No. 804, east, No. 805-2, south, No. 806-3; west, No. 805-3.	·07
Personal inam, wet, No 819-1	Sistla Venkatasarma Kamayya, Bhumanetti Sastrulu, Sitarama Sastrulu, Pitchamma, Chintayati Sitarmayya and Venkamma.	North No. 819-1, east, No 820-2; south, No. 820, west, No. 819-1.	·09
Do No. 818-1.	Do do.	North, No. 818-1 E, east, No. 818-2, south, No 819; west, No. 818-1 E.	·01
Sari, wet, D. No. 820-1 ..	Talasila Atchayya ..	North, No 819, east, No 818-2; south, No 1110, west No 820-1	·08
Devadayam service inam, wet, D No 1144-3	Sree Sarvaswaraswamivaru (Iron (so not known)	North, No. 1144-3, east, No 1144-2, south, No 1143; west, No. 1144-3	·13
Do. No. 1143-4	Sree Venkateswaraswamivaru, Bejchapet, Bandar.	North, No 1144, east, No. 1143-3, south and west, No 1143-4	·11
Uneal poramboke, D. No. 1131-2. (This was patta land wrongly classed as poramboke in reserve, and necessary proposals for correction were separately sent to the Special Settlement Officer, Bezhapur).	Bodde Kotumbigadu ..	North, No. 1135; east, No. 1134-3; south, No 1132; west, 1134-4.	·04
Sari, wet, D No. 1132-1	Do	North, No 1134, east, No. 1132-2; south, No 1131, west, No 1132-1	·05
Do. No 1131-1	Talasila Pitchayya, Tirupatuyuda, Krishnayya, Venkatasamayya and Pitchayya.	North No 1132 east, No 1131-2; south, No 1129, west, No. 1131-1	·13
Do No. 1129 ..	Uppala Venkatasami and Uppala Ammanna	North, No. 1131; east, No. 1130, south, No. 1132, west, No. 1129	·13
Do No 1126-1 ..	Bodda Chelamayya	North, No 1130, east No 1126-2, south, No. 1178; west, No. 1126-1.	·07
Do. No. 1178 A ..	Bodda Kotumbigadu	North, No 1126; east, No. 1177, south, No 1178 B; west, No 1178 A	·01
Do. No. 1178-3 ..	Kashipati Venkaya	North No 1177, west, No. 1178-2; south, and west, No 1178-3	·17
Do. No. 1184-3 A	Talasila Peda Venkanna and Talasila China Venkanna.	North, No 1184-1, east, No. 1186; south and west, No. 1184-2.	·08
		Total .	1·35

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a field channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Tenali taluk, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or punnah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Tatakalapudi village.			
Govt., wet, S. No. 5 A.	Nutalapati Kotamma ..	North, No. 5 A; east, No. 14; south, No. 5 C; west, No. 5 A.	ACRE. ·01
Do No. 5 C.	Do. Anandayya ..	North, No. 5 A; east, No. 14; south, No. 5 E; west, No. 5 C.	·04
Do No. 5 E.	Do. Ganapatirayudu ..	North No. 5 C; east, No. 14; south, No. 7-1 A; west, No. 5 E.	·02
Do No. 7-1 A.	Do. Anandayya ..	North, No. 5 C; east, No. 14, south and west, No. 7-1 A.	·01
			·08

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·32 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to Mannelli tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Sidhout, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Sidhout division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or punnah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Gudalapali district, Rudrai taluk, Mannelli village			
Govt., dry, S. No. 507	Vemana Dasigalli Narasingadu.	North, No. 508, east, No. 536; south, No. 506; west, No. 503.	ACRE. ·06
Inam, dry, S. No. 508	S. Mopuri Reddi ..	North, No. 512; east, No. 535; south, No. 507; west, No. 503.	·06
Govt., dry, No. 513.	C. Chinna Rayanna ..	North, No. 514; east, No. 512, south, No. 508, west, No. 499.	·06
Do No. 513.	S. Mopuri Reddi ..	North and east, No. 514; south, No. 506; west, No. 513	·02
Do No. 251	Challam Chenchamma	North and east, No. 257, south and west, No. 250	·09
Temple service inam, wet, No. 496.	Mangala Channegadu and others.	North, No. 514, east, No. 508; south, Nos. 493, 513 and 497; west, No. 495	·07
Washerman service inam, dry, No. 279.	Chakala Channegadu and Pitchiradu.	North, No. 278, east, No. 286, south, No. 245; west, No. 294	·45
		Total .	·37

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing means of irrigation to S. No. 45 of Sathanangalam village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Melur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Melur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Melur taluk, Sathamangalam village.			
Wet, S. No. 46 A-2 ..	Solamalayan. ..	North, S. No. 46; east, No. 46 B, south, No. 46 A-1; west, No. 45.	ACRE ·04

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·52 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Thotapalli tank supply channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head quarter Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarter Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Thotapalli-Gudur village.			
Inam, dry, No. 503-3	Jasthi Venkatramayya Rao ..	North, and east, No. 490-2; south, No. 490-3; west, 503	ACRE ·08
Do. No. 504-1.	Do ..	North and east, No. 503-2; south and west, No. 509-1	·07
Do. No. 502-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 503-1; east, No. 502-3; south, No. 504-1; west, No. 503-1	·02
Do. No. 502-3.	Do ..	North, No. 506; east, No. 502-3; south, No. 504-3; west, No. 502-2	·04
Inam, wet, No. 504-3	Do. ..	North, No. 504-3, east, No. 506-1; south and west, No. 504-2.	·05
Do. No. 504-1.	Do. ..	North No. 504-2; east, No. 506-3, south and west, No. 504-1.	·09
Do. No. 503-1	Do ..	North, No. 506-2, east, No. 509-1; south, No. 503-3, west, No. 504-1.	·12
Do. No. 503-2.	Do ..	North, No. 503-1, east, No. 507-1; south, No. 503-3; west, No. 503-3.	·10
Inam, dry, No. 507-1.	Do ..	North, No. 507-1, west, No. 509-1, south, No. 507-2; west, No. 503-1.	·15
Inam, wet, No. 509-1	Do. ..	North, No. 507-2; east, No. 503-2, south, No. 503-1; west, No. 503-3.	·16
Inam, dry, No. 503-3.	Do ..	North, No. 509-1, east, No. 503-3, south, No. 510-3, west, No. 503-3	·04
Do. No. 503-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 507-1, east, No. 503-1; south, No. 510-1, west, No. 503-2	·06
Inam, wet, No. 510-3.	Do ..	North, No. 503-2, east, No. 510-2; south, No. 512-2, west, No. 510-3	·14
Do. No. 510-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 503-1, east, No. 510-1, south, No. 511, west, No. 510-2.	·17
Inam, dry, No. 511 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 510-1, east, No. 511; south, No. 513-1; west, No. 512-1.	·15
Inam, wet, No. 512-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 510-3; east, No. 512-1; south, No. 512-3, west, No. 512-3.	·15
Do. No. 513-3.	Do. ..	North, No. 512-3; east, No. 513-3; south, No. 514-3; west, No. 513-3	·22
Do. No. 513-1.	Do. ..	North, No. 511; east, No. 513-1; south, No. 514-1, west, No. 513-3	·01
Do. No. 514-3.	Do. ..	North, No. 512-3, east, No. 514-2; south, No. 515-1, west, No. 514-3.	·07
Do. No. 514-1	Do. ..	North, No. 513-1, east, No. 514-1; south, No. 515-1, west, No. 514-2	·03
Inam, dry, No. 515-3.	Do ..	North, No. 514, east, No. 515-1; south, No. 502-3, west, No. 515-2	·16
Inam, wet, No. 515-1.	Do ..	North, No. 514-3, east, No. 515-3; south, No. 502-1; west, No. 515-3.	·20
		Total ..	2·52

J. M. LACEY,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 7th and 14th February 1911, is published for general information :—

No. in the list.	Department	G O No and date.	Subject.
1	Judicial ..	1911. No. 129, Jan. 25.	Approving the proposal of the Inspector-General of Registration to amalgamate the sub-district of Chittoor town with that of Chittoor under the charge of the District Registrar of North Arcot. [1 a.]
2	Do. ..	No. 209, Feb. 1.	Approving the proposal of the Inspector-General of Registration to institute a Registration Gazette [1 c.]
3	Revenue ..	No. 98, Jan 12.	Reviewing the Administration Report of the department of Industries for 1909-1910 [1 c.]
4	Do	No 120, Jan. 16.	Recording, with remarks, the Forest Administration Report for 1909-1910. [3 as.]
5	Do. .	No. 362, Feb 8.	Passing orders on the question of entrusting the management of small fuel and fodder reserves to village panchayats. [Re. 1 as 12.]
6	Educational ..	No. 18, Jan. 7	Approving the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction to increase the number of Grigg Memorial Medals to 27 and to award them at the rate of one for each district (including Chittoor) and three for the Madras City. [3 as.]
7	Local and Municipal.	No 146 L., Feb. 2	Ordering, with remarks, the publication in the *Fort St George Gazette* of the returns of vital statistics for September 1910 [1 a.]
8	Do.	No. 121 M., Jan. 26	Approving and confirming the revised by-law No. 6 relating to the registration of carts which has been adopted by the Municipal Council of Mannilpatnam and directing its republication in the *Kistna District Gazette* [1 a.]
9	Do	No. 125 M., Jan. 27.	Accepting, with remarks, the recommendations of the Municipal Council of Kumbakonam to divide the Pottamarai ward into two, allot two elective seats for each of the new wards and increase the total number of elective seats in the Municipality from 12 to 14 [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. [Price, 3 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

CONTENTS.

Supplement—

Notification regarding Bharani festival and fair at Cranganur in the Cochin State (Malayalam).

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

No. 242.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, to be a member of the Kistna District Board.

No 243.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nellore, to be a member of the Nellore District Board.

No. 244.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Saiyid Shah Abdul Latif Sahib Shuttari Bahadur to be a member of the Trichinopoly District Board.

No. 245.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R Ry. Maddi Venkata Subbayya Chetti Garu to be a member of the Guntur District Board.

No 246.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 12 and 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rafiulmulk Sahib Bahadur to be member and Vice-President of the Cuddapah District Board.

No. 247.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R Ry. Subbayya Nadar Avargal and M.R Ry. M. S. Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Usilampatti in the district of Madura.

No. 248.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ruzahan Min-ullah Hussie Sahib Bahadur to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Adoni.

No 249.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Gorraji Srinivasa Abhoya Nayudo Garu to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Conjeveram.

No 250.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Mahur Swaminatha Mudaliyar Avargal and M R Ry. Kavalan Street Mamiswami Mudaliyar Subbaraya Mudaliyar Avargal have been duly elected as Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Conjeveram

No. 251.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vinnakota Appalanarasimhulu Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Vizagapatam.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 252.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Muhammad Munir Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Coimbatore District Board by the Coimbatore Taluk Board.

No. 253.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Pulamati Adimurti Rao Garu and M.R.Ry. Sabhantar Vedaji Rao Garu have been appointed, by election, as members of the Anantapur District Board by the Anantapur Taluk Board.

No. 254.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Bhamidipati Sreeramulu Pantulu Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Vizagapatam District Board by the Vizianagram Taluk Board.

No. 256.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Muhammad Taj-ud-din Sahib Bahadur has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Arcot District Board by the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.

No. 258.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Muhammad Munir Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Coimbatore Taluk Board.

No. 257.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Mr. R. A. Nurse has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Hosur Taluk Board.

No. 258.—The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Padasala Sriramulu Garu to be a member of the Hospet Taluk Board.

No. 259.—The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Harpanahalli Lakshmana Rao Garu and M.R.Ry. Borahalli Venkoba Rao Garu to be members of the Bellary Taluk Board.

No. 260.—The President, District Board, Guntur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Jonnalagadda Subbaramayya Garu to be a member of the Narasaraopet Taluk Board.

No. 261.—The President, District Board, Nellore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Karanam Venkatappa Nayudu Garu to be a member of the Atmakur Taluk Board.

No. 262.—The President, District Board, Madura, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the Rev. A. D Limbrick to be a member of the Ramnad Taluk Board.

No. 263.—The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Vengal Kanhi Krishnan Nayanar Avergal to be a member of the Tellicherry Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 264.—Under sub-section (1) of section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st April 1911, vaccination shall be compulsory in the revenue villages of Machavaram in the Kistna district.

No. 265.—It is hereby notified that the Governor in Council has, under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, removed M.R.Ry. Taduri Sriramachandra Jagannatha Rao Pantulu Garu from the membership of the District Board of Kistna owing to his absence from the meetings of the Board for more than three consecutive months.

No. 266.—With the approval of the Governor in Council and in modification of so much of notification No. 15 published at page 4 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th January 1895, as relates to the Gauripur (Ballabanni) and Chikkakanivi toll-gates, the District Board of Bellary hereby notifies under section 68 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that, from and after 1st April 1911, the toll-gate at Chikkakanivi will be abolished and the Gauripur toll-gate formerly known as the Ballabanni gate situated on the west end of the bund at the 41st mile, 2nd furlong of the Hospet-Dharwar road will be removed to the west of the vanka near the village of Gauripur on the same road at the point where it is joined by the cart-track from Gauripur to Amaravati.

No. 267.—In modification of notification No. 1044, published on page 397 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd September 1907, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under section 12 (ii) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, that the number of municipal councillors for the Municipality of Trichinopoly to be appointed by election shall be fourteen.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 268.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0221 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of a drainage channel in Sellattamman Koil Street, Karunthattangudi, Tanjore Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Tanjore, and may be had for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Karunthattangudi village.			
Melkara inam, vacant house-site, S No 1328.	Manikkam Chetti ..	North, Sankarantha channel cast, S. No. 1626, house-site, south, S No. 1627, street; west, S. No. 1623, house-site.	ACRE ·0221

No. 269.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0745 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an approach to the rubbish depot at Dindigul; and under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Dindigul is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Dindigul and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Dindigul taluk, Pallapatti village.			
Dry, S No. 5 A ..	Kandaswami Ammi ..	North, Settinayakanpatti, east, remaining portion of S No 5 A, south, S No 11 A; west, S No 6 B	ACRE. ·0745

No. 270.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·07 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a local fund cooly line at Kuloyat on road No 3 in Kottayam taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Malabar district, Kottayam taluk, Kuloyat village			
S No 48-0-D ..	Thekyarome Sankaran ..	North, road No 3 to Manantoddy; east and south, S. No. 46; west, Government reserved forest.	ACRE ·07

No. 272.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the house and land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5,275 sq ft., be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening up congested areas in the Coimbatore town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector, Head-quarters division,

Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said houses and land.

2. A plan of the houses and land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Tahsildar, Coimbatore Municipality, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of house and lands, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnnah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land or house required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore village.			
Kottaimkonian Block, Ward No. 5			sq. ft.
Terraced, tiled and thatched house and vacant land, S. No. 437 and D. No. 116.	Athaiammal, wife of Kali Goundan and Bhrammal, mother of Kali Goundan	North, municipal vacant land; east, Nos. S. 616 and 638; south, new road; west, municipal vacant land.	1,538
Tiled house and vacant land, S. No. 636 and D. No. 110	Karuppanna Goundan, son of Ranga Goundan.	North, S. No. 637; east, S. Nos. 632 and 635; south, new road; west, S. No. 637.	810
Vacant land, S. No. 636	Linga Goundan, son of Mari Goundan	North, S. No. 632; east, S. No. 634; south, new road; west, S. No. 636	261
Terraced, tiled and thatched house and vacant land, S. No. 635 and D. No. 110.	Anga Goundar Pachiyanna Goundan and Karuppanna Goundan, sons of Atta Goundan	North, S. No. 624; east, S. Nos. 630, 637 and 639; south, new road; west, municipal vacant land	1,700
Thatched house, S. No. 635	Dodda Goundan, son of Uche Goundan	North, new road; east and south, S. No. 630; west, S. No. 637.	247
Tiled house and vacant land, S. No. 710.	Kani Uchappa Goundan, son of Marappa Goundan.	North, new road; east, S. No. 714; south, S. Nos. 705, 707 and 709; west, S. No. 704.	537
		Total ..	5,273

No. 272.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·55 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Perambalur taluk, Jeura Uttatur village.			ac.
Inam, dry, S.F. No. 101.	Sri Sudha Ratnaswaraswami ..	North, patta land of Manthami Karuppan Servai; east, road from Padalur to Uttatur; south, patta land of Kullagudi Vijayari Servai; west, patta land of Sengan Servai.	1·55

No. 273.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·09 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing a path to the new burial-ground for the Parish population of Tirumankur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Madura taluk, Tirumankur village.			ac.
Govt., wet, S. No. 43.	N. Periyakaruppan ..	North, S. No. 50; east, remaining portion; south S. No. 41; west, S. No. 44.	·09

No. 274.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 25,837½ sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Tallam lane at Anantapur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Anantapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Anantapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, assessment or poramboke with survey or puttah number, house survey number and door number.	Name of the owner occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken.
		Anantapur district, Anantapur taluk, Anantapur village.	Sq. ft.
S. No. 1741 and D. Nos 1753 and 1754	Kuruba Bandi Ellamma..	North, No. 6182, Kuruba lane; east, Kuruba lane; south, No. 1741, Kuruba Bandi Ellamma's house; west, No. 1753, Reid Street.	126
S. No. 1751 and D. No 775 A.	Gajula Venkatramudu ..	North, No. 1781, Kuruba lane; east, No. 1752, Gosala Balappa's house, south, No. 1781 Gajula Venkatramudu's house; west No. 1752, Kuruba lane	196
S. No. 1752 and D. No. 777.	Gosala Balappa ..	North, No. 1782, Kuruba lane, east, No. 1754-A, Lodagu Mandappa's house; south, No. 1782, Obalesa's house, west, No. 1751, Gajula Venkatramudu's house.	202
S. No. 1754 A and D. No. 794 A.	Lodagu Mandappa ..	North, No. 1782, Kuruba lane; east, No. 1755, Vydyam Venkappa's lane, south, No. 1754 B, Lodagu Mandappa's house, west, No. 1752, Gosala Balappa's house.	119
S. No. 1752 and D No. 776.	Singanamala Ramaswami.	North, No. 1782, Singanamala Ramaswami's house, east, No. 1755, Vydyam Venkappa's lane; south, No. 1782, Kuruba lane, west, No. 1754, Lakka Nayanamma's open space.	81
S. No. 1754 and D. No. 778 E.	Lakka Nayanamma ..	North, No. 1781, Lakka Nayanamma's open space; east, No. 1782, Singanamala Ramaswami's open space, south, No. 1782, Kuruba lane; west, No. 1756, Sunku Thimmappa's house.	81
S. No. 1785 and D. No. 771.	Sunku Dasappa ..	North, No. 1786, Sunku Thimmappa's house, east, No. 1784, Lakka Nayanamma's house, south, No. 1782, Kuruba lane, west, No. 1766, lane.	45
S. No. 1767 and D. No. 784	Chitni Kuruba Kenappa, son of Basappa	North No. 1768, Sunku Dasappa's house; east, lane; south, No. 1767, Kuruba lane, west, No. 1781, Kolukor Nallappa's house.	447
S. No. 1781 and D No 787	Kolukor Nallappa ..	North, No. 1181, Kolukor Nallappa's house; east, No. 1781, Chitni Kuruba Kenappa's house, south, No. 1782, Kuruba lane, west No. 1778, Vidyapati Lakshmanamma's house.	148½
S. No. 1778 and D. No 762.	Vidyapati Lakshmanamma	North, No 1779, Vidyapati Lakshmamma's house, east, No 1781, Kolukor Nallappa's house, south, No. 1782, Kuruba lane, west No. 1763 Reid Street.	391½
S. No. 1532 and D. No 793.	Siddavaram Ramaseshagiri Rao.	North, No 1532, Siddavaram Ramaseshagiri Rao, east, No. 1535, Singanamala Babu Khan, south No. 1533-2, Ramaseshagiri Rao and No 1533 P. Nathad Sahib, west, No. 1765, Vydyam Venkappa's lane	212
S. No. 1533 A and D. No. 793 E	Do.	North, No. 1532, Siddavaram Ramaseshagiri Rao's house; east, No. 1533-1, Nathad Sahib's house, south No. 1534, Singanamala Hanumanna's house, west, No. 1765, Vydyam Venkappa's lane	204
S No. 1533-1 and D No. 793 A.	Nathad Sahib ..	North, No 1532, Siddavaram Ramaseshagiri Rao's house and No. 1533, Singanamala Babu Khan's house, east, Singanamala Babu Khan's house; south, and west, No 1533-2, Siddavaram Ramaseshagiri Rao's house.	432
S. No. 1535 and D. No. 789.	Singanamala Babu Khan..	North, No. 1535, Singanamala Babu Khan's house, east, No. 1736, Dastgir Sahib's house, south, No 1533-1, P. Nathad Sahib's house, west, Singanamala Ramaseshagiri Rao's house.	198
S No. 1536 ..	Dastgir Sahib ..	North, No 1535, Singanamala Babu Khan's house and No. 1536, Dastgir Sahib's house; east, No. 1537, Upparapalli Atcharana's open space; south No 1536, Dastgir Sahib's house, west, No. 1535, Singanamala Babu Khan's open space.	309
S. No 1537 and D. No. 791.	Upparapalli Atcharana ..	North, No. 1537, Upparapalli Atcharana's house, east, No. 1524, Upparapalli Ramana's house; south, No 1527, Upparapalli Atcharana's open space, west, No. 1536, Dastgir Sahib's house	747½
S No. 1528 and D. No 792.	Upparapalli Ramana ..	North No. 1526, Upparapalli Ramana's house; east, No 1529, lane and No 1537, lane, south, No. 1537, lane; west, No 1536, lane	555
S. No. 1519 and D. No 780.	Pattala Husain Sahib, Hala Sahib and T. Ramachandra Rao	North No 1519, Pattala Husain Sahib's house; east, No. 1516, Upparapalli Talamma's house; south, No. 1537, lane, west, No 1526, lane	166
S. No. 1516 and D. No. 790.	Upparapalli Talamma.	North, No. 1518, Upparapalli Talamma's house; east, No. 1500, lane, south, No 1537, lane, west, No. 1519, Pattala Husain Sahib's house	139
S. No. 1483 and D. No. 810.	Thallam Mallappa ..	North, No 1483, Thallam Mallappa's house, east, No 1479, lane; south, No 1478, lane, west, No. 1500, lane.	148
S. No. 1480 and D No 813.	Chennur Nagappa ..	North, No 1480, Chennur Nagappa's house; east No 1485, K. Venkateswami Chetti's house, south, No. 1475, lane, west, Mallur Ramaiya's house.	

Description of land, wet or dry, farm or pormboke, with survey or poramah number, house survey number and door number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ayanavaram division, Ayanavaram taluk, Ayanavaram village—cont.		Sq. yr.
6 No. 1466 and D. No. 878.	K. Venkatasawmi Chetti (Savitramma) and Rangamma	North, No. 1463, K. Venkatasawmi Chetti's house (Savitramma); east, No 1464, Thallam Mallappa; south, No 1472, lane; west, No 1469, Chenniah Nagappa's house.	46
6 No 1464-1 and D. No. 914 A.	Thallam Mallappa ..	North, No. 1464-2, Thallam Mallappa's house; east, No 1461-2, Thallam Giriyappa's house; south, No. 1472, lane; west, No. 1463, K. Venkatasawmi Chetti's house.	163
6 No. 1464-2 and D. No. 914 B.	Thallam Giriyappa ..	South No. 1464 A, Thallam Giriyappa's house; east and south, No 1472 lane; west, No 1464-1, Thallam Mallappa's house.	140
6 No. 1474 and D. No. 24	Thallam Mallappa ..	North, No. 1475, lane; east, No 468, Monroe's street; south, No. 1473, Imamuddin's house; west, No 1473, K. Imamuddin's house and No. 1475, lane	1,163
6 No. 1473 and D. No. 24	K. Imamuddin Sahib ..	North, No 1476, lane; east, No. 1476, Thallam Mallappa's house; south, No 1473, K. Imamuddin's house; west, K. Imamuddin's house	661
6 No. 1470 and D. Nos. 814 and 817.	Do.	North, No. 1475 lane, east, No. 1473, K. Imamuddin's house; south, No 1470, K. Imamuddin's house, west, No 1469, Muthulu Mallappa's house.	276
6 No 1469 and D. No. 813.	Muthulu Mallappa (Kumbar Pandappa).	North, No 1476, lane; east, No 1470, K. Imamuddin Sahib's house, south, No. 1468, Muthulu Mallappa's house (Kumbar Pandappa); west, No. 1468, Upparapalli Rangappa's house	268
6 No 1468 and D. No 819	Upparapalli Rangappa ..	North, No. 1476, lane east, No 1469, Kumbar Pandappa's house; south, No 1468, Upparapalli Rangappa's house; west, No. 1467, Khadir Chinna Pakka Sahib's house	186
6 No 1467-1 and D. No 620.	Khadir Chinna Pakka Bhai.	North, No 1476, lane, east, No 1468 Upparapalli Rangappa's house, south, No 1467, Khadir Chinna Pakka Bhai's house; west, No. 1467, Khadir Chinna Pakka Sahib's house.	200
6 No 1467 and D. No. 821.	Khadir Chinna Pakkaruddin.	North, No. 1476, lane; east, No. 1457, Khadir Chinna Pakka Bhai's house, south, No. 1467, Khadir Chinna Pakkaruddin Sahib's house; west, No 1457, lane.	240
6 No. 1462 and D. No. 872.	Eli Rasappa ..	North, No. 1476, lane, east, No 1457, lane; south, No 1852, Eli Rasaman's house; west, No. 1851, Muhammah Hasan Sahib's house.	161½
6 No. 1461 and D No. 822	Mazur Muhammad Hasain	North, No. 1457, lane, east, No. 1462, Eli Rasappa's house; south, No 1458, Khadir Shaikh Hasain Sahib's house, west, No. 1460, Palamala Pedda Narasimhappa's house	484
6. No. 1460 and D No. 824.	Magulur Malliya	North, No 1457, lane; east, No. 1461, Mazur Muhammad Hasan's house, south, No. 1458, Kadalo Hasain and Shaikh Hasain's house and No 1459, Sangamala Fakruddin's house, west, No 1458, Mangala Anjanigadu's house, and No 1456, Sangamala Fakruddin's house	764
6. No 1459 ..	Mangala Anjanigadu ..	North, No. 1457, lane; east, No 1460, Palamala Pedda Narasimhappa's house, south, No. 1458, Mangala Anjanigadu's house, west, No. 1457, Thatkari Bandaji Sahib's house	152
6 No 1457 and D. No. 620.	Thatkari Bandaji Sahib..	North, No. 1457, lane; east, No. 1457, Mangala Anjanigadu's house, south, No 1457, Thatkari Bandaji Sahib's house; west, No. 1459 Marteen Hasain Sahib's house.	326
6 No 1456 and D. No 627.	Marteen Hasain Sahib ..	North, No 1457, lane; east, No. 1457, Thatkari Bandaji Sahib's house south, No 1458, Marteen Hasain Sahib's house; west No 1457, lane.	136
6. No 512 and D. No 134.	Kukkanna Pulappa ..	North, No 515, lane; east No 513, Yekkalur Yagantappa's shop, south, Nos. 511 and 513, Yekkalur Yagantappa's shop; west, No 488, Monro's street	478
6. No 513 and D No. 1431.	Yekkalur Subbaiya ..	North, No 516, lane, east, No. 514, Gandla Thambi's house, south, No 513, Yekkalur Yagantappa's house; west, No 512; Kakkanni Pulappa's house	84
6 No. 514 and D No 1430	Gandla Thambi ..	North, No 515, lane, east, No 495, lane; south, No. 511, Gandla Thambi's house, west No 513, Yekkalur Yagantappa's house	450
6. No. 495 and D No. 1430.	Bandappa	North, No. 492 lane, east, No. 501, G. Bandappa's house; south, No. 496, G. Bandappa's house; west, No 494, lane	1,150
6. No 491 and D. No. 1431.	G Bandappa Chetti	South, No. 492, lane, east, No. 490, Chakala Venkatappa's house; south, No 488, Angadi Babji's house, west, No. 491, G Bandappa's house	467½
6 No. 493 and D No. 1413.	Chakala Venkatappa ..	North, No. 492, lane; east, No 484, Chakala Lakshmanna's house, south, No 488, Angadi Babji's house; west, No. 491, Gandla Bandappa's house	252
6 No. 488 and D No 1417.	Chakala Lakshmanna ..	North and east, No 492, lane, south, No. 498, Angadi Babji's house, west, No. 490, Chakala Venkatappa's house	521
6. No 483 and D. No. 1416	Angadi Babji ..	North, No 490, Chakala Venkatappa's house and No. 489, Chakala Lakshmanna's house; east No 492, lane; south, No 488, Angadi Babji's house; west, No. 491 G Bandappa's house	794
6 No 482 and D Nos 1479 and 1482.	Milayagar Mahiuddin Sahib, 2Milayagar Hasain Sahib, 3Milayagar Hayat Sahib and Milayagar Dada Sahib.	North, No. 478, lane; east, No. 480, Kanagamapalli Shaikh Imam Sahib's house, south, No 481, M. Muhiuddin Sahib's house, west, No. 486, lane.	1,006

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pannaboke, with survey or paimash number, house survey number and door number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Anantapur district, Anantapur taluk, Anantapur village—cont.	
S. No 680 and D No. 1476	Police Constable Kanagapalli Shaikh Imam Sahib.	North, No. 630, K Imam Sahib's house; east, No. 679-1 and 2, Miyan Sahib's house and I Mamd Sahib's house, south No. 680, K Imam Sahib's house, west, No. 681, Muhieddin Sahib's open space.	As. P. 6 7½
S. No 678 and D. No. 1477	S Miyan Sahib and S. Mamd Sahib.	North, No. 63d, lane, east, No. 696, lane and No 689, Chakala Subbanna's house, south, No. 680 K. Imam Sahib's house and No 590, Haji Hussain Sahib's open land, west, Nos. 676, lane and 586, K Imam Sahib's house.	1,999
S No. 695 and D. No. 1478	Chakala Subbanna	North, No 696 lane, east, No. 690, Pathalu Muhieddin Sahib's house and No. 691, L. Gidda Fakruddin Sahib's house; south, No. 686, Haji Kasim Sahib's open land, west, No 676, J Miyan Sahib's house	610
S. No 690 and D No. 1479	Pathalu Muhieddin Sahib	North, No. 63d, lane, east, No. 693, lane; south, No. 691, Gidda Fakhruddin Sahib's house, west, No. 699, Chakala Subbanna's house.	665
S. No 691 and D No 1480	Lalbund Gidda Fakhruddin.	North, No. 690, Pathalu Muhieddin Sahib's house; east, No. 693, lane, south, No. 691 lane and Gidda Fakruddin's house; west, Chakala Subbanna's house	67
S. No. 694 and D No 1481	Lalbund Saiyid Sahib ..	North, No. 695, Lalbund Mamd Sahib's house, east, No 695, Lalbund Mamd Sahib's house, south No. 692, L Saiyid Sahib's house; west, No 663, lane.	450
S. No 695 and D No 1482	Lalbund Lala Sahib, son of Mamth Sahib.	North, No 635, Miyan Pedda Qasim Sahib's house and No 634, Channa Qasim Sahib's house; east, No 691, Tadpatri Venkatanna's house and No 616, Midatur Fakhruddin's house, south, No 695, L. Lala Sahib's house, west No. 694, L Saiyid Sahib's house.	704
S. No 616 and D No 1489	Midatur Fakhruddin	North, No. 621, Tadpatri Venkatanna's house; east, No 629, Garram Kamppa's house, south, No 616, Midatur Fakhruddin's house; west, No. 695, L. Lala Sahib's house	891
S. No 621 and D. No. 1512.	Tadpatri Venkatanna ..	North, No. 621, Tadpatri Venkatanna's house, east, No. 619, Garram Kamppa's house and No. 618 Midatur Fakhruddin's house south, No 616, Midatur Fakhruddin's house, west, No. 695 lane Lala Sahib's house	6072
S. No 619 and D No 1510	Garram Kamppa's son Pitanna.	North, No. 620, Kammur Muhiuddin Sahib's house, east, No 622 lane, south, No 618, Midatur Fakhruddin's house, west, No 621, Tadpatri Venkatanna's house.	1,664
S No. 738 and D. No. 1532	Muhammad Sahib ..	North, No 723 L. Mamd Beg's house, east, No. 764, Kari Madarasana's house, south, No 738, Muhammad Sahib's house; west, No 692 lane	179
S. No 763 and D No. 1529.	L Mamd Beg ..	North, No 731, Shaikh Hussain's house; east, No 732, Raichur Fakhruddin's house, south, No 738, Muhammad Sahib's house and No 734 Madrasana's house; west, No. 6892, lane	748
S. No. 734 and D. No 1530	Kazi Madarasana ..	North, No 733, D Mamth Sahib's house, east, No 743, lane, south, No 731, Madrasana's house; west No 738, Muhammad Sahibs house and No 733, L Mamth Sahib's house.	1371
S No. 732 and D No. 1531.	Raichur Fakhruddin ..	North, No 747, Kanchagar Imam Sahib's house, east No 747, Kanchagar Imam Sahib's house; south No 743, lane west, No. 733 L Mamth Sahib's house.	153
S. No 747 and D. No. 1524	Kanchagari Imam Sahib	North, No. 747, Kanchagari Imam Sahib's house; east, No 718, Bathavapalli Hussain Sahib's house, south, No 742, lane and 741, T Dastgir Sahib's house; west, No. 732, Raichur Fakhruddin's house	692
S. No. 740 and D No. 1541	T. Dastgir Sahib ..	North, No. 747, Kanchagar Imam Sahib's house; east, No 749, Urachintala Nabi Sahib's house; south, No. 746, Urachintala Nabi Sahib's house, west, No. 713, lane.	424
S. No. 746 and D. No 1545	Urachintala Nabi Sahib	North, No 746 Bathavapalli Hussin Sahib's house; east No. 746, lane, south No. 745, Urachintala Nabi Sahib's house, west, No 746, Tadpatri Dastgir Sahib's house	42
S. No. 748 and D No. 1423	Bathavapalli Hussin Sahib.	North, No 748, D Hussin Sahib's house, east, No 750, lane, south, No 745, Urachintala Nabi Sahib's house, west, No 747, Kanchagari Imam Sahib's house.	280
S No. 751 and D. No. 1586.	Tadpatri Hussin Sahib ..	North, No 750, lane, east, No 753, Tank-bund street; south, No 751, T. Hussin Sahib's house, west, No. 742, lane.	630
S. No 720 and D. No. 1647	Urachintala Dada Sahib.	North, No 717-2 Chintala Musalmana's house; east, No 719, Urachintala Bava Sahib's house, south, No 760, lane, west, No. 740, lane.	378
S. No 1719 and D No 1648-1	Urachintala Bava Sahib	North, No. 717-1 Chintala Musalmana's house, east, No 758, Urachintala Bava Sahib's open space; south, No 760, lane, west, No 720; Urachintala Dada Sahib's house	240
S. No. 718 and D. No 1648-2.	Do.	North, No 717-2, K Abdullah Sahib's house, east, No. 753, Tank-bund street; south, No. 760, lane, west, No. 719, Urachintala Bava Sahib's house.	304
		Total ..	24,437½

No. 273.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the houses and land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 77,041 square feet, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of Thoruyar houses in the Coimbatore town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector, Head-quarters division, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said houses and land.

2. A plan of the houses and land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Tahsildar, Coimbatore Municipality, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of house and lands, wet or dry, inam or permanent, with survey or patta sub number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
			sq. ft.
Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore village			
Tiled house and vacant land, S. No. 98	Rangadasa Gounden, son of Rangappa Gounden and Kale Gounden, son of Uche Gounden	North S. No. 98 (Rangai Gounden street), east and south, S No 94 F, west, S No. 97	2,084
Do. S. No. 97.	Do. do.	North, S. No 98 (Rangai Gounden street); east, S No 95, south, S No. Nos 98 F and 99 T; west, S. No. 366	2,647
Vacant land, S. No. 355/portion.	Do. do.	North, S No. 347 (lane); east S No 97; south, S No. 98 A, west, S No. 355/portion.	686
Do S. No. 337 A.	Do. do.	North, S Nos 265, 393 and 356, east, S. Nos 99 A and 98 B, south, S. Nos. 347 E, 337 C 334, 335 and 336, west, S. Nos 366 and 338	13,033
Do. S. No 337 B.	Karuppanna Gounden, son of Kuppanna Gounden.	North, S No. 337 A; east, S. No. 337 C; south, S No. 333; west, S. No 337 A	1,120
Do. S No. 337 C.	Lunga Gounden, son of Muri Gounden	North, S. No 337 A, east, S No. 98 C; south, S. No 333, west, S No 337 B.	1,080
Do. S. No. 98 A.	Rangadasa Gounden, son of Rangappa Gounden and Kale Gounden, son of Uche Gounden	North, S. No. 366, east, S. No 98 T, south, S No. 98 E; west, S. No. 337 A.	4,480
Do. S. No. 98 B.	Venkatakrishna Aiyar, son of Ananta Aiyar	North, S No 98 A; east, S No 98 T; south, S. No 98 C, west, S. No 337 A.	2,430
Do. S. No 98 C.	Rangadasa Gounder, son of Rangappa Gounden and Kale Gounden, son of Uche Gounden	North, S No 98 C, east, S. No. 98 T; south, S. No 98 D, west, S Nos. 337 C and 333	3,924
Do S. No. 98 D.	Mandi Mare Gounden, son of Mare Gounden	North, S. No 98 C, east, S No. 98 T; south, S. No 98 E, west S. No. 333	2,430
Do S. No. 98 E.	Ooswara Gounden, son of Lunga Gounden.	North, S No. 98 D, east, S No 98 T, south, S No 332; west, S. No. 333.	1,518
Do S. No. 98 F.	Rangadasa Gounden, son of Rangappa Gounden and Kale Gounden, son of Uche Gounden.	North, S Nos 96 and 97, east, S Nos. 99 R and 98 L; south, S No 98 O, west, S No. 98 T	7,190
Do. S. No 98 G.	Uchappa Gounden, son of Periya Murappa Gounden.	North, S No. 98 F, east, S No. 98 Q; south, S. No 98 H; west, S. No. 98 T.	2,240
Do. S. No. 98 H.	Kuppanna Gounder, son of Attu Gounden.	North, S No 98 G; east S No 98 Q; south, S. No. 98 I; west, S. No. 98 F	2,310
Do. S. No. 98 I.	Rangadasa Gounden, son of Rangappa Gounden and Kale Gounden, son of Uche Gounden.	North, S. No. 98 H; east, S No 98 Q; south, No 98 J, west, S No. 98 P.	2,240
Do S. No. 98 J.	Mandi Mari Gounden, son of Mari Gounden	North, S No 98 I; east, S No. 98 Q, south, S No. 98 K, west, S. No 98 P	2,240
Do. S. No 98 K.	Murappa Gounden, son of Ombali Gounden.	North, S No. 98 J, east, S. No. 98 Q; south, S No 134, west, S No 98 P.	920
Do. S No. 98 L.	Karuppanmal, wife of Attappa Gounden.	North, S No. 98 R, east, S. No 98 S; south, S Nos. 98 N, and 98 O; west, S. No 98 K.	1,350
Do. S. No. 98 M.	Kuppanna Gounder, son of Lunga Gounden	North, S. No. 98 L, east, S. No 98 S; south, S No 98 N, west S Nos. 98 O and 98 Q.	1,370
Do. S. No. 98 N.	Rangadasa Gounden, son of Rangappa Gounden and Kale Gounden, son of Uche Gounden.	North, S No 98 M; east, S No. 98 S, south, S. No. 136, west, S No. 98 Q.	3,360
Do. S. No. 98 O.	Do. do.	North, S. Nos. 98 R, 98 T, 98 F and 98 L; east, S No 98 M, south, S Nos 98 C, 98 P, 98 Q and 98 G, west, S No 337.	3,780
Do. S. No. 98 P.	Do. do.	North, S No 98 Q, east, S. Nos. 98 G, 98 H, 98 I, 98 J and 98 K, south, S. No 136, west, S Nos 98 C, 98 D, and 98 E.	2,660
Do. S. No. 98 Q.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 98 O, east, S Nos 98 M and 98 N; south, S No. 136, west, S. Nos 98 G, 98 H, 98 I, 98 J and 98 K.	3,360
Do. S. No 98 T	Do. do.	North, S No 97, east, S. No. 98 F, south, S No 98 O; west, S. Nos 98 A and 98 B	2,170
		Total ..	77,041

No 270.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land and houses mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 27,028 square feet, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening up congested areas in the Coimbatore town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector, Head-quarters Division, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of said land and houses.

2 A plan of the houses and land may be seen in the office of the Special Deputy Tahsildar, Coimbatore Municipality, at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of house and land, wet or dry, town or pramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore village			
		Thereyar Block, Ward No 1.	
			Sq. yr.
Tiled house and vacant land, S No. 649-D 161.	Ekambaram Nayakkan, Samavada Nayakkan and Perumal Nayakkan, sons of Venkatamma Nayakkan.	North, Thereyar street; east, S No. 642, lane; south, S. No. 648; west, S. No. 650.	752
Thatched house, S. No. 648-D 161.	Muri Gounden alias Chikka Pappa Gounden son of Jakki Gounden and Sruti Gounden, son of Dodda Pappa Gounden (owner).	North, S No. 649 east S No. 643 lane; south, S. No. 647; west, S No. 650.	322
Tiled house S No. 647-D 160	Dasa Gounden, son of Attanna Gounden, Dodda Dasa Gounden, alias Dasa Gounden and Ottawara Gounden, son of Ubba Gounden.	North, S. No. 648; east, S. No. 643, lane; south, S. No. 644; west, S No. 650.	360
Do. S. No. 646-D 159.	Vatala Gounden and Bella Gounden, sons of Irugappa Gounden.	North, S No. 647; east, S No. 643, lane; south S No. 645; west, S No. 650	240
Do. S. No. 645-D 158	Ottawara Gounden, son of Kulla Gounden and Lenga Gounden, son of Linga Gounden (minor).	North, S. No. 646, east, S No. 643, lane; south and west, S No. 644.	510
Do. S. No. 644.	Duappa Gounden and Malla Gounden, sons of Atte Gounden.	North, S. Nos. 650 and 645; east and south, S. Nos. 643, lane; west, S Nos. 643, lane and 650.	297
		Do. do.	1,037
Tiled house and vacant land, S. No. 644-D 157	Kampalla Gounden, son of Nalla Gounden, Ellatti Gounden, son of Kuppa Gounden and Ombalayammal, widow of Muri Gounden		
Vacant land, S. No. 644	Muri Gounden and fifteen others	North, S Nos. 650 and 645; east and south, S. No. 643, lane; west, S. Nos. 643, lane and 650.	1,545
Tiled and thatched house S. No. 652-D 166	Alagammal, widow of Marudachalam Pillai and minor sons.	North and east, S No. 650, south, S. No. 653, lane; west, S. No. 651.	462
Tiled and vacant land, S, No. 651-D 165.	Kanna Gounden, son of Gonda Gounden	North, S No. 650; east, S No. 647, south, S No 653, lane, west, S. No. 650	536
Tiled and vacant land, S. No. 650-D 164	(1) Muthayya Pillai, (2) Subbaya Pillai (minor) brother of No (1) and Thavanayammal, mother of Nos (1) and (2)	North, S Nos 647 and 648; east, S. Nos. 642 and 670; south, S No. 674, west, S. Nos 671 and 672.	6,797
Thatched house, S No. 676-D 146	Do. do.	Do do	442
Thatched house, half of the well and an coconut trees, S No. 671-D 144.	Do. do.	Do. do.	426
Tiled and vacant land, one well and two coconut trees, S No 641-D 143.	Vatala Gounden and Bella Gounden, sons of Irugappa Gounden	North, S No. 643 lane, east, S No 640, south, S. No 638, lane, west, No. S. 642	1,875
Tiled and vacant land, S. No. 640 D-142.	Lenga Gounden son of Linga Gounden.	North, S No 643 lane; east, S No. 639; south, S No. 638, lane, west, S. No. 641.	1,620
Tiled and vacant land, S No. 639.	Ottawara Gounden, son of Kulla Gounden and Linga Gounden (minor), son of Linga Gounden.	North and east, lane; south, S No 638; west, S No. 640.	1 807
Tiled, thatched and vacant land, S. No. 637 D-131.	Muri Gounden, son of Uche Gounden,	North, S Nos. 635 and 638, east, S. No. 639, south, S No. 625, lane, west, S Nos. 643 and 638, lanes.	1,493
Tiled and vacant land, S. No 636 D-140	Ponnammal, wife of Muri Gounden and Uthukka, widow of Atte Gounden	North, S No 636; east S. No. 636 south, S. Nos. 636 and 637; west, S No. 643 lane.	320
Tiled and vacant land, S. No. 638 D-138	Gildhanmal, daughter of a Dodda Dasa Gounden, Karuppanna Gounden and Raja Gounden (jumtin), sons of Karuppanna Gounden	North, S No. 635; east, S. No. 639; south, S. No. 637; west, S. No 625.	525
Tiled house and vacant land, S No. 634 D-135	Karuppanna Gounden, son of Karuppanna Gounden, Arunachalam Gounden, son of Dasa Gounden and Muli Gounden, son of Ootta Gounden.	North, S. No. 633, east, S No. 639, south, S No. 635, west, S. No. 643, lane	516
Tiled house and vacant land, S. No. 633 D-146	Kuppanna Gounden, son of Ranga Gounden and Muchikal, daughter of Muri Gounden	North and east, S. No. 632; south, S No. 634, west, S. No. 643, lane.	335
Tiled house and vacant land, S No 630 D-137 and S. No. 626 (part).	(1) Linga Gounden, son of Mamma Gounden, (2) Ottawara Gounden, brother of No. (2) and (3) Karuppanna Gounden (minor), brother of No. (1).	North, S Nos. 631 and 632, east, S No. 626; south, S. No 679, west, S. Nos. 634 and 635	1,299

Description of house and land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Sq. ft.
	Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore village—cont.		
	Thoraiyar Block, Ward No. 3—*cont.*		
Tiled and vacant land, S No. 629 D-138 and S. No. 630 (part).	Otteyaran Goundan, son of Uchu Goundan	North, S No. 630, east, S No. 628, south, S No. 626, lane; west, S Nos 626 and 627	1,340
Thatched and vacant land, S No 644 D-144	Pasal Goundan son of Chikkatti Goundan	North and east, S No. 643, lane; south, S. No 646; west, S. No 645.	845
Thatched house and vacant land, S No. 645 D-145	Pichiyammal, wife of Rangaswami Mudali.	North, S No. 643, lane, east, S No 644, south S Nos. 646 and 647, west, S. No 655, lane.	1,236
Thatched house and vacant land, S. No. 647 D-146.	Rangayaran Mudali, son of Subrah manya Mudali	North, S. No. 646, east, S. No. 648; south S. No 652, west, S No 662, lane	289
Tiled house and vacant land, half of the well and cocoanut tree, S No 672 D-149	Palaniyappa Mudali, son of Velayuda Mudali.	North, S. Nos. 668 and 672; east, S Nos 669 and 671, south, S No 674, west, S No. 673.	2,864
		Total .	27,078

No. 277.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·9312 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the erection of pumping stations and for the formation of roads in connection with the Tondiarpet drainage scheme, Madras; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept at the office of the Tahsildar of Madras and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Madras district, Madras taluk, Tondiarpet village.		ACRE.
Ryotwari, dry, R.S No. 984 (full) and A.F.C. No. 315.	Messrs Kasumi Chetti and Tiruvengadathan Chetti, proprietors of Messrs. King and Co., North Beach, Madras	North, R.S. No. 980; east, R.S. No. 810, south, R.S. No. 982, west, R.S. No. 983.	·0660
Ryotwari, dry, part of R.S No. 983-1 and N.F.B. No. 2012	Varadappa Nayakkar.	North, R.S. No. 987; east, R.S No. 983-2, south R.S No 983-2; west R.S. No 1007.	·0010
Ryotwari, dry, part of R.S. No. 983-2 and part of N.F.C. No. 2713.	Storagoss Nayakkar . .	North, R.S No. 987; east R.S Nos. 986 and 985; south, R.S No 983-3, west, R.S No. 983 1.	·0002
Ryotwari, dry, part of R.S No 983-3 and N.F.C No 2013	Do. ..	North, R.S. No 983-1 and 2; east, R.S Nos 985 and 984; south, R.S No 983-1, west R.S No. 1007.	·0160
Ryotwari, dry, R.S No. 983-4 and A.F.C No. 311.	Do.	North, R.S No. 983-3 A; east R.S. Nos. 982 and 984; south, R.S Nos. 981 and 983; west, R.S. No. 1007.	·0560
Ryotwari, dry, part of R.S. No. 1027 and A.F.C No. 2967.	Somasundara Chetti ..	North, R.S No 1018; east, R.S. No 1007, south, R.S Nos 1047 and 1079; west, R.S. Nos 1070, 1024 and 1017.	·5660
Ryotwari, dry, part of R.S. No. 2031-2 and A.F.C. No. 2332.	Seshachala Gramani, hut owners, Ellu, Annavinnai, Manuswami and Kuppan	North, R.S No 2031-2 and 3, east, R.S. No. 2029; south, R.S Nos. 2052 and 2092; west, R.S. No 2053.	·2300
		Total .	·9312

No 278.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land and houses mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 31,174 square feet, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening up congested areas in the Coimbatore town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector

Head-Quarters division, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land and houses

2. A plan of the houses and land may be seen in the office of the Special Deputy Tahsildar, Coimbatore Municipality, at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of house and land, wet or dry, inam or patnabooks, with survey or puramb number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.

Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore village,

Venkata Gounden Block, Ward No 6;

Tiled-house and vacant land, S. No 1036 and Door No 68	Pachiyanna Goundan, son of Atti Goundan, and Angammal, daughter of Karuppanna Goundan	North, S Nos. 1012 and 1008, east, S No 1008; south, S No 977; west, other land	Sq. ft. 2,587
Tiled house, S No. 1012 and D. Nos. 53 and 52	Ayyaswami Goundan, son of Irugi Gounden, and Rama Ayyar, son of Ayyan Ayyar.	North, S. No. 1013, lane; east, S No. 1008; south, S. No. 1036; west, new road	477
Tiled house and vacant land, S No. 1036 and D. Nos. 61 and 62.	Ayyappa Goundan, son of Kulla Goundan, and Ponnammal, wife of Kempirugi Goundan.	North, S No. 1013, lane; east, S. No 1037 lane; south S Nos 979 and 979, west, S. Nos. 1035 and 1012.	1,617
Tiled-thatched house and vacant land, S. No 1036 and D No 59	Tammanna Goundan, son of Rachiyappa Goundan.	North, S No 1035, east, S Nos 993, 994 and 995; south, S. Nos 980 and 981; west, S Nos 1037, 1073 and 1074	2,438
Thatched-house and vacant land, S No. 1074 and D. No. 49	Tammanna Goundan, son of Rachiyappa Goundan, and Chikkammal, wife of Chikkatani Goundan	North, S No 1073; east, S. Nos 1035 and 1036; south and west, S. No. 1073.	1,000
Tiled-house and vacant land, S. No 1035 and D.No. 44.	Ayyaswami Goundan, son of Irugi Goundan, Rachiyappa Goundan, son of Irugi Goundan, Muniyappa Goundan, son of Rachiyappa Goundan, and Ayyappa Goundan, son of Kulla Goundan.	North, S No 1094, east, S Nos 997 and 996; south, S No. 1036, west, S Nos 1074, 1075 and 1076	1,764
Do. S. No 1071 and D. No 51.	Karuppammal, wife of Gudiyan	North, S. No. 1068; east and south, S No. 1072, lane; west, new road	331
Tiled-house, S No 1069 and D. 48.	Bhadrammal, daughter of Atti Goundan, Subbi Goundan, son of Uche Goundan, Mannu Goundan, son of Mannu Goundan and Pattiyammal, wife of Uche Goundan.	North, S No 1068, lane, east, S. No. 1073 lane, south, S. No. 1072; west, new road.	1,130
Tiled-house and vacant land S. No 1076 and D. No 45.	Putta Goundan, son of Kumpatti Goundan.	North, S No. 1074, east, S. No. 1004, south, S No 1014; west, S. No. 1073, lane.	884
Do. S. No. 1076 and D No. 46	(1) Timma Goundan son of Nagal Goundan and (2) Ramakrishna Goundan nephew of No. (1) minor	North, No. 1077; east Nos. 1084 and 1005, south, S No. 1076; west, No. 1078, lane.	1,193
Do. S. No 1077 and D No. 47	Rangammal, daughter of Dasa Goundan	North, S No. 1078, lane, east, S. No 1004; south, S. No. 1076, west, S No 1078, lane	1,028
Do. S No. 1074 and D. No 43.	Atti Goundan, son of Atti Goundan and Ranga Goundan, son of Dasa Goundan	North, S. Nos. 1003 and 1000; east, S Nos 996 and 998, south, S. No. 1035 west, S. Nos. 1073, lane, 1076 and 1077.	2,613
Do. S No 1003 and D No. 42.	Ayyaswami Goundan, son of Iruga Goundan	North S. No. 1079; east, S Nos 1000 1001 and 1002, south, S. No 1004; west S No. 1078, lane	1,621
Do. S No. 1005, and D. No. 37.	Lingammal, wife of Kempirugi Goundan.	North, S. Nos 1083 and 1084, east, S. No. 1078, lane, south, S. Nos. 1072, lane and 1004, west S No. 1083	1,132
Terraced and tiled house, S No 1004 and D. No 39.	Timmammal, daughter of Irugappa Goundan.	North, S No. 1005 lane, east S. No. 1078, lane, south, S No 1005; west, S No. 1003	936
Tiled-house and vacant land, S. No. 1004 and D No 38.	Dodda Goundan and Chikka Irugappa Goundan, sons of Irugappa Goundan.	Do. do.	894
Thatched-house and vacant land, S. No. 1083 and D No 40.	Attappa Goundan, Kullatti Goundan, Chikkanna Goundan and Kullappa Goundan, sons of Chikka Goundan and Ramaswami Goundan and Krishna Goundan, sons of Ranga Goundan.	North, S. No 1049, lane, east, S Nos. 1051 and 1083; south, S. Nos 1045 and 1046; west, new road	2,707
Tiled-house and vacant land, S No 1066 and D No 36.	Uche Goundan, son of Muniyappa Goundan;	North, S Nos. 1063 and 1065; east, S No. 10.3, lane; south, S. No. 1047; west, new road	908
Do S No 1067 and D. No. 35.	Lakshmiammal, wife of Mutu Goundan, and Bhadrammal, wife of Mannu Goundan	North S. No. 1066, east, S No 1073, lane; south, S. No. 1068, lane; west, new road.	653
Tiled and thatched houses and vacant land and one well, S. No 1015 and D No. 1	Muniyappa Goundan, son of Ayyanna Goundan, and Lingammal, wife of Karuppanna Goundan	North, S. No. 1019, east, new road; south, S Nos. 973, 974 and 975, west, S No 959	2,344

Description of house and land, wet or dry, inam or perambolu, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Goundatore village—cont.		
	Varkatu Goundan Block, Ward No. 6—*cont.*		sq. yd.
Tiled-house, S. No. 1045 and D. No. 20	K. Masana Goundan, son of K. Muruga Goundan	North, S. No. 1104 ; east, new road ; south, 1045, west, S. No. 1106.	384
Do. No. 1105 and D. No. 21	Chikka Goundan, son of Uchu Goundan	North, S. No. 1113 ; east, new road ; south, S. No. 1049 ; west, S. No. 1106.	157
Do. No. 1105 and D. No. 22.	Attammal, widow of Muruppa Goundan and her minor son	Do. do	157
Do. No. 1089 and D. No. 23.	K. Masana Goundan, son of Muruga Goundan, and Ruthiyappa Goundan, son of Ayyappa Goundan	North, S. No. 1109, lane ; east, south and west, Municipal vacant land.	621
Do. No. 1103 and D. No. 13.	Doida Goundan, son of Masana Goundan and his two sons.	North, Thomas street, east, S. No. 1102, south, S. No. 1109, lane ; west, Municipal land.	474
Do. No. 1103 and D. No. 14.	(1) Matasi Goundan, son of Muruga Goundan, (2) Uchu Goundan and (3) Subrahmanya Goundan, sons of (1).	Do. do	224
Do. No. 1102 and D. No. 12.	Kuthayammal, daughter of Atti Goundan and her two minor sons	North, Thomas street ; east, S. No. 1101, south, S. No. 1100, lane ; west S. No. 1103.	504
Tiled-house and vacant land, S. No. 1097 and D. No. 15.	Angi Goundan, son of Masana Goundan, Muttammal, daughter of Muruga Goundan, and Irugammal, widow of Uchu Goundan.	North, Thomas street ; east, new road ; south, Municipal land ; west, S. Nos. 1106 and 1101, Municipal land.	1,465
Do. No. 1101, and D. No. 11.	Parvathammal, wife of Nemadi Nayakkan.	North, Thomas street ; east, S. No. 1097 ; south, S. No. 1100, street, S. No. 1102.	519
		Total .	31,274

No. 277.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 23·13 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of house-sites in the Madura Municipality ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambolu with survey or puimash number.	Name of the owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Madura district, Madura taluk, Anuppanadi village.		acs.
Inam dwelling kattalai, wet, No. 635 A.	A. K. Sundara Gopala Aiyar, Alla Nagaiyar and A. V. Ramachandra Aiyar.	North, road ; east, No. 635 A, south, No. 635 B, west, puimash Nos. 58 to 59.	2·73
Do. No. 635 B.	A. K. Sundara Gopala Aiyar and Nagaiyar	North, No. 635 A ; east, No. 635 B ; south, Nos. 636 A, 635 and 635 ; west, No. 635 B	10·74
Do. No. 636 A ..	A. K. Sundara Gopala Aiyar ..	North, No. 635 B ; east, No. 636 A and B, south, Nos. 635, 636 B ; west, No. 635 B	·41
Do. No. 636 B ..	M. Kangilinatha Pillai . .	North, No. 636 A ; east, Nos. 636 A and 637 ; south, 635, west, No. 636 A.	·25
Do. No. 636 ..	Muttu Kangilinatha Pillai, V. Subbiya Pillai, K. Vairava Pillai, M. S. Arumachalam Pillai, A. Muttu Pillai, M. Kangilinatha Pillai, M. V. S. Punnaiwami Pillai and Kali Ammal	North S Nos. 636 A and B and 635 B ; east, No 637 ; south, Nos. 633 and 634 ; west, No. 635 B	1 81
Do. No. 634 ..	Sundara Raja Nayakkan ..	North, Nos 635 and 635 B ; east, No. 636 ; south road fog station road ; west, No. 635 B	2 37
Do. No. 633 ..	Ananda Raja	North, No. 635 ; east, Nos 631 B and 632 A ; south, east fog station road ; west, No 634	1·60
Do. No. 631 B ..	Durrai Krishnaswami Aiyar .. .	North, Nos. 632 A and 633 ; east, No. 632 A and 631 A-1 ; south, east, fog station road ; west, No. 633.	·52
Do. No. 631 A 1.	A. Muttu Pillai	North, Nos 631 B and 632 A ; east, No. 631 A-1, south, east fog station road ; west No. 631 B	·31
Do. No. 631 A .	Nagamalai	North No. 633, east, No. 632 A, south, No 631 A 1, west, No. 632 B and 631	·26
Irach (Sigazam Kuval) No. 637.	Balasubrahmanya Pillai, Karuppanna Pillai and V. Sapuri Pillai	North Nos. 635 and 636 B, east, No. 637, south, No. 633, west, No. 635.	·23
Puimash Muthalisarvam thani Nos. 57, 58 and 59.	Alla Chokaiya	North, municipal road ; east, No 636 A ; South, No 635 B ; west, puimash Nos 44 45 and 56.	1 85
		Total .	23·13

No. 286.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·67 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depot in Kilmangalam Union, Periyakulam taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Periyakulam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Periyakulam and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Periyakulam taluk, Kilmangalam village.			
Dry .. .	Muniandia Servai	North, S. No. 447; east, S. No. 467, south, S No 468; west, S. No. 630.	ACRE dr

No. 281.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 cent, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a road in the Ootacamund Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
The Nilgiris district, Ootacamund taluk, Ootacamund village.			
Govt., dry, S. No A 38.	Mrs. S. C Moss . ..	North Sigur road, No A 147 A, east, Havelock road; south, Money Bank property; west, Old Pykara road.	CENT 1

No. 282.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poramah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Narasaraopet taluk, Narasaraopet village			
Govt., dry, S No 355 A (P-1).	Registered patladar, No. 19, Gogula Nagulu and seven others; enjoyer, Gosu Venkatesam.	North, No 434; east, south and west, No. 355 A (P-2).	ACRE 04

No. 283.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12·47 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Tallapudi-Pangidi road and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, nanja or punanjaha, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna District, Veeravaram taluk, Dharmavaram (secondari) village.			
Unenfranchised shroff service inam, dry, No. 237	Kondala Kondayya	North, No. 238; east, No. 237, south, No. 296, west, No. 295.	22
Zamin, jeroyati dry, No. 298	Nagireddi Peda Venkayya (tenant)	North, No. 296; east, No. 298; south, No. 297; west, No. 295.	·08
Do. No. 299	Dupati Subbanna and Dupati Seshayya (tenants)	North, No. 314; east, No. 299; south, No. 298; west No. 295.	16
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No. 331.	Kanchamurti Venkata Sitaramachandra Rao Garu	North, No. 332, east, No. 331, south, No. 314; west, No. 295.	·22
Zamin, jeroyati, dry, No. 333	Maddukuri Sitaramayya (tenant)	North, No. 332; east, No. 332; south, No. 331; west, No. 298.	·18
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No. 333	Rathnagada Venkataramayya.	North, No. 295; east, No. 333, south, No. 332, west, No. 295.	·34
Zamin, jeroyati, dry, No. 295	Rathnagada Venkataramayya (tenant)	North, No. 277; east, No. 295; south, No. 331; west No. 275.	·16
Do No. 338	Addala Venkatraju (tenant) ..	North, Nos. 295 and 339; east, No. 338, south, No. 337, west, No. 295.	·24
Do. No. 339.	Dasari Padakondayya (tenant)	North, village-site; east, No. 338; south, No. 338, west, road.	·01
Village-site, dry, No. 2	M. R. Ry. Kanchamurti Venkata Sitaramachandra Rao Garu	North, No. 295, east, No. 2; south, No. 339, west, No. 295	·08
Zamin, jeroyati, dry, No. 213	Karupati Chandramma (tenant)	North Nos. 248 and 295; east, No. 295; south, No. 214, west No. 213	·04
Carpenter service inam, dry, No. 249	Karumpudi Lachanna being minor, mother and guardian Nagamma.	North, No. 243; east; No. 295; south and west, No. 249.	02
Do No. 248	Acepoju Rathnamma and Subbamma.	North, No. 246, east, No. 295, south, No. 247; west, No. 246	·04
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No. 247	S. Sriramaya Rao Pantulu Garu	North, No. 246, east, No. 295; south, No. 256; west, No. 247.	08
Zamin, jeroyati dry, No. 256	Boppana Seshayya (tenant) ..	North, No. 247, east, No. 295, south, No. 295, west, No. 256.	05
Do No. 255	Nekkayagada Venkataramayya (tenant).	North, No. 254, east, No. 295, south, No. 255, west, No. 255.	09
Do No. 260.	Boppana Ratnam (tenant) ..	North, No. 255, east, No. 295; south, No. 267; west, No. 255.	·07
Do No. 267.	Maddukuri Subbanna (tenant).	South, No. 256; east, No. 295; south, No. 258, west, No. 257.	·05
Do. No. 253.	Maddukuri Venkataramayya (tenant).	North, No. 267, east, No. 295; south, No. 269; west, No. 268.	·18
Do. No. 294.	Maddukuri Sitaramayya (tenant)	North, No. 255; east, No. 295; south, No. 255; west, No. 264	·15
Do. No. 266	Parishada Sanyasiraju, Subbaraju, Sanyasiraju, grandfather and guardian Ramaraju (tenant)	North, No. 264; east, No. 295; south, No. 267; west, No. 266.	09
Do. No. 269	Chandrapalli Gangamma (tenant) .	North, No. 267, east, No. 295; south, No. 296; west, No. 269	14
Do No. 294	Yeginaju Venkataraju (tenant). .	North, No. 269, east, No. 295; south, No. 294, west, No. 296	·19
Do. No. 1 ..	Nambari Gangaraju (tenant) ..	North, Polimera pata, east, No. 295; south, road; west, No. 1	04
		Total ..	2·72
Tadakona (annexed) village.			
Zamin, village-site, dry	Surendhotla Narasimhulu ..	North, street; east, village-site, south, No. 173; west, road.	02
Do.	Jammula Viraya	North, village-site, east, road, south, No 186, west, village-site.	·01
Zamin, jeroyati, dry, No. 186.	Jammula Ramanna (tenant) .	North, village-site; east, road; south, tank; west, No 186	04
Do No. 172	Kocherlakota Narayya (tenant).	North, No 172, east, No. 172, south, tank; west road	09
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No. 58	Muttaya Subbarayudu .	North, No. 1041, east and south, No 56, west, road	26
Do No. 248.	Bolavala Ramamurti and Lakshmayya	North and east, No. 248, south, No 180, west, road	·02

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnadh number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.

Nidadavole Division, Tanuku taluk, Pedakurmu (north) village—cont.

Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No 115	Sri Rajah Manyam Mahalakshmamma Garu, proprietrix of Venam	North, No. 110; east and south, No. 246, west, road	ACS. 04
Do No. 110	Rekapalli Venkataramanadam	North, punta; east, No. 119, south, No. 248; west, road	07
Do. No 99	Mulladi Kamesvaramma	North punta; east, road, south, No. 103, west, No 99	17
Do. No. 100	Somanchi Venkatasubbamma	North punta; east, road; south, No. 98; west, No 100	04
Do No. 103.	Vallabhani Bulli Venkayya and Bulli Ramayya and Dorayya.	North No 99, east, road; south, No. 125; west, No. 104	04
Do. No. 125	(1) Kalabhandi Subbarayudu, (2) Seshayya and (3) Gurunadham, (2) and (3) being minors brother and guardian Subbarayudu and Kalabhandi Vityanna	North No. 100; east, road; south and west, No 126	04
Do. No 126	Chalapati Gopayya	North, No. 125, east, road; south and west, No. 125.	03
Do No 125	Kalabhandi Venkayya	North, No. 125; east, road, south, No 98; west No. 125.	03
		Total ..	40

Tagaramagarapu (Government) village.

Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No 6	Rekapalli Subbayya	North, No 7, east, No. 5; south, Nallipadu punta; west, No 36.	02
Do. No 6	Rekapalli Vijabhadrudu	Do do.	03
Do. No 5	Chowarti China Subbayya	Do do.	11
Do No 8.	Avadhanula Subbarayudu	North, No 16; east, No. 8, south, No. 7, west, No 36	09
Do No 16	Amir Bibi Saheba	North, No. 17; east, No. 16, south, No 5, west, No 36	10
Do. No 36.	Sahib John	Do do	38
Do. No 16	Sattaneni Lakshmidevamma	Do do	06
Do No. 36	Rokya Bibi Saheba	Do. do	01
Do No. 17	Inakonegal John Sahib	North, No. 18, east, No. 17; south, No. 36; west, No 36.	28
Do. No. 17	Rokya Bibi Saheba	Do. do.	14
Do. No. 17.	Amir Bibi Saheba	Do do	06
Village-site, dry, No. 24 A.	Kommipalli Subbadu	North, Tallapudi, east, Nos. 27, 28 and 23, south, Nos. 19, 18, 30, 35, 50, 49, 51, 70, 71, 72 and 73, west, Nos. 67 and 232.	01
Do No 24 A	Kadiam Rathnamma	Do. do.	01
Do. No 24 A.	Kavari Gurudasadu	Do do	03
Do. No 24 A	Kavari Bulligadu	Do. do	01
Do No 24 A	Rev. F J McCready	Do. do	09
Do. No 24 A	Karipeda Mangadu	Do do.	03
Do. No. 24 A.	Irulli Lachadu	Do. do	01
Do. No 24 A	Pentapati Kanal	Do. do	01
Do No 24 A	Kavari Venkadu	Do da	03
Do No 24 A	Ankelu Tammelu	Do do	02
Garl, dry, No. 39 A.	Venga Rathnamma	North and east, No. 24 A, south, No 40, west, No. 39 A.	09
Do. No 39 E	Nallari Subbanna alias Subbarayudu, Venkataratnam and Sitamayya being minor, brother and guardian Subbarayudu	North, No 38 A, east, No. 24 A, south, No. 46, west, No. 39 E.	09
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No 40	Gandrapu Gangarazu	North, No. 39 E; east, No. 24; south, No. 42, west, No 40	11
Do. No 42.	Boddaraju Nageswara Jagannadha Rao	North No. 40, east, No. 36, south and west, No 42	03
Do. No. 43	Kachakonda Venkatramayya being minor, under and guardian Kotra Mahadevudu	North, No. 43; east, No. 36; south, No. 44; west, No 43	07
Do. No 43	Kachakonda Nameswari being minor, mother and guardian Subbamma	Do. do.	04
Govt., dry, No. 46 B	Timmaraju Kanakamma	North and east, No. 36, south, No 45 A; west, No 46 B	03
Do No. 46 A.	Palamutti Venkanna	North, No. 45 B; east No. 36, south, No 46-2, west 45 A	06
Enfranchised service inam, dry, No 46-2.	Pasa Rathnamma	North, No. 45 A; east, No. 36; south, No. 47; west, No 46-2	10
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No. 47	Maddukuri Dorayya	North, No. 46-2; east, No. 36; south, No. 48; west, No. 47.	04
		Total ..	2·13

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboku, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Tiruvuru taluk, Dumpeta (Government) village.			
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No. 413.	Nalam Pattabhiramu Rau	North, No. 412; east, No. 413; south, No. 414; west, No. 410	Acs. 41
Do. No. 416.	Abdul Wahab, son of Muhammad Beg, mother Fatma Bibi	North, No. 413; east, No. 414; south, No. 420; west, No. 410	14
Do. No. 420.	Talla Pragada Chalapati Rao and Tallapragada Sitamahalakshmi being minor, father and guardian Digavilli Timmarasu.	North, No. 114, east, No. 420, south, No. 421, west, No. 419	·68
Do. No. 421.	Abdul Karim, son of Haji Dastagir Sahib	North, No. 420; east, No. 421; south, No. 424, west, No. 419	·66
Do. No. 424.	Saiyid Ahmad son of Saiyid Zamin	North No. 421; east, No. 424, south, No. 125, west No. 41d	·13
Do. No. 425.	Saiyid Bibi, wife of Saiyid Ahmad	North, No. 424; east, No. 425; south, No. 428; west, No. 420	·44
Do. No. 428.	Mullapudi Venkatrayudu	North, No. 425, east, No. 128; south, No. 434; west, Nos. 419, 420 and 431	·61
Do. No. 434.	Pendyala Anantalakshmidevamma and Pendyala Venkayya.	North, No. 428, east, No. 431, south, No. 209, west No. 133	·55
Do. No. 295.	Dhulipala Lakshminarayana ..	North, No. 209; east, No. 296; south, No. 295; west, No. 429	·35
Do. No. 295.	Mullapudi Venkatrayudu	North, No. 296, east, No. 295, south, No. 294; west, Nos. 280 and 300	1·28
Do. No. 294.	Vempanna Veerayya ..	North, No. 295; east, No. 284; south, No. 281, west, No. 28d	·84
Do. No. 280	Muhammad Bibi wife of Abdul Beg, and Karim Bibi, wife of Saiyid Daud.	North, No. 30d; east, Nos. 294 and 284, south, No. 281; west, No. 250.	60
Do. No. 301.	Tatapudi Subbanna and Nagamalla Bapanna.	North, No. 432; east and south, No. 300; west, No. 301	10
Do. No. 432	Nagiredde Sapanna, Pedda Venkayya, Venkatasubbamma and Sesayya	North, No. 431; east, No. 433; south, No. 301; west, No. 132.	·45
Do. No. 310.	Sarkara Peraiyya, Amin son of Moulali Beg, Hussain Bibi wife of Ekkiri Sahib and Abdul Rajah and four others, sons of Sheikh Ismail.	North, No. 404; east, No. 410; south, Nos. 430 and 302, west, No. 340	29
Do. No. 403.	Tallapragada Chalapati Rao and Tallapragada Sitamahalakshmi being minor, father and guardian Digavilli Timmarasu	North, No. 404; east, No. 410, south, No. 404; west, No. 10d	·40
Do. No. 409	Mullapudi Venkatrayudu	North No. 411, east, No. 41d, south, No. 408, west, No. 409.	·52
		Total ..	6 73
		Grand Total .	12 47

No. 284.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 cs an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the rural school building at Jozado; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Berhampur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Berhampur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboku, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Ganjam district, Ichchapur (Jeypore estate) taluk, Jarudubeta village.			
Zamindari, jeeyoti dry.	Kadarichinu Rayavaram ..	North, Board school, east and south, Sagaram channel; west, cart-track.	Acres. 2d

No 285.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·04 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of object to the Manapparavai village road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Nannilam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the Taluk office, Nannilam, and will be available for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, No 102, Tirukuda village.			
Wet, S. No. 73 A-2 ..	10 Alamelu Ammal; enjoyer, Alamelu Ammal Ilama Aiyar and Kuppuswami Aiyar.	North, Manapparavai east, No 73 A-1, wet; south, No. 74 D, dry; west, No. 73 B, channel	ACRE. 04

No. 286.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·75 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for a gravel and metal quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Kulittalai taluk, Puthurathevanvillage.			
Gori, dry, S F. No No. 69	(1) Annavi Kone, son of Erathi Kone, (2) V. Erathi Kone and (3) Punna Kone, (2) and (3) are minors brothers of No (1) who is the managing member of the family.	North, S F No 69, dry; east, S F. No 10, road south, S.F. No 68 B; west, S F No 56, dry.	ACR. 1·75

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, February 9, 1911.

No. 63-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Peravali in the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district, if persons from the Bellary district and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ranganadharswami festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 12th March 1911 to 16th March 1911, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 64-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Maddikera in the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district, if persons from the Bellary district and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Madanna Jatra festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 9th April 1911 to 18th April 1911, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 65-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Gonjihalli in the Pattikonda taluq of the Kurnool district, if persons from the Bellary district, His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Badai Sahib Urus festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 3rd March 1911 to 9th March 1911, inclusive, of persons from the said parts

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1911.

No. 66-P.—The following notification of the Government of India, Department of Education (Sanitary—Plague), No. 149, dated Calcutta, the 3rd February 1911, is republished :—

Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of the spread of the outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease with which the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency is visited, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Kalahasti in that district on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Pudi, Mamandoor, Chendragiri, Chittatoor, Tirupati East, Tirupati West, Tiruchanur, Renigunta, Yerpedu, Kalahasti, Akkarti, Yellakuru, Venkategiri and Vendodu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 16th February to the 10th March 1911 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Mahasivaratri festival at Kalahasti.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

No. 67-P.—In modification of notification No. 62-P., published on pages 81-84 of Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 7th February 1911, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary.	Bellary ..	Bellary.
		Bellary Cantonment.
		Kammarachedu.
		Mundrigi
		Sidaragudda.
	Hadagalli.	Heiandi.
		Hampasagaram.
		Kudlabala
		Nellikadri
	Harpanahalli.	Adivihalli.
		Arasikere.
		Chigateri.
		Doggavelu.
		Harpanahalli.
		Nittaru
		Yedihalli
		Yerabalu.
	Hospet ..	Hospet.
	Kudligi ..	Huregondanahalli.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.
		Kasturinayakkanpalayam.
		Kavundanpalayam.
		Kuniyamuttur.
		Kurichchi.
		Saltanpuram.
		Vellakkinar.
		Vilankurichchi.
		Vinayakapuram.
	Erode ..	Erode.
		Kodumudi.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Coimbatore—*contd.*	Kollegal ..	Bastipuram.
		Kollegal
		Kongaralli.
		Kundur.
		Mudigundam.
		Muller
		Singanallur.
		Tagarapuram.
	Palladam ..	Krishnajeeram (167).
		Mallakavundanpalaiyam.
		Pithyampatti.
		Sakkarichchal.
	Pollachi ..	Anamalai.
		Vattakkarampadur.
	Udumalpet	Bodipatti.
		Budrattam.
		Dah.
		Komaralingam
		Kurichikottai.
		Periyavalavadi.
		Pudeppadiyam.
		Vadagupalaiyam.
Madura ..	Dindigul ..	Dindigul.
		Mottanapatti (hamlet of Adiyanuttu).
		Parapatti (hamlet of Paliapatti).
		Velledu (including the hamlet of Murtinayakkanpatti).

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Madura—*cont.*	Palni	Amaravati. Ayakkudi. Balasamudram. Boduvarpatti. Kolukkumayakkanpatti. Kasakkanpatti. Manjanayakkanpatti. Manur. Nekkampatti. Palni town. Poolampatti (hamlet of Marichilamba). Talayutta. Velur (including the hamlet of Satturappatti)
Malabar.	Calicut	Calicut.
	Ponnani	Kadavanad. Ponnani. Puranga. Velyangot.
Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor	Coonoor. Wellington Cantonment
North Arcot.	Arcot	Kolalutinmanupalli
	Atur	Ammampalaiyam. Ansiyampatti. Atur. Gangavalli. Kalpaganur. Kottavadi. Narasingapuram. Ramanayakkanpalaiyam. Sukkarvalappadi. Valappadi.
	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri.
Salem	Hosur	Ponnapalli. Somanpuram. Tattanapalli.
	Krishnagiri	Kannandahalli. Mallappadi.
	Omalur	Kamalapuram. Kanjanayakkanpatti. Karappur. Konagappadi. Kottamuttupatti. Kukkattappatti. Maramangalam.
Salem—*cont.*	Omalur—*cont.*	Muttanayakkanpatti. Omalur. Panampatti. Pappambadi. Sonappalli. Taramangalam. Tumbippadi.
	Salem	Agrahara-Nattarmangalam. Alagapuram. Attayampatti. Ayodhyapattanam. Kukkavari. Kannanguruchi. Karappur. Kattuvappalappatti. Kondalampatti. Kundamanayakkanpatti. Kullampatti. Meiloor. Mannayakkanpatti. Mannayakkanpatti. Mettuppatti-Tadanur. Minnampalli. Odayanpatti. Pallappatti. Panamarrattuppatti. Para-Nattarmangalam. Podanalur. Rasipuram. Salem. Savadapuram. Selattanpatti. Singalandapuram. Sirappalli. Sarammangalam. Tatampatti. Viramur.
	Tiruppattur	Tiruppattur.
	Tiruchengodu	Sankaridrug. Tiruchengode.
South Canara.	Mangalore	Mangalore.
Trichinopoly.	Namakkal	Kondisettipatti. Namakkal. Sendamangalam

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Inhabited localities Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Presidency or Province	Inhabited localities Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants
I. Mysore	The whole province.	II. Bombay—*cont.*	1. *Northern Division*—*cont.* (a) Districts—*cont.* Thana Mahikantha agency. (b) Towns— Bassein port. Bhiwandi port. Bombay City Kolaba port. Kalyan port. Thana port.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmedabad. Kaira. Panch Mahals. Surat.		

Presidency or Province	Affected localities. Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants
	2. *Central Division*—		(a) Districts—*cont.*
	East Khandesh district.		Jhelum.
	Nasik district.		Jullundur.
	Poona district.		Kangra.
	Satara district.		Karnal.
	Sholapur district.		Lahore.
	Sholapur town.		Ludhiana.
	West Khandesh district.		Lyallpur.
			Montgomery.
	3. *Southern Division*—	V. The Punjab —*cont.*	Rohtak.
			Shahpur.
	(a) Districts—		Sialkot.
	Belgaum.		
	Bijapur.		(b) Towns—
	Dharwar.		Delhi.
	Kolaba.		Patiala.
	Satara.		
			(c) States—
	(b) Towns—		Jind.
	Hubli town.		Kapurthala.
			Nabha.
II. Bombay —*cont.*	4. *Sind*—		Patiala.
	Towns—		
	Karachi town and port.		
	6. *Political Charge*—		(a) Districts—
			Bassein.
	(a) States and Agencies—		Hanthawaddy.
	Akalkot State.		Henzada.
	Baroda State.		Katha.
	Jan Jira State.		Kyaukse.
	Kathiawar agency.		Magwe.
	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country.		Mandalay.
			Meiktila.
	Satara agency.		Minbu.
	Surat agency.		Myingyan.
		V. Burma.	Pegu.
	(b) Towns—		Prome.
	Bhavnagar town and port.		Pyapon.
	Kolhapur town.		Sagaing.
	Shrivardhan port.		Thartawaddy.
			Thaton.
	(a) Districts—		Tounguo.
	Bhagalpur.		Yamethin.
	Champaran.		
	Darbhanga.		(b) Towns—
	Gaya.		Bassein.
	Monghyr.		Mandalay.
	Muzaffarpur.		Rangoon (Port).
	Patna.		
III. Bengal.	Saran.		
	Shahabad.		
			(a) Districts—
	(b) Towns—		Akola.
	Bhagalpur.		Amraoti.
	Calcutta.		Bhandara.
	Gaya.		Buldana.
	Monghyr.		Hoshangabad.
			Jubbulpore.
			Nagpur.
	(a) Districts—		Nazaringpur.
	Ambala.	VI. The Central Provinces.	Wardah.
	Amritsar.		Yeotmal.
	Attock.		
	Delhi.		(b) Towns—
IV. The Punjab.	Ferozepur.		Akola.
	Guyanwala.		Amraoti.
	Gujrat.		Buldana.
	Gurdaspur.		Kamptee Cantonment.
	Gurgaon.		Kamptee.
	Hissar.		Nagpur.
	Hoshiarpur.		Nimar.
	Jhang.		Wardah.
			Yeotmal.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. District and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants
VII. Rajputana.	Ajmer district. Alwar City. Alwar State. Bharatpur State. Dholpur State. Jaipur State. Marwar State. Mewar State. Shahpura district. Tonk City. Tonk State.	VIII. The United Provinces—*contd.*	(c) Districts—*contd.* Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (d) Towns— Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Bareilly. Benares. Cawnpur. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Hathras. Lucknow. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Shahjahanpur.
VIII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Barabanki. Bareilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Budaun. Bulandshahr. Cawnpur. Etah. Etawah. Farrukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Khari. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Pilibhit.	IX. Central India.	Bagli State. Dhar State. Gwalior State. Indore Residency. Indore State. Jaora State. Jhabua State. Mhow Cantonment. Morar Cantonment. Piploda State. Ratlam State. Sailana State.
		X. Hyderabad State.	Aurangabad district. Parbhani district. Raichur district. Usmanabad district.
		XI. Kashmir.	Jammu Province.
		XII. Coorg.	Coorg.
		XIII. North-West-Frontier Province.	Hazara district.

B.—Passport Stations.

South Indian Railway.

Vadamadurai.	Salem.	Anaigar.	Elattur.	Tadiyalur.	Dharmapuri.
Tamaraipadi.	Ariyanur.	Cauvery.	West Hill.	Coimbatore.	Semmenahalli.
Dindigul.	Thiumapatti.	Kaganikarai.	Calicut.	Podanur.	Ranimakkanur.
Ambatturai.	Kadaiyampatti.	Tiruppattur.	Kallayi.	Singanallur.	Morappur.
Kodaikanal Road.	Sankaridrug.	Jalarpet.	Feroke.	Pariakandi.	Baddireddippatti.
Vadippatti.	McDonald's Choultry.	Periyagarum.	Periyanayakkanpalayam.	Bargur.	
		Mangalore.		Kandikuppam.	

Madras and Southern Maratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Mulanur.	Bellary.
Kuppam.	Patchur.	Bellary Cantonment.

The Nilgiri Railway.

Coonoor.	Wellington.

2 Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O., No. 632 P., dated 31st May 1910.

3. Passengers who come direct from Kodaikanal to the Kodaikanal Road railway station and wish to be exempted from the operation of the passport rules should before leaving that station obtain passes from the Collector of Madura or other officer authorised by him for the purpose. The railway tickets issued at Kodaikanal Road railway station to passengers holding such passes shall not be plague-punched nor shall they be required to take out passports at Chetput or their place of destination.

Fort St. George, February 6, 1911.

No. 68-P.—Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 4th February 1911.

No.	Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1900).		Second period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Third period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fourth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Fifth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Sixth period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Seventh period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Eighth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Ninth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Tenth period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Eleventh period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Twelfth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Thirteenth period (1st July 1911 to 4th February 1911).		Grand Total.		No.
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
I	Anantapur	158	804	3	3	8	7	58	60	148	106	1,685	1,006	1,791	1,346	7	9	18	7	203	179	50	36	2	1	3	3	4,664	1,501	I
II	Bellary	58	977	115	84	8	5	8,536	8,180	8,233	8,005	1,000	7,004	10,271	8,000	1,000	2,100	600	397	2,264	2,161	270	162	4	4	530	425	46,150	30,736	II
III	Chingleput	6	6	6	1	2	1	7	2	11	1	13	13	8	1	7	2	15	10	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	38	III
IV	Coimbatore	1	1	48	30	—	—	600	300	118	106	4,017	3,170	2,070	2,111	977	644	1	1	200	148	2,134	1,201	1,121	1,011	1,085	1,011	20,429	11,287	IV
V	Cuddapah	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	961	324	85	79	5	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	500	404	V
VI	Ganjam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	207	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	46	24	VI
VII	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	4	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	7	7	—	—	19	1	VII
VIII	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	VIII
IX	Kurnool	12	740	—	—	—	—	10	8	510	421	975	910	843	178	9	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	3,372	971	IX
X	Madras City	13	11	2	—	11	7	7	1	14	10	13	13	72	13	74	57	8	1	—	—	5	3	8	3	6	3	180	122	X
XI	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	3	23	20	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	34	30	XI
XII	Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	7	7	11	8	47	41	38	30	189	111	92	73	313	205	104	91	1,801	905	XII
XIII	Nellore	8	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	13	9	XIII
XIV	Nilgiris, Tbp	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	33	31	154	123	115	39	349	324	35	18	148	93	107	106	178	119	37	19	2,230	1,265	XIV
XV	North Arcot	7	4	14	13	48	6	1,012	1,010	1,120	946	1,004	1,000	778	420	81	64	18	6	73	52	11	11	19	8	50	41	6,388	5,060	XV
XVI	Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	XVI
XVII	Salem	801	486	95	67	1,112	1,101	1,536	1,201	1,736	1,001	1,38	913	1,454	1,000	146	80	107	201	196	171	109	101	165	113	2,045	1,210	20,630	13,201	XVII
XVIII	South Arcot	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	—	3	2	1	1	2	1	20	10	—	—	4	3	1	1	2	1	7	7	95	70	XVIII
XIX	South Canara	1	1	2	2	3	3	69	67	1,139	984	359	278	119	348	262	179	139	111	134	104	340	195	102	101	191	84	3,506	2,874	XIX
XX	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	1	—	4	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	6	4	24	12	XX
XXI	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	6	11	8	XXI
XXII	Trichinopoly	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	3	28	20	XXII
XXIII	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	XXIII
XXIV	Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	11	5	XXIV
XXV	Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	5	3	XXV
XXVI	Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	XXVI
	Total	8,748	3,000	1,111	836	1,250	1,172	7,836	6,186	7,514	14,000	10,211	11,111	10,272	14,940	3,263	2,402	963	879	3,679	3,440	3,418	2,695	3,000	2,340	7,006	6,158	98,917	54,632	

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 4th February 1911

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 21st January 1911						Reported during the week ending 28th January 1911.						Reported during the week ending 4th February 1911					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported		Indigenous		Total		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bellary district—																		
Bellary town	--		51	30	51	30	--	--	48	37	48	37	--	--	37	28	37	28
Other places	4	4	37	26	41	30	3	3	41	35	44	38	--	--	20	16	20	16
Chingleput district	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coimbatore district—																		
Coimbatore town ...	--	--	8	4	8	4	--	--	3	4	3	4	--	--	12	12	12	12
Other places	3	--	20	16	23	16	3	2	44	32	47	34	1	--	56	38	57	38
Ganjam district	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
Kurnool district	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	4	4
Madura district—																		
Madura town	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other places	--	1	30	25	30	26	--	--	31	20	31	20	--	--	17	14	17	14
Malabar District—																		
Calicut port	--	--	2	1	2	1	--	--	3	2	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other places	3	3	14	10	17	13	6	1	27	16	33	18	--	--	7	13	7	13
The Nilgiri district	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1
North Arcot district	4	4	--	--	4	4	3	3	--	--	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	4
Salem district—																		
Salem town	3	3	34	34	37	37	3	3	32	26	41	34	14	14	3	3	17	17
Other places	17	11	104	142	121	153	1	0	177	107	194	183	13	13	110	143	183	156
South Canara district—																		
Mangalore port	--	--	3	3	3	3	--	--	3	3	3	3	--	--	7	7	7	7
Trichinopoly District	1	1	17	11	18	12	1	1	9	7	10	8	0	0	7	4	9	6
Total ...	36	30	360	311	476	330	36	29	439	339	479	361	36	43	311	284	379	313

Fort St. George, February 9, 1911.

No. 69-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Khyruppula in the Pattikonda taluq of the Kurnool district, if persons from the Bellary district, His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Virabhadraswami festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 28th March 1911 to the 8th April 1911, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1911.

No. 70-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Athur in the Dindigul taluq of the Madura district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Vandikali Amman festival and if the usual cattle fair is permitted to be held at that place:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the holding of the said fair and also the pilgrimage to the said festival from the 1st to 10th April 1911, inclusive, and further directs that between the said dates, no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Vadamadurai, Tamaraipedi, Vadipatti, Periyanaikkan-palayam, Tadiyalur, Coimbatore, Podanur and Singanallur on the South Indian Railway, for the stations of Kodaikanal Road, Ambaturai and Dindigul on the same railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival or fair.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1911

No. 71-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tiruppuvanamkundram in the Madura taluq of the Madura district, if persons from the infected portions of the Madura and Coimbatore districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit the place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 8th March to 20th March 1911, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Vadamadurai, Tamarapadi, Dindigul, Ambaturai, Kodaikanal Road, Vadipatti, Periyanayakkanpalaiyam, Tadiyalur, Coimbatore, Podanur and Singanallur on the South Indian Railway, for the stations of Sholavandan, Samayanallur, Madura Bridge, Madura, Madura East, Pasumalai, Tiruppuvanamkundram, Kappalur and Tirumangalam on the same railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1911

No. 52-*P.*—The following notification of the Cochin Darbar, Local and Legislative Department, dated 20th January 1911 (7th Makaram 1086), is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Calicut, Pollachi, Salem and other places, and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from those and other plague-infested parts are allowed to attend the Bharani festival and fair at Cranganur in the Cochin State on Sunday, the 20th Meenam 1086 corresponding to 2nd April 1911, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation I of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Bharani festival and fair at Cranganur is prohibited

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

No. 72-*P.*—The following notification of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated Bangalore, the 9th February 1911, is published :—

No. 11.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kuchi, a village in Tavalgerimuraad of the Kiggatnad taluq in Coorg, if persons from the Mysore territory and other plague-infected parts are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing *Iruppujatre* during the Mahasivaratri festival.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Chief Commissioner prohibits the attendance at the said *jatre* of persons from the Mysore territory and other plague-infected parts on the 27th and 28th February 1911.

All persons proceeding to the *jatre* in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

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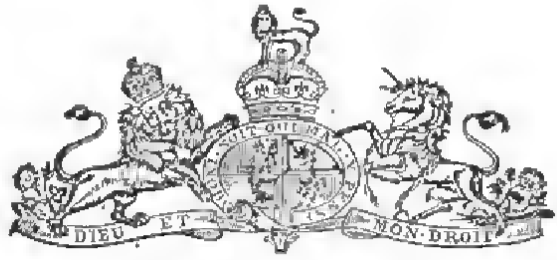

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-A

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. [Price, 6 *pie.*

പരസ്യം.

കൊഴിക്കോട്, പൊള്ളാച്ചി, സേലം മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പ്ലേഗ് ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായും അവിടങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും മറ്റു പ്ലേഗ ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കൊച്ചി സംസ്ഥാനത്ത ചേർന്ന കൊട്ടങ്ങാട്ടിൽ 1068 മിനം 20 നാണ്ട ശരിയായ 1911 ഏപ്രിൽ 2 - മനു ഞായറാഴ്ച ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ പോകുന്ന കരണി തടിയന്തരത്തിനു ചെല്ലുവാൻ ഭുദ്ധുക്കളെ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതായാൽ കൊച്ചി സംസ്ഥാനത്ത പ്ലേഗ ഭയം ഉണ്ടാവാൻ എടയുള്ളതായും കാണുന്നതിനാൽ പ്രസ്തുത വ്യാധി നിവ്വാരകനായ 1072 മെ 1 - ാം നിവ്വാകൻ 2 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നമ്മെ സിദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരം കൊണ്ട സരിച്ച പ്ലേഗ ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ കരണി തടിയന്തരത്തിനും മറ്റുമായി ചെന്നുകൂടുന്നത വിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

2. ഈ പരസ്യത്തിന്ന വിരുദ്ധമായി മേൽപറഞ്ഞ കരണി തടിയന്തരത്തിന്നോ മറ്റെങ്കിലോ പോകുന്ന എല്ലാവരെയും തിരിച്ചയക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

3. ടി കരണി തടിയന്തരത്തിനും മറ്റെങ്ങും പോകുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാവർക്കും തന്നെ നിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ആപത്തിനെ അറിവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

കൊച്ചി മിലിട്ടറി അഡ്ജുട്ടന്റ ജനറലിന്റെ കല്പനപ്രകാരം,
ഗോപാൽ മേനോൻ ചെമിസ്ട്രറിയ വിദ്യാർത്ഥിനെ,
1068 മകരം 16-
1911 ജനുവരി 29-.

എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി,
കൊച്ചി മിലട്ട.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

Reg. No. M.—1.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational Department.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Notifications by Government	119
Miscellaneous Notifications	120
Vacancies	120

Supplements—
Government Technical Examinations, November 1910 and January 1911—
Animal Physiology (Intermediate Grade), and Hygiene (Intermediate Grade)—Candidates passed
Compositor's Work (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Proof-reader's Work (Elementary and Intermediate Grades), Press Work (Elementary and Intermediate Grades), Machine Work (Elementary and Intermediate Grades), Book-binding (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Type-casting (Elementary Grade); Stereotyping (Elementary Grade), Electrotyping (Elementary Grade), Moss (Elementary Grade), Lace-making (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Design (Elementary Grade), and Geometrical Drawing (Elementary and Intermediate Grades)—Candidates passed.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

No. 16.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 10, the Indian Universities Act 1904, (Act VIII of 1904), the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.—

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Kalli Narayana Rao Avargal.

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, February 8, 1911.

No. 17.—Mr. Frederick John Robert Vere Hunt, Barrister-at-law, has resigned his Ordinary Fellowship of the Madras University, under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 11, sub-section (2)

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 18.—In the Public Service notification published on pages 108 to 110 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th March 1910, *substitute* the following for Note (1) :—

"The rules contained in this notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who, on the 30th June 1894, held permanent appointments in the Government service provided

that their promotion to posts carrying a salary of more than Rs 20 was not already barred by any rules previously in force, and provided also that they have passed the Middle School examination in the first class and are otherwise deemed fit for such further promotion."

Fort St. George, February 9, 1911.

No. 19.—In column B of the table appended to article 2 of the Public Service notification published on pages 108 to 118 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th March 1910, under the head "*Marine Department*" *add* the following, namely—

"(3) Head-keeper of the Marine Aquarium."

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Acting Director is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) M.R.Ry. P. N. Ramaswami Sastri, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kanigiri Range, acting in the Ambasamudram Range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools of the latter range, with effect from the 1st February 1911, *vice* M.R.Ry. M. Parthasaradhi Aiyangar transferred.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. Venkatarama Aiyar, Fifth Clerk and Sub. *pro tem.* Head Clerk, office of the Director of Public Instruction, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kanigiri Range, in the probationary class, with effect from the 3rd February 1911, *vice* No. (1), but to continue in his present officiating appointment.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 9th February 1911.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

NOTIFICATION.

Under G.O., No. 521, Educational, dated 23rd November 1909, the Director of Public Instruction is pleased to sanction stipends of the values noted below to the undermentioned students of the special Commercial Training class opened in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, tenable from the date of their admission into the class up to 31st December 1911 :—

Serial number.	Name of student.	Rate of stipend per mensem. Rs.
1.	V. S. Ramaswami	25
2.	A. Venkataramu	20
3.	S. S. Ramaswami Aiyar ..	20
4.	V. S. Ramachandra Aiyar ..	20
5.	Pallavur V. Subramania Aiyar	20
6.	H. Madhavachar	20
7.	P. Subramania Aiyar ..	20
8.	T. Lakshminarayana Aiyangar ..	20
9.	M. Sivaramasubramania Aiyar ..	20
10.	N. Anantapadmanabha Aiyar ..	20
11.	K. Raghavendra Rao	20
12.	A. Mahalinga Aiyar	20
13.	A. K. Subramanian	20
14.	E. N. Natesan	20
15.	N. Venkataramayya Aiyar	20
16.	V. Kalyana Rama Aiyar	20
17.	S. M. Ramaswami	20
18.	N. S. Ramaswami	20
19.	N. Balarama Aiyar	20
20.	R. Sadagiri Rao	20
21.	M. Jagan Mirza	20
22.	N. Sarvanabhavan	20
23.	S. Manikkasundaram	20
24.	A. Nagarajia	20

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 7th February 1911.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR THE EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION—1911.

In continuation of the Notification published on pages 35–37 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th January 1911, Part I-B, it is notified for the information of Managers and Correspondents of European Schools that the following is the complete list of text-books in English prescribed for the European High School and Scholarship Examination of 1911 :—

POETRY.

Wordsworth—The Horn of Egremont Castle.
Longfellow—{ The Bell of Atri. / King Robert of Sicily.
Tennyson—Morte d'Arthur.
Macaulay—Horatius.

PROSE

(i) Prescott—The Conquest of Mexico (Blackie & Co.'s English Texts, 6d.).

(ii) Tom Brown's School days—abridged, Arnold & Co.'s "First Friends in Literature" series.

(iii) MacMillan's English Literature for Secondary Schools—Hawthorne's Wonder Book. Edited by J. H. Fowler.

(iv) The Trojan War, translated by Francis Younghusband from the German, of Professor C Witt, Longman's Green & Co.

Note.—The selections in Poetry will be published by the University with introduction and notes and can be had at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, at six annas a copy.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 3rd February 1911.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1912.

NOTICE.

I. Text-books in English.

In continuation of the notice published at page 822 in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 25th October 1910, the following text-books prescribed by the University of Madras in English for the Matriculation Examination of 1912, are also prescribed by the Board for the Award of Secondary School Leaving Certificates for the Public Examination of 1912 :—

(i) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will be required:

Poetry:

Wordsworth: The Horn of Egremont Castle.

Longfellow: The Bell of Atri.
King Robert of Sicily.

Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.

Macaulay: Horatius.

Prose:

Prescott: Capture of Mexico (Blackie & Co.'s English Texts, 6d.).

Note.—The selections in Poetry will be published by the University with introduction and notes, and copies can be had at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, at six annas each.

(ii) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will *not* be required:

(1) A Book of Golden Deeds, Part II: MacMillan's English Literature for Secondary Schools.

(2) Tom Brown's School days—abridged, Arnold & Co.'s "First Friends in Literature" series.

Note.—Hawthorne's Wonder Book—MacMillan's English Literature for Secondary Schools, and The Trojan War, translated by Frances Younghusband from the German of Professor C. Witt, Longmans, Green & Co., a detailed knowledge of which will *not* be required, were prescribed also as text-books in the notes referred to above.

II. Text-books in the Classical, Foreign and Indian Vernacular Languages.

The following text-books prescribed by the University in Latin and French for the Matriculation Examination of 1912, are prescribed by the Board for the Award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates for the Public Examination of 1912 :—

LATIN.

Cicero: In Catilinam, I.

Ovid: Tristia, III, Elegies I to XII, edited by Shuckburgh (MacMillan & Co.).

FRENCH.

Sandeau: Sacs et Parchemins (MacMillan & Co.).

A notice regarding the text-books in the other languages will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* later on.

III. History of England

The following periods prescribed by the University of Madras for the Matriculation Examination of 1912, are prescribed by the Board for the Award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates for the Public Examination of 1912 :—

The Hanoverian and 19th Century Periods—*vide* the syllabus for History of England published at pages 334 and 335 in the University Calendar for 1910

Note.—Acquaintance with the History of England in outline is also required—*vide* the instructions published at page 7 of the Circular Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, C. No. 3570 of 1910, dated the 27th May 1910.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 2nd February 1911. G. MADDOX, *Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.*

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

COURSE OF STUDY IN AGRICULTURE.

It is hereby notified that copies of the Course of Study in Agriculture are on sale at the Government Press, Madras.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 3rd February 1911. G. MADDOX, *Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.*

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION—MARCH 1911.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Days and dates	Hours.	Subjects.
1911		
Monday, 27th March.	10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	English (First Paper).
	1 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Do (Second Paper).
Tuesday, 28th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Elementary Mathematics.
	1 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A).
Wednesday, 29th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Languages (Group C).
	1 P.M. to 4 P.M.	History of England.
Thursday, 30th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Algebra ; Agriculture.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Trigonometry ; Precis-writing and Indexing.
Saturday, 1st April ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Physics ; Commercial Products and Geography.
	1 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.
Monday, 3rd April ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Chemistry ; Music.
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Botany ; Practical Mathematics.
	2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Shorthand *
Tuesday, 4th April ..		Typewriting †

* *Shorthand*—
2 P.M. to 2-15 P.M.—1st Paper, Dictation.
2-45 P.M. to 4 P.M.—1st Paper, Transcription into longhand.
4-15 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.—2nd Paper, Transcription into shorthand.

† *Typewriting*.—The examination in typewriting will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning if the candidates have to be examined in batches and will be conducted as follows. An interval of 10 minutes will be allowed between the 1st and 2nd papers :—

First batch, 7 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.	1st Paper, 7 A.M. to 7-2½ A.M. 2nd Paper, 7-30 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.
Second batch, 9-40 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.	1st Paper, 9-40 A.M. to 10 A.M. 2nd Paper, 10-10 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.
Third batch, 12-30 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.	1st Paper, 12-30 P.M. to 12-40 P.M. 2nd Paper, 12-50 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.
Fourth batch, 3 P.M. to 5-20 P.M.	1st Paper, 3 P.M. to 3-2½ P.M. 2nd Paper, 3-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.

Candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12-10 P.M., and no candidates for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination, although the examination itself may not take place until after 10 minutes from that hour.

Candidates who have such a separate machine are expected to appear for their examination with the second batch.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 4th February 1911. G. MADDOX, *Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1911.

MUSIC—ADVANCED GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the following are prescribed for the ensuing examination in Music, Advanced Grade :—

(a) With reference to paragraph 3 (a) of the Syllabus,—either one of the two first movements, of Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C Minor

(b) With reference to paragraph 3 (*b*) of the Syllabus,—Chief Composers of Symphonies—When did they live? Which are their most famous works?

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 24th January 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL MEDICAL SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that 20 candidates will be entertained for the medical schools in connection with the Civil Department of the Medical Assistant Establishment.

2. Candidates must not be *below fifteen on the 1st December preceding the date of admission* nor above *nineteen years of age on date of admission* into the Medical School (*i.e.*, on 1st July next), and they must produce testimonials (in original) as to character, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal marks and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical officer of the British or of the Indian Establishment

3. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the *Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.*

4. If the number of applicants exceeds twenty, a competitive examination will be held at any Civil or Military Station of the Madras Presidency, or of Burma, where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the examination.

5. The examination will be held on WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH MAY NEXT and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

6. Applications for admission to the examination, made out in manuscript, in the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates, referred to in paragraph 2 above, must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 31ST MARCH 1911. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the examination for 'Civil Medical Pupils'", and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination *fee of Rupee five* has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. The applications should also be accompanied by a surety bond * executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the selected pupil will complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government.

7. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Pupils". They will be required to enter the Medical school, Royapuram, the Medical school, Vizagapatam, or the Medical school, Tanjore, ON 1ST JULY NEXT. Selected candidates will be required to produce the necessary leaving certificates before they join the Medical school.

8. The course of instruction at the Medical school will extend over four years, and stipend for each year will be Rs. 9 per mensem. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On the completion of the fourth year of study, on examination if found qualified for advancement, they will be promoted to the grade of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon and receive the undermentioned salary contingent on their successfully passing the periodical examinations in case of the first two promotions :—

	Pay. Rs.	Charge allowance.
Under five years' service (Fourth Grade)	30	Rs. 10 per mensem. Special allowances are also granted when serving in unhealthy districts
From five to ten years' service (Third Grade)	40	
From eleven to fifteen years' service (Second Grade) .	50	
From sixteen to twenty years' service (First Grade) ..	60	
Senior Grade Second class	70	
Do. First class	80	

An allowance for house-rent will be granted, in addition, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 8 per mensem at the Presidency Town and Rs. 5 per mensem in the Mofussil, when no quarters are provided and when the rented quarters are situated within 200 yards of the hospital or dispensary to which the Hospital Assistant is attached.

9. Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

10. Selected candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve Government for a period of five years from date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical school.

* The officers before whom the bonds of surety may be executed are mentioned at the foot of the form of application.

11. Under ordinary circumstances Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required to serve only in the Presidency of Madras, but they will be liable for temporary duty either Civil or Military elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

12. Intending candidates may obtain a form of surety bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras at Madras.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Civil Medical pupils" to be held on the 17th May 1911.

*1. Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth—
Age—
Date of birth—
6. Date and page of the Gazette announcing the candidate's success in the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination.
[Here the candidate should state distinctly what examination he has passed.]
7. Present residence—district, taluk, village; address in *full*
8. Present residence—district, taluk, village; address in *full*
9. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
10. Vernacular language candidate wishes to be examined in.
11. Whether candidate has attached the certificates † required in paragraph 2 of the notice and the Treasury Officer's receipt for fees paid.

* If the applicant is a European, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "house or village name."
† The following papers should be attached to the application :—
(1) A treasury receipt for Rs 5;
(2) A certificate of character;
(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a commissioned Medical Officer;
(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University; and
(5) A surety bond executed before a Tahsildar, a Sub-Magistrate, a Village Munsif, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.
The certificate of health, *which should also show marks of identification*, should bear date of application.

Station and date of application. *Signature of candidate.*

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for another examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 10th February 1911. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar having resigned his membership, a vacancy has occurred among the elected members of the Syndicate.

In accordance with Regulation 93, notice is hereby given that an election of a member of the Syndicate will be held forthwith.

Nominations must reach the Registrar not later than Friday the 24th February 1911.

Senate House, 14th February 1911. F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

CORRIGENDA.

In the lists of text-books prescribed for the University Examinations and published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th January 1911, and republished in the issues of the 31st January and the 7th February 1911, under—

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1913.

(Old Regulations.)

Branch V.

For "II. European History" *read* "(iii) European History", and *for* "VI. Special subjects" *read* "(vi) Special subjects".

B.A. (PASS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1913.

Group V.

Delete "II. European History, 1598–1715 A.D."; and *for* "VI. Special subjects" *read* "(5) Special subjects".

(By order.)

Senate House, 9th February 1911. F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

NOTIFICATION.

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

(*New Regulations.*)

The following syllabuses under Regulation 217 (D) have been prescribed by the Syndicate :—

Syllabus D (1).

The principles of the Kindergarten system as identical with the principles of all true education in the early stages. The guiding principles of Kindergarten work—continuity, connectedness, creativeness.

The Kindergarten as a social institution. The importance of play (free and organized) in the development of the child.

The ethical training of the Kindergarten. Considerations which should guide the choice of a child's playthings or occupation materials.

The teaching of language, number and form.

The value of gardening.

The place of pet animals in the Kindergarten.

Contrast and comparison of :—(1) The aim of the Kindergarten and the School. (2) Froebel's objective teaching and the ordinary 'Object lessons'. (3) Manual training in the Kindergarten and economic industrial training. (4) Number work in the Kindergarten and arithmetic in the school. (5) The Kindergarten story and the history lesson.

Syllabus D (2).

Objects of teaching English. The standard to be aimed at in secondary schools. The stages through which the teaching should be carried. Principles to be borne in mind. The direct method; translation and its place in the several stages, word-building exercises; the choice of readers and their use; the art of reading; phonetics; mouth exercises; correlation of reading, writing and spelling; the various means of increasing the vocabulary of the pupils; oral composition, imitative and independent memory work; the use of dialogues, conversation, and recitation, written work, preparatory and supplementary to class work (*by teachers and by pupils*); written composition in progressive stages and in connexion with reading lessons and with other subjects; paraphrasing, and epitomizing; class and school libraries, use by pupils and guidance in the use by teacher; extra reading by pupils; reading lessons as developing taste and feeling; grammar and analysis in connexion with reading lessons; language and grammar in connexion with composition; special lessons in grammar.

Syllabus D (3) (*c*).

Utility and culture as aims in teaching mathematics. Stages of mathematical teaching: (1) the empiric stage, methods of discovery suitable to it, *e.g.*, measurement, drawing, clay-modelling; working knowledge of methods and definitions, (2) the rational stage, the heuristic, genetic and other methods suitable to it used singly or in combination. Text-books, their place and use.

Separate treatment of arithmetic, algebra and geometry as affording mental discipline and as of practical utility. Correlation of arithmetic, algebra and geometry. Means of developing speed and accuracy in mathematical work.

A consideration of the topics in the syllabus for mathematics in the Matriculation Examination.

Syllabus D (3) (*b*).

Aims of science teaching—the acquisition of useful knowledge by discovery; an exposition of the scientific or laboratory method of training. Methods not the verification of previously known facts, but finding out by means of experiment, learning by doing; training in self-reliance.

Three stages—(*a*) observational, (*b*) heuristic, (*c*) systematic.

Two objects, the acquirement of skill and of knowledge. Intensive method; necessity of definite conceptions.

Physical science, a sequence to elementary natural science. Co-ordination, and correlation with natural science, mathematics, drawing, geography.

Didacticism opposed to the scientific method; critical appreciation of authority.

Methods of recording work, observational and experimental.

Drawing up syllabuses and laboratory courses, continuity; sequence; directiveness. Organization and fitting up of laboratory.

Induction and deduction, synthesis and analysis, in their application to the study of science. Function of hypotheses and their potency in relation to science.

Historical considerations in the study of science. Place of quantitative work in a school course.

Syllabus D (3) (*d*).

Meaning, scope, and context of the subjects; educational value and aims of teaching: cause and effect: methods of teaching, *e.g.*, concentric, constructive, comparative, biographical, topical, oral and text-book, methods suitable for lower and for higher forms: correlation with each other and with those of other subjects: local history and geography: school and teaching syllabuses, schemes of work and notes of lessons: aids to teaching, *e.g.*, sources of history, contemporary events, the black-board, literature, pictures, maps, excursions, models: school museums and gardens, their use and abuse. Practical training in the preparation of maps, charts, diagrams, chronological tables, models and simple apparatus.

NOTE.—Syllabuses under D (3) (*c*) and (*e*) will be published when required.

(By order.)

Senate House, 10th February 1911. FRANCIS LEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

EXAMINATIONS.

The officers mentioned below have been declared by the Board to have passed at the half-yearly examination held on the 3rd January 1911, and following days:—

F.L. = Forest Law. F.B. = Forest Bavance. O.P.A. = Office Procedure and Accounts.

M.R.Ry. S. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Ranger, Sixth Grade, in F.R.
Mr. D. A. Stracey, Acting Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, in F.L. and F.R.
M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramanan, Ranger, Fourth Grade, in F.L. and F.R.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras,
8th February 1911.

List of candidates of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, who have passed in Div—Practical Surveying and Levelling—at the Special Examination held at Madras on the 30th and 31st January 1911:—

Names	Designations.
Mr. C. H. Gilby	Assistant Inspector, Kerasa Circle.
Mr. G. O. DeSouza	Inspector, Krishnapatam Circle.
Mr. R. S. Sheppard	Assistant Inspector in charge of Madanapalle Circle
Mr. L. B. Pereira	Assistant Inspector in charge of Kurnool Circle
M.R.Ry. A. Venkateswara Aiyar ..	Assistant Inspector, Rajahmundry Circle.
Mr. B. D. Court	Assistant Inspector, Polghat Circle.
Mr. R. P. Tillard	Inspector, Coimbatore Circle.
Mr. W. G. L. Persons	Assistant Inspector, Hosur Circle.
Abdul Muharram Sahib	Assistant Inspector, Tuticorin Circle
M.R.Ry. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar ..	Sub. *pro tem.* Inspector, Mogalturru Circle.
Mr. E. C. Ward	Assistant Inspector in charge of Kerasa Circle.
M.R.Ry. M. Venkatarama Aiyar ..	Inspector, Ponnani Circle
Mr. C. R. Mackinnon	Assistant Inspector, Ellore Circle.
Mr. C. E. Wright	Assistant Inspector, Rajahmundry Circle.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras,
8th February 1911.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, JULY 1911.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College for training in 1911 in the Collegiate department (L.T. Section).

2. *Rates of stipends*.—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend per mensem is Rs. 19.

N B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned:—

	Collegiate department.
	Rs.
Masters of Arts	20
Europeans and Eurasians { Masters	35
Europeans and Eurasians { Mistresses	25
Muhammadans	20
Panchamas	20

3. With regard to the admission of students into the Teachers' College, the Director of Public Instruction has ordered that teachers employed in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded Districts excluding Cuddapah, shall be trained in the Training College at Rajahmundry.

4. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students, up to the maximum of 40 in each department.

5. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

6. The *term* fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40

7. Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Native Christians will not ordinarily be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostels.

8. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and B.A. diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

9. Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days.

10. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th March 1911 and must be made on printed forms, for which application must be made to the Principal.

A. A. HALL,
Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
8th February 1911.

EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, RAYACHOTI.

Managers or heads of institutions, in which the individuals whose descriptive roll is given below are employed, are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the due fulfilment of the bonds executed by them while under training in the Government Training School, Rayachoti :—

Serial number.	Register number.	Name.	Name and occupation of parent or guardian.	Residence.	Age at the time of admission.	Year or years trained.	Grade for which trained.	School in which last employed.	Approved service as per History records.	Examinations passed. Preliminary.	Examinations passed. Final.	Stipends due exclusive of tuition fee.	Remarks.
					Yrs.				Y. M. D.			Rs. A. P.	
1	1	Sheik Yusuf Sahib.	Sheik Ibrahim, Pensioned constable	Kalahasti, Vayalpad taluk	20	1903	Primary	Aided School, Kamalamari, Rayachoti taluk	7 4 22	Yes.	No.	66 4 16	Whereabouts not known.
2	6	Kommu Ramalingareddi garu Somi Reddi.	K. Ch. Somi Reddi, Cultivator.	Kesanur, Pulivendla taluk.	25	1903	Do.	Board School, Kesanur, Pulivendla taluk	9 6 13	Yes	No.	56 1 6	
3	28	Mangara Venkata Narayana Raju.	M. Sitamma Raju. Teacher	Palamatikuna.	18	1906	Do.	Result School, Sukanaripalli, Vayalpad taluk	3 11 10	Yes.	No.	67 6 11	
4	30	Gurram Venkatasubbiah.	G. Yenadi Naidu, Cultivator.	Abbavaram ..	18	1904	Do.	Result School, Nambiravandlapalli of Erikampalli, Vayalpad taluk	3 3 22	Yes	No.	66 2 16	
5	46	Sheik Khasim Sahib.	Imam Sahib, Cultivator,	Tsundupalli, Rayachoti taluk.	22	1905	Do.	Board School, Tsundupalli, Rayachoti taluk.	6 6 16	Yes	Yes	80 6 10	
6	56	Dudekula Babu Sahib.	Fakeruddin, Taschur.	Polakavandlapalli, Cuddapah taluk	26	1905	Do.	Result School, Ippatla,	3 11 22	Yes	No.	75 6 2	
7	61	Palukuri Subbaya	Subbarayudu, Cultivator	Kodrakota, Karali taluk.	34	1906	Do	Board School, Chintapadi, Vayalpad taluk	3 4 23	No.	No.	65 15 6	
8	72	Rachamalla Nagamuni.	Seshanna, Cultivator.	Munalatoddipalli, Pulivendla taluk.	20	1905–1907	Do.	Elementary School, Kondapalli, Tadpatri taluk	2 4 13	Yes.	No.	79 6 7	
9	Old 128	Golujugaru Mallappa Naidu	..	..	..	1906	Do.	Result School, Sanjivareddipalli of Vaimpalli.	1 3 0	No.	No.	62 4 1	
10	Old 263	Cuddapah Sheik Khasim Sahib.	Musa Mian, Peon.	..	18	1901	Do.	Board Parishama School, Sankavaram, Badvel taluk	1 11 6	Yes.	No.	75 2 3	
11	92	Lingaraju Chargal Rao.	Venkatasubbaya, Landholder	Vayalpad ..	26	1906–1907	Do	Board Elementary School, Nandimandalam, Cuddapah taluk.	Free Student.	Yes	No	Tuition fees.	

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle,
Bellary, 29th January 1911.

H. CHAMPION,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, BELLARY.

Managers or heads of the institutions, in which the individuals whose descriptive roll is given below are employed, are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the due fulfilment of the bonds executed by them while under training in the Government Training School, Bellary :—

Number.	Name.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Native town or village.	Age at the time of admission or date of birth	Year or years of training.	Grade for which trained.	School in which last employed.	Stipend due (excluding tuition fees.	Remarks.
								Rs. A. P.	
1	Syed Khasim Sahib.	Syed Hussain Sahib, Contractor.	Bellary ..	15th July 1885.	1903 and 1902.	Elementary Lower primary	Zonal School, Madras.	178 14 4	Whereabouts not known.
2	E. Arakappa Reddi	Eswarya Reddi.	Yalam (Anantapur district).	28 years..	1906 and 1907 (up to July)		St. Joseph's Parishama School, Cowl Bazar.	82 13 3 + 20 6 0	
3	H. M. Gurubasaiya.	H. Basalingaiya	Halavagal (Harpanahalli taluk)	15th July 1884.	Do.	Do.	Results School, Halavagal.	74 7 3 + 20 6 0	
4	K. Srinivasa Chari.	Venkoba Chari, Landholder	Narayanadevarakuri	18 years	July 1903 to March 1906	Do.	Board Elementary School, Narayanadevarakuri.	42 4 3 + 20 0 0	

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle,
Bellary, 28th January 1911.

H. CHAMPION,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

E-3

EX-STUDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT UPPER SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, TANJORE.

Managers or heads of the institutions, in which the individual whose descriptive roll is given below is employed, are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the due fulfilment of the bond executed by him while under training in the Government Upper Secondary Training School, Tanjore:—

Name.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Age at the time of admission	Native town or village	Grade for which trained	Year of training	Amount of stipends due including tuition fees	Last employment.
G. Parashotham Nayudu.	Gopalaswami Nayudu, Shroff	YRS. 21	Tanjore	Primary	1910	RS. A. P. 45 5 4	Was unemployed. Lived in Manajappa Street opposite to Parla Amma's Matt, Tanjore.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, Tanjore, 6th February 1911.

T. O. HODGES,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR SCHOLARSHIP

A scholarship of the annual value of Rs 114 will be awarded in the first term of the academic year 1911–1912 tenable for two years in the junior B.A. Class of the Presidency College.

2. The scholarship will be awarded on the results of an examination to be conducted by the college staff on Monday, July 24th, 1911.

3. Hindu students alone are eligible for the scholarship, and candidates must also satisfy the Principal that they are "poor" as required by the terms of the endowment.

4. Applications for admission will be received up to Friday, July 21st, 1911.

Presidency College, Madras, 2nd February 1911.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Ag. Principal.

THE POWEL AND MOSEHEAD VERNACULAR PRIZE.

The prize will be awarded to the best work submitted in Tamil (provided that it is of sufficient merit) on the following subject:—

"The special merit and the peculiar characteristics of the poetry of the *Sangam* poets."

2. The competition is open to all students who have graduated from the Presidency College, provided that (1) they had studied in the senior department of that college at least two years before graduation and (2) that on the 29th February 1912 they will be graduates of not more than five years' standing.

3. The writer will be required to attach to his work a declaration in the following terms:—

I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this work, I have not received the assistance of any person, and have not referred to any other works than those mentioned below.

4. The work must be submitted to the Principal before the 29th February 1912.

5. The value of the prize is Rs. 114.

Presidency College, Madras, 9th February 1911.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Ag. Principal.

NOTICE UNDER RULE 19 OF THE GRANT-IN-AID CODE.

The Managers of aided Elementary schools in the district are informed that bills for teaching grants for 1910-1911, payable from Provincial funds, will be issued direct to the correspondents from this office on or after the 15th proxime for immediate encashment from the respective sub-treasuries.

2. Non-receipt of bills should be intimated to this office direct *before the close of February* and the correspondents are specially required to cash their bills before the 15th March 1911 to facilitate verification by this office and to guard against unnecessary lapses. There is no objection however to cash the bills before 31st March 1911.

3. Changes of addresses, if any, of the correspondents should be intimated to this office by the 15th proxime.

Office of the District Asst. Inspr. of Schls., Cuddapah, 29th January 1911.

C. KODANDARAMA NAYUDU,
District Assistant Inspector of Schools.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of January 1911 was as follows:—

	Signatures made in											Total number registering.	Unable to write.	Total number visitors.	Number of		Total number visitors.	Daily average.
	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Kanarese.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Canarese.	Oriyas.	Burmese.	Malayalam.	Bengali.			Males.	Females.		
Natural History and Archæological section.																		
Week days ...	3,040	386	103	1,537	...	14	27	...	...	...	25	...	4,732	4,37,844	442,576	29,834	42,646	2,847
Sundays ...	986	114	27	600	...	2	23	...	...	...	13	...	1,765	2,547	3,312	2,143	4,455	3,312
Art, Industries and Ethnological section.																		
Week days ...	2,174	433	73	1,855	1	...	41	...	...	...	17	...	4,577	4,28,921	432,498	29,000	42,630	2,813
Sundays ...	881	145	38	806	...	...	18	...	...	...	11	...	1,148	2,549	3,697	2,131	3,133	2,858

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras,
7th February 1911.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Ag. Superintendent, Government Museum.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Matriculates for employment as Headmasters in Elementary Schools under the control of this Taluk Board on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem. The applicants should state their age.

Taluk Board's Office, Mayavaram,
25th January 1911.

A. RAMACHA NEDUNGADI,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed Matriculation and obtained a Trained Teachers' Certificate for the permanent Teacher's post of the Fourth Standard of the Board Secondary School, Yellammanchili, on Rs. 20 per mensem.

Taluk Board's Office, Narasapatam,
28th January 1911.

R. F. B. L. GUPPY,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following vacancies in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras:—

Two Temporary Assistant Mistresses on Rs. 50.
One Acting Assistant Mistress on Rs. 50.
One Temporary Assistant Mistress on Rs. 40

Applicants for the appointments on Rs. 50 should have at least passed the Matriculation examination of a recognised University and hold a Trained Teachers' Certificate.

Applications for the vacancy on Rs. 40 will be accepted from those holding an Elementary Teachers' Certificate, Higher Grade.

All applications should be accompanied by *copies* of testimonials and should be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned before the end of the current month.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses,
Madras, 10th February 1911.

H. W. BERNARD,
Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated women teachers for the following vacancies in the Government Girls' High School, Cannanore:—

Two Assistants on Rs. 50 to 60.
One Assistant on Rs. 30 to 35.
Do. on Rs. 25 to 30
Do. on Rs. 20 to 25.

Applications showing age and qualifications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 18th February 1911.

Head-quarters, Coimbatore,
30th January 1911.

A. ARNOLD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. [Price, 1 anna.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1910.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1910 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when application should be made for certificates. "Pupil" candidates will receive their certificates through the heads of the respective institutions from which they appeared. "Private" candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras, Mercara, Bangalore, Mysore, Trivandrum, Trichur or Ernakulam, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the respective districts in which they were examined : those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates in the Tahsildar of Madras ; those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara ; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore ; and those examined at Trivandrum, Trichur and Ernakulam, to the Honourable the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Where educated.
		COMPOSITOR'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).		
		First Class.		
1	1839	Chandala M. Varadarajulu Nayudu.	Madras ..	Technical School, Government Press, Madras
		Second Class.		
	995	R. Krishna Murti	Bangalore ..	Private study.
	1836	G. Rangayya Nayudu	Madras ..	Technical School, Government Press, Madras.
	1835	Anthony Paul	Do. ..	Do. do.
	1837	Vepa Timmayya	Do. ..	Private study.
	1803	R. Varadarajan	Do. ..	Do.
		COMPOSITOR'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).		
		First Class.		
1	1844	Saidapet Appaswami Chetti	Madras ..	Technical School, Government Press, Madras

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Where educated.	
		COMPOSITOR'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*cont*			
		Second Class.			
	998	Bangalore Puttayya ..	Bangalore ..	Private study.	
	1845	Colathur Sivanandham ..	Madras ..	Technical School, Press, Madras.	Government
	1846	P. Balakrishnan	Do ..	Do.	do.
	1847	Clement Julien	Do. ..	Do.	do.
		PROOF-READER'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).			
		Second Class			
	1839	Chandak M. Varadarajulu Nayudo.	Madras ..	Technical School, Press, Madras	Government
	1849	E Thamba	Do. ..	Do	do.
	1851	T. M. Viraswami	Do. ..	Do.	do.
	1900	Vedam Venkatasubbayya .	Do.	Private study.	
		PROOF-READER'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).			
		Second Class.			
	997	B. Srinivasa Aiyangar	Bangalore ..	Private study.	
	998	Bangalore Puttayya	Do. ..	Do.	
	1842	S. Venkatarama Sastri	Madras ..	Technical School, Press, Madras.	Government
	1855	Webrap Kandaswami Chetti ..	Do. .	Do.	do.
	1860	M. Rudravelu Pillai	Do ..	Do.	do.
		PRESS WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).			
		Second Class.			
	996	D. K. Munuswamayya	Bangalore ..	Private study.	
	1866	Ganjam P. Rajagopal Nayudu ..	Madras ..	Technical School, Press, Madras	Government
	1903	Pillarsetti Anjaneyulu ..	Do. ..	Private study.	
		PRESS WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).			
		Second Class.			
	1867	P Samuel Shanmugam ..	Madras ..	Technical School, Press, Madras	Government
		MACHINE WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).			
		Second Class			
	996	D K Munuswamayya	Bangalore ..	Private study.	
	1868	N. Ramaswami ..	Madras ..	Technical School, Press, Madras.	Government
	1871	T. Ponnurangam	Do ..	Do.	do.
		MACHINE WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).			
		Second Class.			
	1878	Arcot Chengalvaraya Nayudu .	Madras ..	Technical School, Press, Madras.	Government
		PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).			
		No candidate has passed			
		BOOK-BINDING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)			
		Second Class.			
	1164	M. K. Lourdaswami Mudali ..	Loyedale ..	Technical School, Branch Press, Ootacamund.	Government
	1881	Bangalore N. Sitaramu Mudali ..	Madras ..	Technical School, Press, Madras.	Government
	1882	Conjeeveram M. Manavalan Nayagar	Do. ..	Do.	do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined	Where educated
		BOOK-BINDING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).		
		SECOND CLASS.		
	1883	Condur B Tiruvengadam Nayudu.	Madras ..	Technical School, Government Press, Madras.
	1884	Tirukkannamangai S. Colandavelu Mudali.	Do. ..	Do. do.
		TYPE-CASTING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).		
		SECOND CLASS.		
	1890	S. Muthukumaresan	Madras ..	Technical School, Government Press, Madras.
		STEREOTYPING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).		
		SECOND CLASS.		
	1891	K. Sanjivi Nayudu	Madras ..	Technical School, Government Press, Madras.
		STEREOTYPING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).		
		No candidate has passed.		
		ELECTROTYPING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).		
		SECOND CLASS.		
	1894	P. C Rajamannar	Madras ..	Private study.
		MUSIC (ELEMENTARY GRADE).		
		FIRST CLASS.		
1	1836	Winifred Murrell	Madras ..	Presentation Convent, Vepery.
		LACE-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).		
		FIRST CLASS.		
1	1870	G. Sellammal	Nazareth ..	S.P.G. Girls' Lace School, Idaiyangudi.
	1874	D. Thangaratnam	Do. ..	S.P.G. Tercham Lace School, Kudankulam.
3	1589	D. Thangam	Do. ..	S.P.G. Girls' Lace School, Idaiyangudi.
4	1876	Gnanapragasai Joseph	Do. ..	S.P.G. Tercham Lace School, Kudankulam.
5	1573	P. Thangam	Do. ..	S.P.G. Girls' Lace School, Idaiyangudi.
6	1971	Gnanasundari	Madras ..	Private study.
7	1762	A. Rebecca	Chingleput.	U.F.C.M. Lace School, Chingleput
		SECOND CLASS.		
	1864	A Marial	Nazareth ..	St. John's Girls' School, Nazareth.
	1865	V. Jebaman	Do. ..	Do. do.
	1871	C. Ponnammal	Do. ..	S.P.G. Girls' Lace School, Idaiyangudi.
	1872	D Ponnammal	Do. ..	Do. do
	1875	Ponnammal Yesudhan	Do. ..	S.P.G. Tercham Lace School, Kudankulam.
	1502	Nallamuthu Periaeyagam ..	Do ..	Private study.
	1848	Magadalene Solomon	Madras ..	A.M. Women's Industrial Home, Ramapetlai.
	1950	Esther Silas	Do. ..	Do. do.
	1951	Arokiam John	Do. ..	Do. do.
		LACE-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).		
		FIRST CLASS		
1	1763	A. Thangam	Chingleput	U.F.C.M. Lace School, Chingleput.
2	1355	A. Thanasundaram	Trichinopoly	Private study
3	1360	O. Ruth	Do.	Do.
5	1764	K Danabakkiam	Chingleput.	U F C.M. Lace School, Chingleput.
	1844	P. Thurga Christiana	Madras ..	S L.A. Girls' Industrial School, Kilpauk.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined.	Where educated.

LACE-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS.

1369	V. Mariammal	Trichinopoly.	Private study.
1383	S. Gnanogedam	Do.	Do.
1952	David Amirtham	Madras ..	Do.

DESIGN (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

16	Dondapati Durgayya	Berhampur.	Private study.
38	Gundala Chalapati Rau ..	Viziagapatam.	Do.
44	Cherukupalli Venkata Narasimham.	Vizianagram.	Do.
45	Pinnikaram Lakshmanacharyulu.	Do.	Do.
49	Dhanvada Srinivasa Rau ..	Do	Do.
50	Sriramoudi Satyanarayanamurti..	Do	Do.
136	Chavali Nageswara Rau ..	Rajahmundry.	Do.
142	Sathiaraju Lakshmipati ..	Do	Do.
205	Mallipeddi Mallikarjunudu ..	Cocanada ..	Do
211	Sasarla Suryaprakasam ..	Do. ..	Do
212	Sompattula Samuel	Do ..	Do
235	Kanchamula Venkata Subbayya..	Amalapuram	Do
243	Ch. Joseph	Do.	Do.
264	Bala Yohann	Do.	Do.
265	Peketi Kasiraju	Do.	Do.
267	Devarakonda Vasudeva Rau ..	Do.	Do.
288	Vatsa Chinna Nambarmallu ..	Masulipatam	Do.
346	K. Ramachandra Rau	Bezwada ..	Do.
348	P. Subrahmanyam	Do. ..	Do.
349	Gatha Sanjivayya	Do. ..	Do.
477	K. P. Achuthan Nayar ..	Calicut ..	Do.
563	M. W. Souza	Mangalore ..	Do.
610	M. Subramania Pillai	Trivandrum.	Do.
693	S. R. Gnanapragasam Pillai ..	Do.	Do
701	G. Gnanasigamani	Do.	Do
709	N. Sankara Karakkal	Do.	Do.
711	C. Padmanabhan Asari ..	Do.	Do.
774	P. Arunachalam Pillai ..	Ernakulam.	Do.
802	K. Govinda Pillai	Trichur ..	Do
805	K. Thomas	Do. ..	Do
878	S. Krishnayya	Mysore ..	Do
879	Ekambarachari	Do. ..	Do
961	Chakravarthi Gopalakrishna Aiyangar	Do. ..	Do.
1059	J. Raja Manuel	Coimbatore.	Do
1060	M. Muthu Gounder	Do.	Do
1080	J. Samuel	Karur ..	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.
1081	Immanuel Nercomba	Do. ..	Do.
1082	P. K. Thomas	Do ..	Do
1087	S. Arumanayagam	Do. ..	Do.
1141	K. Kuppuswami Pillai ..	Do. ..	Do.
1265	S. Krishnaswami	Kumbakonam.	Private study.
1267	D. Kesavan	Do.	Art Class, Kumbakonam College, Kumbakonam.
1269	S. M. Subrahmanyan	Do	Do.
1270	K. Ramakrishnan	Do.	Do.
1278	A. Jagannadhan	Do.	Do.
1301	K. Sundaresan	Do.	Do.
1431	S. Jambulingam Achari ..	Trichinopoly.	Private study.
1466	A. Ramakrishnan	Madura ..	Technical Institute, Madura.
1529	V. Viraraghava Aiyar	Nazareth ..	Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
1537	T. H. Gnana Athisham	Do ..	Do.
1538	B. Jebamani	Do. ..	Do.
1543	G. Devavaram	Do. ..	Do.
1545	M. Daniel	Do. ..	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined.	Where educated.
		DESIGN (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
	1609	G. Ranganatha Nayudu ..	Tinnevelly ..	Government Technical Institute, Tinnevelly.
	1636	S. Ramaswami	Do. ..	Private study.
	1637	T. R. Koneri Rau	Do. ..	Do.
	1683	T. S. Ramalinga Aiyar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1695a	Y. S. Viswanadhan ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1737	C. Ramalingaswami ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1738	Sivagnanam	Chingleput.	Reformatory School, Chingleput.
	2013	N. A. Baktavatsulu ..	Do.	Do.
	2014	O. R. Vijaraghavalu Nayudu ..	Madras ..	School of Arts, Madras.
	2015	S. K. Venugopal Nayudu ..	Do. ..	Do.
	2017	C. V. Narayana Aiyar	Do. ..	Do.
	2048	M. R. Madurai Nayakar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	2060	M. S. Ratnasabapathi	Do. ..	Do.
	2138	Kattala Kuppuswami Nayudu ..	Do. ..	Do.
	2139	L. Gurunatha Reddi	Do. ..	Private study.
	2194	A. Ramaswami Mudali ..	Do. ..	Do.
	2206	Muhammad Khaja Sahib ..	Do. ..	Do.
	2207	D. L. Kasingaratnam	Do. ..	Do.
		GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).		
		FIRST CLASS.		
1	1191	Norman Matthews	Lovedale ..	Cotsomund Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale.
2	1216	D. Narasimhan	Salem ..	Salem College, Salem.
3	1387	K. Apadharana Aiyar	Trichinopoly.	Private study.
		SECOND CLASS.		
	33	Gundala Chalapati Rau	Vizagapatam	Private study
	84	Sukoru Sri Rama Rau	Vizianagram.	Do.
	85	Surampalli V. R. Vijayaramayya	Do.	Do
	140	Veluvali Venkatarama Sarma ..	Rajahmundry.	Do.
	153	Ajjarapu Venkata Subba Rau ..	Do	Do
	244	Suggu Pattabhiramayya ..	Amalapuram.	Board High School, Amalapuram.
	307	Madireddi Govinda Rau ..	Berwada ..	Private study.
	314	D. R. Vaidyanatha Aiyar ..	Palghat ..	Do.
	415	K. Raman	Do. ..	Do.
	417	Joseph Devadas Miguel ..	Do. ..	Do.
	606	P. Rajagopala Aiyar	Trivandrum.	Do.
	664	K. N. Venkata Desika Aiyangar.	Do.	Do.
	765	A. Kunju Tirumpad	Ernakulam	Do.
	874	M. G. Govindappa	Mysore ..	Do.
	885	D. Krishna	Do. ..	Do.
	946	S. Krishna Aiyangar	Do. ..	Do.
	977	Vellore Vadivelu	Bangalore ..	R.B.A.N.M.'s Technical School, Bangalore.
	979	C. Venkataramanappa	Do. ..	Do. do.
	980	Kakaaheri Chakora Eappen ..	Do. ..	Do. do.
	981	Emmatti Mathew Joseph ..	Do. ..	Do. do.
	1043	R. Subba Rau	Coimbatore.	Private study.
	1092	A. Sivagami Ammal	Do.	Do.
	1081	Immanuel Narsimbe	Karur ..	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.
	1083	K. Narayana Aiyangar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.
	1086	D. Thaberatnam	Do. ..	Do. do.
	1088	P. Daniel	Do. ..	Do. do.
	1090	A. K. Manuel	Do ..	Do. do.
	1233	K. Munnswami Nayudu ..	Salem ..	London Mission High School, Salem.
	1262	Krishna Ramachandra Thorve ..	Kumbakonam.	Art Class, Kumbakonam College, Kumbakonam.
	1267	D. Kesavan	Do.	Do. do.
	1367	R. Narayana Rau	Trichinopoly.	Private study.
	1371	S. Venkata Krishnan	Do.	Do.
	1372	D. M. Virappa Pillai	Do.	Do.
	1373	M. S. Sundaram Aiyar	Do.	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Where educated

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	1376	T. K. Gopala Pillai	Trichinopoly.	Private study.
	1377	T. K. Govindan	Do.	Do.
	1385	M. Mohideen Kathava Rowther ..	Do.	Do.
	1397	P. C. Isaac	Do.	Do.
	1398	P. T. Joseph	Do.	Do
	1403	T. J Rama Rau	Do.	Do.
	1404	T. J Appaji Rau	Do.	Do.
	1405	H Krishnamurti Rau	Do.	Do.
	1406	T. Narayanaswami Nayuda ..	Do	Do.
	1423	R. Sriramulu	Do.	Do.
	1472	T. M Sadasivan	Madura ..	Technical Institute, Madura.
	1473	Arthur G. Ames	Do. ..	Do.
	1474	A. E Ramanujalu	Do ..	Do.
	1491	V. Sundararaj Rau	Do. ..	Private study.
	1492	C. S Sankaran	Do. ..	Do.
	1493	G. Ramaswami	Do. ..	Do.
	1494	R. Muttusubrahmanyan ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1529	V Viraraghava Aiyar	Nazareth ..	Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
	1531	S. Ponnayya	Do. ..	Do. do.
	1539	V. Sellammal Isabella	Do ..	Do. do.
	1540	M Swamidasan Pillai	Do ..	Do. do.
	1614	E Ezekimuthu *alias* E. Isaac Muthayya.	Tinnevelly ..	Government Technical Institute, Tinnevelly.
	1613	G. Appadurai Nadar	Do. ..	Do. do.
	1930	A. Devanayagam	Do. ..	Private study.
	2148	Mir Nazarath Ali	Madras ..	Do.
	2172	K. Muthukrishnan	Do. ..	Do.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	418	M Gopal	Palghat ..	Private study.
2	16	Dondapati Durgayya	Berhampur.	Do.
3	777	R. Narayana Aiyar	Ernakulam.	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

	20	Putrevu Sanyasirayu	Berhampur.	Private study.
	44	Chenukupalli Venkata Narasimham	Vizianagram	Do.
	57	Asuri Venkata Jagannadhayya ..	Do.	Do.
	178	Mamidala V. S. Srinivasarayana Rau	Cocanada ..	Do.
	237	Devarakonda Vasudeva Rau ..	Amalapuram.	Do.
	261	Sarella Samuel Subbayya ..	Masulipatam.	Do.
	259	Takari John	Berwada ..	Do
	360	Kalavakonta Nagendravaraprasada Rau.	Do	Do.
	419	Koduvayur O. Subbarayan Chetti.	Palghat ..	Do.
	425	C. P. Raman Nayar	Calicut ..	Do.
	551	Pavanja Narahari Rau	Mangalore ..	Do.
	695	N Vijayodhan Pillai ..	Trivandrum.	Do.
	697	S. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do.
	699	K. R Ramamurti Aiyar ..	Do.	Do.
	695	P. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar ..	Do.	Do.
	970	Sebastian Harry Jacob ..	Do.	Do.
	710	H Padmanabha Aiyar	Do.	Do.
	713	S. Madhavan Pillai	Do.	Do.
	714	R. Krishna Aiyar	Do.	Do.
	954	Channasamudram Srirangachar ..	Mysore ..	Do.
	981	Chakravarthi Gopalakrishna Aiyangar.	Do. ..	Do.
	982	T. V. Subbaraya Aiyar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	992	Ikkandeth Rathara Warior ..	Bangalore ..	R.B A.N.M.'s Technical School, Bangalore.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Where educated.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS—*contd.*

986	Coimbatore S Gopalakrishnan ..	Bangalore ..	R.B.A.N. M's Technical School, Bangalore
1143	R. Krishnaswami	Karur ..	Private study.
1220	S. Nanjundan	Salem ..	Salem College, Salem.
1276	A Jagannadhan	Kumbakonam.	Art class, Kumbakonam College, Kumbakonam.
1277	R. Krishna Rau	Do	Do. do.
1285	S. Kuppuswami	Do.	Do. do.
1347	J Saundararaja Rau	Tanjore ..	Private study.
1348	K. Siva Raman	Madras ..	Do.
1399	P. V. Ramaswami Aiyar ..	Trichinopoly	Do.
1401	Sylvester Noronha ..	Do.	Do.
1431	S Jambulingam Acheri ..	Do.	Do.
1432	T R. Ramanadha Aiyar ..	Do.	Do.
1433	U. P. Kalyanarama Pillai ..	Do.	Do
1437	V. Babu Radhakrishnan ..	Do.	Do.
1467	V. Srinivasan	Do	Do.
1476	M. S. Minnkshisundaram ..	Madura ..	Technical Institute, Madura.
1538	Y Rawson Edward	Nazareth ..	Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
1541	S. Arthur	Do. ..	Do.
1545	M. Daniel	Do. ..	Do.
1582	B. Andiappan Asari	Do. ..	Private study.
1609	G. Ranganatha Nayudu ..	Tinnevelly ..	Government Technical Institute, Tinnevelly.
1614	P. Gopala Aiyangar	Do. ..	Do do.
1669	V. Ayyadurai	Do. ..	Private study.
2013	N. A. Baktavatsala	Madras ..	School of Arts, Madras.
2023	Chingleput C. Kalyanasundaram Nayakar.	Do. ..	Do.
2046	M. R. Madurai Nayakar ..	Do. ..	Do.
2052	V Ramachandra Rau	Do. ..	Do.
2055	A. V. Paraugusa Mudali ..	Do ..	Do
2194	A Ramaswami Mudali	Do. ..	Private study.
2210	R. Chakrapani Vaidiar	Do. ..	Do.
2219	M. Govindarajulu Mudali ..	Do. ..	Do.
2218	M. S. Shaik Muhiddin	Do. ..	Do
2220	A V Jacob	Do. ..	Do.
2231A	Kaveti Basavakeshingam ..	Do ..	Do

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 8th February 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. [Price, 6 *pies.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, JANUARY 1911.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in January 1911 in the subjects under which their names appear.

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Where educated.
		ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).		
		FIRST CLASS.		
1	37	H. D. Pattayya	Madras	Medical College, Madras.
2	10	Devarayasapuram Ananthayya	Do.	Do.
3	32	K. Sitarama Chetti	Do.	Do.
4	8	Matur Raghavendra Rau	Do.	Do.
	22	Attikuppa Swaminkara Rau	Do.	Do.
6	30	Mundkur Krishna Bhatta	Do.	Do.
7	24	Ramanathapuram S. Parthasarathi.	Do.	Do.
	33	M. Lakshminarayana Chetti	Do.	Do.
9	17	Bangalore Suryanarayana Rau	Do.	Do.
	28	Hampapuram Narayana Aiyangar	Do.	Do.
11	9	M. Kuppuswami	Do.	Do.
	1	P. Kesavaswami	Do.	Do.
12	3	S. Ekambaram	Do.	Do.
	15	Bandhagar Lakshman Rau	Do.	Do.
	4	G. Krishnamurti	Do.	Do.
15	19	Homma S. Pattanna	Do.	Do.
	6	T. B. Jambunatha Sastri	Do.	Do.
17	36	A. Krishna Menon	Do.	Do.
	26	P. Karunakara Menon	Do.	Do.
	16	Chalakudi S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	Do.
20	20	K. V. Krishnaswami	Do.	Do.
	29	Maddagiri Krishna Aiyangar	Do.	Do.
23	27	Nonnvenkera K. Narasimha Aiyangar	Do.	Do.
24	11	Palakod R. Subrahmanyam	Do.	Do.
25	14	Kanakagiri Rama Rau	Do.	Do.
26	23	K. J. Daniel	Do.	Do.
27	31	Devki Nandan	Do.	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Where educated.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS.

	2	Kalpathi S. Anantakrishnan ..	Madras ..	Medical College, Madras.
	5	K. V. Siva Subrahmanyam ..	Do. ..	Do.
	7	Tallam Narasimhachari ..	Do ..	Do.
	12	Kadambi Narasimhachar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	15	Sampur Seshachar	Do. ..	Do.
	20	C. P. Venkateswara Aiyar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	21	Srinivaspur Venkata Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	23	Nemmara S. Subrahmanyam ..	Do. ..	Do.
	25	Mir Mira Rama Rau	Do. ..	Do.
	34	M. A. Balasubrahmanya Nainor..	Do. ..	Do.
	35	V. C. Ammunni Menon ..	Do. ..	Private study.
	41	K. G. Ayyamani	Do. ..	Do.
	44	Seringapatam Venkatachala Ayangar	Do. ..	Do.

HYGIENE (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	18	Barahagar Lakshman Rau ..	Madras ..	Medical College, Madras.
2	22	Attikuppa Sivasankara Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	4	G. Krishnamurti	Do. ..	Do.
	21	Srinivaspur Venkata Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	27	Nonavinkere K. Narasimha Ayangar.	Do. ..	Do.
3	30	Mandkur Krishna Bhatta ..	Do. ..	Do.
	32	K. Sitarama Chetti	Do. ..	Do.
	10	Devarayasandram Ananthayya ..	Do. ..	Do.
	14	Kankagiri Rama Rau,. ..	Do. ..	Do.
8	38	P. Karunakara Menon.. ..	Do. ..	Do.
11	29	Maddagiri Krishna Ayangar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1	P. Kesavaswami	Do. ..	Do.
	12	Kadambi Narasimhachar ..	Do. ..	Do.
12	16	Chalakudi S. Subrahmanyan ..	Do. ..	Do.
	17	Bangalore Suryanarayana Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	23	Nemmara S. Subrahmanyam ..	Do. ..	Do.
	36	A. Krishna Menon	Do. ..	Do.
17	39	K. J. Daniel	Do. ..	Do.
19	37	H. D. Puttayya	Do ..	Do.
	19	Homme S. Puttanna	Do. ..	Do.
20	20	K. V. Krishnaswami	Do. ..	Do.
22	8	Malur Raghavendra Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	9	M. Kuppuswami	Do. ..	Do.
24	28	Hampapuram Narayana Aiyangar	Do. ..	Do.
	11	Palakod R. Subrahmanyam ..	Do. ..	Do.
25	15	Sampur Seshachar	Do. ..	Do.
	31	Davis Nandan	Do. ..	Do.
28	33	K. Lakshmanarayana Chetti ..	Do. ..	Do.
29	7	Tallam Narasimhachari ..	Do. ..	Do.
30	5	K. V. Siva Subrahmanyam ..	Do. ..	Do.
	24	Ramanathapuram S. Parthasarathi	Do. ..	Do.
32	6	T. B. Jambunatha Sastri ..	Do ..	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

	2	Kalpathi S. Anantakrishnan ..	Madras ..	Medical College, Madras.
	3	S. Ekambaram	Do. ..	Do.
	13	V. Duraiswami	Do. ..	Do.
	20	C. P. Venkateswara Aiyar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	25	Mir Mira Rama Rau	Do. ..	Do.
	34	M. A. Balasubrahmanya Nainor..	Do. ..	Do.
	35	V. C. Ammunni Menon ..	Do. ..	Do.
	41	K. G. Ayyamani	Do. ..	Private study.
	43	Wadayagiri Narayana Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	49	O Ranga Rau	Do. ..	Do.
	50	Guntupalli Srinivasa Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	51	Tirumala Seshachalu	Do. ..	Do.
	54	Mamampati Subba Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 8th February 1911.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. [Price, 8 as. 6 p.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Appointments, Leave of Absence, &c.—	
Registration, Board of Revenue, Forest and Public Works	317-318
Notifications—	
General	319
Judicial	321
Financial	325
Public Works	326
Revenue	326
Marine	327
Military	328
Official Advertisements	329
Vacancies	353
Private Advertisements	355
Supplements—	
Abstract of Season Report for the week ending 11th February 1911.	
Meteorological Results.	
Salt, Abkari and Customs Department Notification No. 8, dated 7th February 1911	

APPOINTMENTS LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Posting.—The following posting of a Sub-Registrar is ordered:—

M.R Ry. Kaluva Manikanami Moddilar, Sub-Registrar of Chittoor town (abolished) to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Chittoor (North Arcot district).

(*With effect from the 15th February* 1911.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Madras, 10th February 1911.

Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue.

Leave.—The privilege leave for seven days granted to Mr. E. F. Thomas, Acting Sub-Collector, Palghat division, from 2nd January 1911 and notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th December 1910, is extended by one day.

W. G McFARLAND,
Ag. Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 9th February 1911.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Cancelment of Leave.—Out of the twenty days' privilege leave granted under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 9th January 1911, to M R Ry T. K Swamma Sastri, Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Tanjore Circle, two days' privilege leave not availed of by him is hereby cancelled.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.

6th February 1911.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. Ghanagam Venkatachelam Pantulu Avargal, Inspector, is granted combined leave for two years from date of relief.

Appointment and Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Kedambakkam Rajanna Pillai, Sub-Inspector, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Calicut Sea Customs Office, Western Customs Circle, as a temporary measure *vice* Mr. Joseph Francis William Johnson, Assistant Inspector, transferred to the charge of the Cuddalore Circle To join urgently.

Erratum.—In the notification published in Part II, page 268 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th February 1911, granting combined leave to Inspector M.R Ry. T. N. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal—

For "13th December 1910", *read* "13th February 1910".

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, 10th February 1911.

H. A. B. VERNON, *Secretary*

FOREST.

Departmental Test.—The following subordinates who appeared for the test on 23rd January 1911 have passed the branches of the examination in Forest Code and Accounts and Board's Standing Orders, as noted opposite their names:—

Branch A = Code and Accounts. Branch B = Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.

M. K. Subramania Aiyar, Head Clerk, North Coimbatore.	A, second class; B, first class.
A. Shiva Rao, Head Clerk, South Canara	B, first class.
C. N. Krishna Aiyar, Head Clerk, South Coimbatore ..	A and B, second class.
A. G. Subramania Sastri, Head Clerk, Tinnevelly ..	A and B, second class.
P. S. Venkatesa Aiyar, Third Clerk, North Coimbatore ..	A, second class.
C. N. Vasudeva Rao, Accountant, Tinnevelly	B, second class.
M. K. Pattabhirama Aiyar, Head Clerk, North Malabar ..	B, second class.

F. A. LODGE, *Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.*

Coimbatore, 3rd February 1911.

Leave.—Furlough for three months from date of relief is granted to M.R.Ry. A. Venkatanarayaniah, Ranger, Second Grade, North Arcot district.

T. P. PEAKE, *Ag. Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.*

Madras, 10th February 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PROMOTIONS

(1) *With effect from 1st January 1911. To fill an existing vacancy*

Mr. Donald Edward Jeremiah, Accountant, fifth grade, to fourth grade, permanent.

(2) *With effect from 24th January 1911 vice Mr. James Henry Cowles, Accountant, sixth grade, deceased.*

M.R Ry. Muthuswami Aiyar Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., Accountant, seventh grade, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. A. Bhoosa Rao Srinivasa Rao, B.A., Accounts clerk to Accountant, seventh grade, permanent, *on probation*

(3) *With effect from 14th January 1911 vice M.R Ry. Arva Rao Sankara Rao Garu, Accountant, fourth grade, on furlough*

M.R.Ry. Peraprugada Kotamba Rao, Accountant, sixth grade, to fifth grade, temporary.

M.R.Ry. Injeti Ramaswami Nayudu, Accountant, seventh grade, to sixth grade, temporary

R. SRINIVASA IYER, *Dy. Accountant-General, P.W. Branch.*

Madras, 11th February 1911.

Erratum.—In the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th January 1911, granting combined leave for six months to M.R Ry. Ravanasamudram Sankaranarayana Aiyar Rajangam Aiyar, Overseer—

For privilege leave for two months, *read* privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days.

C. A. SMITH, *Ag. Chief Engineer, P.W.D.*

Leave.—M.R Ry. K. V. Sankara Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer in the Godavari Northern division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 20th January 1911 forenoon or date of relief.

Camp Dowlaishweram, 3rd February 1911.

Transfer.—(1) M R Ry. G. Lakshmana Rao, Overseer, Second Grade, Godavari Conservancy division, is transferred to the Vizagapatam division on relief by the Sub-Divisional Officer; he must proceed at once to Koraput, Vizagapatam division, for the charge of Koraput section.

(2) Sergeant C. B Ray, Supervisor, Second Grade, will assume charge at once of the Koraput sub division from Supervisor M R Ry P M. Swaminatha Aiyar.

(3) M R Ry P. M. Swaminatha Aiyar, Supervisor, First Grade, on relief, is transferred to Ganjam division for the charge of the Chicacole sub-division.

(4) M.R Ry. R. Narasimhachari, Temporary Upper Subordinate, on return from leave, is posted to Conservancy division in place of No. (1).

Vizagapatam, 7th February 1911.

Posting and Transfers.—Mr. C. B. Connel, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Ganjam division to relieve Mr. J D Way, Assistant Engineer.

Mr. J. D. Way, Assistant Engineer, on relief by the above, transferred to the Vizagapatam division for the charge of Indravati Bridge sub-division.

Mr. Seppings Wright, Temporary Engineer, on relief by Mr Way, is transferred to Godavari Northern division for the charge of the Head Works and Workshops sub-division to relieve Mr. J. O C Phelan.

Vizagapatam, 8th February 1911.

Posting.—Mr. C B. Connell, Assistant Engineer, posted to the I Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 446-C., dated 30th January 1911, is reposted to Ganjam division.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Vizagapatam, 11th February 1911.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Temporary Upper Subordinate K. Lakshmana Aiyar, Kistna Eastern division, is granted privilege leave for three months from 14th January 1911.

Bezwada, 7th February 1911.

Re-posting.—Mr. Francis Michael Dowley, Assistant Engineer, posted on return from leave to the II Circle as per notification published on page 904 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th August 1910, was re-posted to Kistna Central division for charge of Head-quarters sub-division, Bezwada.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 9th February 1911.

Leave.—Under articles 230 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry Swami Natesa Aiyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, Salem division, is granted privilege leave for seven days from forenoon 3rd January 1911 to afternoon 9th January 1911 in continuation of the Christmas holidays.

Re-posting.—Conductor J. O C. Phelan, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 602 C. of 3rd February 1911, is re posted to the Coorg division.

A. G. ROMILLY,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 6th February 1911.

Re-posting.—Sub-Conductor James Whittaker, Supervisor, posted to this Circle in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum No 602-C, dated 3rd February 1911, is re-posted to the Madura Special division.

C. MILDRED
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 7th February 1911.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

INVENTIONS.

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 11 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and are open to inspection at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of each specification :—

(By Anthony Maurice Kohler, Engineer, of 21, St. Ann's Road, Brixton, London, S.W., England)—"Invention for electro chemical process for cleaning and polishing silver plate and the like."

(By Spinnerei und Weberei Stroeen Actien-Gesellschaft, Manufacturers, of Baden, Germany)—"Improvements in automatic spool changing apparatus for looms"

(By Walter Frederic Perman, Tea Planter, of Deekajolie Tea Estate, Dhekiajuli P.O., Assam, British India)—"Improvements in joints for chimneys, tubes, pipes and the like passing through corrugated iron roofs and the like."

(By Thottakam Vellayudanrar Pachaiyappachariar, Goldsmith, residing at No. 15, Tiruvattiswaranpet Road, Triplicane, Madras, S.E.)—"Goldsmith's metal bar chaper styled 'The Hanuman'."

(By Bert Louis Margetts, Soldier, 720 C Company, 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, Fort William, Calcutta, India)—"An invention for breechload boltfast."

(By Thomas William Arthur Hood, Salesman, of Marion Street, Ashfield, Sydney, and Thomas Ronald McDonald Glenvale, Commercial Traveller, of King Street, Waverley, Sydney, both in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia)—"Improved means for securing neckties, scarfs or bows in position upon a double detachable shirt or blouse collar."

(By Thomas William Arthur Hood, Salesman, of Marion Street, Ashfield, Sydney, and Thomas Ronald McDonald Glenvale, Commercial Traveller of Bondi, Sydney, both in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia)—"A device for attaching ties or scarfs to detachable shirt collars."

(By Thomas William Arthur Hood, Salesman, of Marion Street, Ashfield, Sydney, and Thomas Ronald McDonald Glenvale, Commercial Traveller, of King Street, Waverley, Sydney, both in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia)—"Improved construction of neckties, scarfs or bows."

(By Edward Tyer, Electrical Engineer, of Ashwin Street, Dalston in the County of London, England)—"Improvements in apparatus for controlling the traffic on single line railways"

(By Sheldon Arthur Steward Bunting, Assistant Engineer, Indian Public Works Department, residing at Roorkee in the United Provinces)—"An invention for withdrawing boring casing tubes or piles from the ground—an improved central hollow hydraulic jack"

(By Fitzpatrick Ennis, Major, Army Veterinary Corps, Club of Western India, Poona)—"Saddle numnah or pad constructed to prevent galling of the animal's back"

(By Charles Frederick Hellgrove, Sign Painter, of "Kya Lami", Port Lincoln, State of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia)—"An improved scoring board for counting without figures."

(By Paul Dertefsoi, Mechanical Engineer, of Kitchener building, Delvers Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal —"Improvements in devices for burning paraffin wax or the like for illuminating or other purposes."

(By Arthur Grotjan Marshall, Consulting Engineer, of 66, Victoria Street, London; Harold Montgomery Moore, Manager, Sirocco Depot, Forbes Road, Colombo; William Henry Poynts Spurway, Planter, of Edinburgh Estate, Nanuoya, Ceylon)—"Invention for tightening whitening or drying mats"

(By Arthur Kimber, Civil Engineer, and Edward Thornton, Architect both of Nos 6 and 7, Clive Street, Calcutta, British India)—"Improvements in roofing and flooring tiles"

(By Douglas Hugh Keelan, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, British India)—"A new or improved apparatus for interlocking point and siding lock keys with block instruments."

(By John Ambrose Farmer, Farmer of Barton Farm, Siddington, Cirencester, England)—"Improvements relating to refrigerating apparatus"

(By Edmund Eaton, Engineer, of 5 Dowgate Hill, in the City of London, England)—"Improvements in the treatment and process of solidification of tar."

(By Oswald Vernon Forbes, late officer in the army, of Carlton House, 11, Regent Street, in the County of London, England)—"Improvements in the manufacture of detachable heels for boots, shoes, or the like"

(By Robert Adams, Engineer, of 3 and 5, Emerald Street, Theobald's Road, London, W.C., England)—"Improvements in self-cleaning filters for domestic water-supply."

(By John William Hall, Engineer, of 70, Josephine Avenue, Brixton Hill, London, S.W., England, and Cyril Baynes, Motor Specialist, of 15, Kensington Court Mansions, Kensington, London, W., England)—"Improvements in or relating to detachable rims for wheels."

(By Axel Erik Ellis, Mechanical Engineer, of 112, Water Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America)—"Improvements in resilient vehicle wheels."

(By Professor Dr. Otto Dieffenbach, 71, Ohlystrasse, Darmstadt, Germany, and Dr. Wilhelm Heidenhainer, 13, Lucasweg, Darmstadt, Germany)—"Improvements in the manufacture of hydrogen."

(By Harry Edward Gresham, Engineer of Ordsall Lane, Salford in the County of Lancaster, England)—"Improvements relating to vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles."

(By De Dion Bouton (1907), Limited, of 10, Great Marlborough Street, London, England)—"Improvements in or relating to liquid level indicators."

(By Charles Martin Samuel Rooke, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, and George Arthur Leopold Rooke, Builder and Contractor, both residing at Barkipore, Patna district, Bengal)—"A new or improved method of manufacturing carburetted air gas"

(By Isaac Francis Taylor, Engineer, of 5, Upland Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E., and Samuel Pick, Wholesale Farrier, of 117, Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.)—"Improvements in cranes"

(By Cecil Osmond Manuel, Manager, of the Burmah Oil Company's Works, Budge Budge, in the 24-Pergunnahs, district of Bengal, British India)—"Improvements in dies for stamping and flanging sheet metal."

(By Charles Wesley Gray, Civil Engineer, of Craven House, Kingsway, London, England)—"Improvements in glazing bars or astragals, for skylights, windows and the like"

(By Allen-Liversidge Portable Acetylene Company (Limited), Manufacturers, of 108, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England)—"Improvements in or relating to acetylene gas generators."

(By William James Tulme, Engineer, of Market Street, Hastings, Hawke's Bay, in the Dominion of New Zealand)—"Improvements in means for and mode of sharpening and dressing parts of horse clipping and other machines."

(By Peter Norman Nielsen, Engineer, temporarily resident at Dunedale Spa Hotel, Middleton, St. George, in the County of Durham, England, and Head Wrightson & Company, Limited, Engineers and Ironfounders, of Teesdale Ironworks, Thornaby-on-Tees in the County of York, England)—"Improvements in Stamp Mills."

(By Robert Seymour Benson, Engineer, of "Riverside," Middleton, St. George, in the County of Durham, England, and Head Wrightson and Company Limited, Engineers and Ironfounders, of Teesdale Ironworks, Thornaby-on-Tees in the County of York, England)—"Improvements in machines for washing coal and other granular material."

(By Henry Richard Clayton, Assistant to East India Merchant, of 4, Russell Road, Crouch end, N. London, England)—"Improvements in or relating to the treatment of tea."

(By Robert Seymour Benson, Engineer, of "Riverside," Middleton St. George, in the County of Durham, England, and Head Wrightson & Company, Limited, Engineers and Ironfounders of Teesdale Ironworks, Thornaby-on-Tees in the County of York, England)—"An improved coal washer."

(By William Mudd Still, Manufacturer, and Andrew George Adamson, Engineer, both of 24, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, in the City of London)—"Improvements in the manufacture of incandescent mantles."

(By Rosi Lamp'l (nee Muller) and Paul Julius Lamp'l, Portrait Painters, of 47, Bahnstrasse, Schoneberg, near Berlin, in the German Empire)—"Improvements in and relating to the production of inimitable graphic impressions."

(By Alexander John Arbuckle, Mechanical Engineer, of 1, Main Street, Belgravia, near Johannesburg, Transvaal)—"Improvements relating to vats, tanks or vessels for separating solids from liquids."

(By Oscar Carl Denner-Meier, Manufacturer, of Venedigstrasse, 2, Zurich, Switzerland)—"Improved process for treating crude oil and its derivatives."

(By Fritz Libenthal, Engineer, of 25, Mauerstrasse, Cologne on the Rhine, Germany, and Gustav Lauer, Engineer, of Wesseling, near Cologne, Germany)—"Improvements in or relating to the preparation or treatment of mica."

(By Guy James Stock, Analytical Chemist, residing at Cockerton Hall, Darlington, in the County of Durham, England)—"Improvements in connection with bessemer converters."

(By the Bell Gas Saver Company, Limited (An English Joint Stock Company of Limited Liability—duly incorporated under English Laws), Manufacturers, of 85, Great College Street, Camden Town, London, England)—"Improvements in or relating to means for governing $\frac{01}{and}$ regulating pressure of gas or supply of gas, either with or without an indicator."

(By Emil Drein, Technician, of Hanover, 10 A, Am Bokemahle, Germany)—"Apparatus for laying down projecting fibres or yarn."

(By Société Des Raccords et Formatures Rapides "Dayol" and Joseph Marie Dayol, Manufacturers and Engineer, respectively, both of Toulon, in the Republic of France)—"An arrangement applicable as a union or plug for connecting or closing pipes or tubes."

(By Ernest James Hume and Walter Reginald Hume, Engineers, both of Flinders Street, Adelaide, in the State of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia)—"Concrete pipes, columns, girders, blocks and other structural material and of and means for manufacturing the same."

DESIGNS.

The following designs have been registered in accordance with section 61 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and are open to inspection at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of each design:—

(By the India Rubber Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co. Ld., Manufacturers, of Winchester Street, Silvertown, London, England)—"Design relating to a rubber buffer for railway vehicles."

(By R. Ditmar Brauer Brothers, Ltd., Merchants and Manufacturers of the City Vienna, Empire of Austria)—"Design relating to a glass lamp shade."

(By Abdoolubhoy Joomabhoy Latljee & Co., Merchants, of 14, Pollock Street, Calcutta)—"The design relates to a "drill and spot" pattern for textiles."

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 14th February 1911.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found out on or about the 4th October 1910 while sinking a well in the temple of Sri Jumbukeswaraswami at Vadarangam in the Shyali taluk:—

	Weight.	Metal Value.
	SEERS	Rs
One copper image of Sri Chandrasekarar.	78	39

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 15th May 1911 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

R. F. AUSTIN,
Ag. Collector.

Tanjore, 4th January 1911.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VII of 1878, it is hereby notified, for the information of all concerned, that about the 5th November 1909 the treasure mentioned below will found by Pahayat Ramakrishna Pattar of Taliparamba desam, Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district, while digging in Mokkilat Matam paramba of the said desam :—

Description of property	Estimated value. Rs. A. P.
Gold coins (Arabu kasu) 11	66 0 0
Copper coat (Vishnu pidam) 1	2 2 0
Total ...	68 2 0

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on the 24th April 1911 at 2 P.M. and establish their claim.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, 12th December 1910.

H. E. WOOD, *Ag. Collector.*

It is hereby notified under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that between 22nd and 25th day of December 1909, treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 14-1-0, was found hidden in S. No. 297 belonging to Government in the village of Kaveyur in the Arcot taluk, North Arcot district.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 27th day of February 1911 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act :—

Description of property.	Value. Rs. A. P.
35 small gold coins	14 1 0
2 half coins	
2 gold wires and a melted piece of gold weighing 1½ tolas	

North Arcot Collector's Office, Chittoor, 23rd September 1910.

N. S. BRODIE, *Collector.*

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 20th August 1910, the treasure described below was found in survey field No. 208, stony ground punjah of 217 Silavattam village, Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district, by (1) Elumalai, (2) Chinna Kolandai, (3) Murugan, (4) Doraisami, (5) Anjan, and (6) Arumuga Gounden of the village :—

Description.	Actual weight.	Approximate value Rs. A. P.
Thirty-one gold coins "Raya Funam"	1 5/8 tolas ..	13 12 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personal or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Saidapet on Monday the 1st May 191[illegible] in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Chingleput District Collector's Office, Saidapet, 7th December 1910

L. VIBERT, *Ag. Collector.*

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that in August 1910 treasure consisting of whole rupees of the total amount of Rs. 28 was found in the village of Sittarachavady, hamlet of Kavisapakkam, in the Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency, in the house of Abdul Kadir Sahib who had purchased the same from Karuppa Gounden *alias* Perava Gounden in the month of May 1910

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Monday the 3rd day of July 1911 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office, 3rd January 1911

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN SAHIB, *Collector.*

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that, on the 7th December 1908, the treasure described below was found in survey field No. 47 B, dry patta land of Changama Nayudu of 205, Kayadi village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, by Dhanakan and Kuppan :—

Description of property received	Actual weight	Approximate value of Treasure found
Three coins and one bar of silver ..	About 10 tolas	Rs. 20 or more.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Saidapet on 1st June 1911 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Chingleput District Collector's Office, Saidapet, 21st December 1910.

L. VIBERT, *Ag. Collector*

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on the 14th June 1910 treasure consisting of the undermentioned copper idols and metal article of the estimated value of Rs. 15 was found in S. No 43, a nattam poramboke of Nemanvayapuram village, Kallakurchi taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency :—

		Value. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Perumal idol of copper	1	4	8	0
2. Amman do.	1	4	0	0
3. Do.	1	4	0	0
4. Krishnasami idol of copper	1	2	8	0
5. Metal tripod		0	8	0*
Total		15	0	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Monday the 3rd day of July 1911 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
20th January 1911.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN SAHIB,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found on or about 18th September 1910 while digging for earth in Survey No 718-A, dry, included in patta No. 91 of Mechurla Seethamma of Utukur village, Kovur taluk, Nellore district :—

Two copper idols (Venkateswarlu) about one and half foot high valued at Rs 20

2 All claimants to this treasure should appear in person or by an agent before the Collector, Nellore, at his office at Nellore, on 20th June 1911 so that their claims may be enquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
20th January 1911.

QADIR NAVAZ KHAN,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that on or about the 23rd September 1910, a treasure consisting of 12 copper idols described below and a pedestal of the same metal of the aggregate value of Rs. 36-12-0 were found buried in a waste field called Perumalkovil Thidal in Pathrakkadi village now under the management of a receiver appointed by the Civil Court in Tiruppattur Firka in the Ramnad district All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorized by law on the 10th May 1911 at his office at Madura in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law —

DESCRIPTION OF IDOLS.

Serial No.	Description.	Approximate value. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Aundal	3	8	0
2	Rakkasa	2	12	0
3	Sathanbarasi	8	12	0
4	Venugopalaswami (large)	7	8	0
5	Do (small)	3	8	0
6	Amman (large)	3	0	0
7	Do. (small)	0	12	0
8	Do. (small)	1	0	0
9	Udayavar	1	0	0
10	Sri Ranga	3	0	0
11	Santhana Gopalaswami	3	4	0
12	Kalinga Narthanam	2	0	0
13	Pedestal	1	8	0
	Total	36	12	0

Ramnad Collector's Office at Madura,
5th January 1911.

J. F. BRYANT,
Ag. Collector.

ADDRESS ON COMMUNICATIONS.

Owing to the transfer of the Head-quarters of the office of the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, IV Circle, from Vellore to Erode, all communications, etc., intended to reach that office on or after the 2nd February 1912, should be addressed to Erode, Coimbatore district

Executive Engr.'s Office, T.R.S. Dvn., IV Circle,
Vellore, 25th January 1911.

A. G. FITZ-SIMONS,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, IV Circle.

Item 7 of the works referred to in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th October 1909, page 1541, viz., "The Periyakulam Water-supply Scheme" having been retransferred to the Madura division, all communication in connection with the said scheme should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Madura division.

J. M. M. PARKER.
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

30th January 1911.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of October 1910.

Population according to Census of 1901	District	Population for which Returns were received	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians.	Hindus	Mahammadans.	Other Classes	Total Births. M	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians.	Hindus	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths M	F	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M	F.	Plague M.	F.	Fevers M.	F	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	8	9	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
* 2,010,256	Ganjam	1,018,415	..	1	9	2,343	11	..	1,747	1,811	3,558	1	..	1	1,591	6	1	1,003	969	1,977	22	24	..	..	..	..	846	813	32	29
* 2,632,650	Vizagapatam	2,632,650	..	..	7	6,880	59	22	3,344	3,324	6,668	..	3	7	1,812	38	14	2,470	2,412	4,882	60	43	13	16	..	..	2,038	2,032	168	167
* 1,468,178	Godavari	1,468,178	6	6	20	4,870	81	6	2,978	2,946	5,924	..	..	16	1,031	67	17	1,154	1,088	4,130	91	94	21	27	..	..	1,007	933	81	69
1,744,138	Kistna	1,744,138	..	..	68	4,956	170	6	2,152	2,150	4,302	..	..	61	2,469	131	6	1,598	1,611	3,709	60	75	25	38	..	..	764	718	69	71
1,490,535	Guntur	1,490,535	..	..	200	4,798	204	18	2,533	2,468	4,001	..	..	162	2,772	204	6	1,601	1,543	6,144	16	1	12	6	..	..	748	773	53	53
1,272,816	Nellore	1,272,816	..	1	76	2,452	178	..	1,391	1,328	2,716	16	..	47	1,605	150	..	1,113	1,383	2,796	..	..	62	56	..	..	343	792	69	53
509,346	Madras	509,346	6	65	73	1,630	178	..	952	883	1,835	..	39	83	1,337	241	1	936	965	1,901	28	10	3	7	1	..	192	198	174	185
1,811,122	Chingleput	1,819,182	4	1	42	4,118	67	6	2,143	2,086	4,231	..	..	1	2,610	37	21	1,374	1,320	2,700	6	3	17	15	..	..	222	234	179	182
6,343,894	South Arcot	2,349,894	2	..	170	7,815	221	28	3,902	3,833	7,736	..	..	123	4,314	74	39	2,190	2,330	4,120	6	6	36	44	..	..	392	407	152	157
1,444,770	Trichinopoly	1,441,770	..	2	230	4,006	121	6	2,187	2,179	4,366	..	1	168	2,285	78	9	1,257	1,202	2,459	6	8	24	24	..	..	287	266	88	84
2,245,629	Tanjore	2,245,629	..	3	229	6,084	371	6	3,529	3,413	6,942	..	4	190	4,016	285	7	2,468	2,644	5,112	38	36	71	64	..	..	820	435	180	123
1,713,188	Madura	1,713,188	1	..	209	4,750	212	41	2,667	2,552	5,224	..	..	88	2,437	139	37	1,482	1,429	2,911	4	8	36	30	27	22	199	203	131	97
1,478,880	Ramnad	1,478,880	..	..	93	3,970	354	20	1,684	1,661	3,345	..	..	57	1,939	196	7	1,062	1,051	2,093	38	27	18	17	..	..	379	366	43	43
1,698,819	Tinnevelly	1,698,819	..	..	677	4,828	328	..	3,023	2,719	5,738	..	..	344	3,176	224	..	1,588	1,875	3,744	79	80	6	10	..	..	341	336	93	88
504,318	Kurnool	672,065	..	..	108	2,213	332	58	1,431	1,263	2,694	..	..	74	1,774	283	18	1 068	1,000	2,169	..	19	68	..	..	..	671	717	50	48
1,201,267	Cuddapah	1,201,267	..	..	42	1,710	310	17	1,038	988	2,018	..	..	89	2,053	320	28	1,795	1,743	3,160	24	20	31	42	..	..	1,181	1,121	85	57
858,414	Bellary	858,414	2	1	13	2,658	284	30	1,470	1,004	2,983	..	3	9	2,107	198	21	1 023	1,178	2,896	37	12	52	36	1	..	126	108	107	100
788,284	Anantapur	788,284	..	10	4	2,653	232	6	1,488	1,418	2,906	..	..	5	1,147	174	9	1,221	1,111	2,332	..	..	14	12	..	..	173	145	81	80
3,207,712	North Arcot	3,207,712	..	1	33	8,788	237	66	5,520	5,037	7,157	3	1	11	3,838	163	35	2 083	2,008	4,189	..	2	42	36	1	1	511	526	212	237
2,204,974	Salem	2,204,974	..	1	38	6,236	175	3	6,231	4,188	8,469	..	3	22	4,202	192	..	2 205	2,213	4,418	2	6	12	12	103	120	447	738	169	130
* 2,201,752	Coimbatore	2,201,752	..	..	39	6 647	142	3	3,453	3,285	6,738	..	2	31	6,370	90	9	1 892	1,800	3,692	1	..	39	37	40	46	244	240	205	216
111 437	Nilgiris, The	111,437	9	4	31	243	6	20	171	154	325	..	3	14	140	13	28	87	108	195	..	..	..	..	..	3	33	37	18	21
1,134,713	South Canara	1,131,109	..	..	248	5,330	327	16	1,458	1,356	2,817	..	..	107	1,848	210	20	1,736	1,128	3,264	..	..	33	35	16	8	392	383	136	104
6,290,668	Malabar	2,790,281	3	8	241	6,360	2 812	3	4,312	4,050	8,362	..	..	8	22	2 783	1,873	..	2,238	2,113	4,352	..	..	21	13	..	..	735	722	179	144
38,373,118	Total	33,381,343	26	88	2,794	96,900	7,486	382	65,660	53,042	109,720	14	67	1,789	66,026	5,020	288	37,781	37,397	70,188	549	492	690	686	227	180	13,541	13,706	2 624	2 459

* Including the Nil Trads.

RETURNS showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1910—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—*contd.* CAUSES OF DEATH—*contd.* Respiratory Diseases. M	Respiratory Diseases. F	Injuries. Suicides. M	Suicides. F	Wounds or Accidents. M	Wounds or Accidents. F	Snake-bite M	Snake-bite F	Killed by Wild Beasts. M	Killed by Wild Beasts. F	All other Causes M	All other Causes F	Still-birth or born dead. M	Still-birth or born dead. F
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
* 2,013,264	Ganjam ..	1,018,815	3	0	.	1	1	.	0	..	1	1	91	89	3	1
* 2,033,660	Vizagapatam	2,082,852	21	26	8	8	10	16	5	2	0	4	903	169	12	12
* 1,466,178	Godavari ..	1,466,179	06	49	2	4	0	0	4	3	12	0	334	271	10	4
1,744,138	Kistna ..	1,744,138	248	277	2	4	4	0	7	2	.	.	668	664	24	22
1,490,636	Guntur ..	1,490,636	79	68	.	1	18	10	3	2	..	..	664	636	10	9
1,272,816	Nellore ..	1,272,816	2	.	4	0	0	17	0	2	2	3	420	465	3	4
638,346	Madras ..	808,346	117	119	..	2	0	2	.	.	.	.	448	446	38	26
1,312,122	Chingleput	1,312,122	56	47	5	6	10	6	4	1	.	..	874	880	27	33
2,249,894	South Arcot	2,249,894	106	68	3	..	23	17	0	5	.	..	1,251	1,332	18	16
1,444,770	Trichinopoly	1,444,770	22	23	5	3	10	10	7	2	2	..	854	917	66	55
2,246,029	Tanjore ..	2,246,029	06	27	1	2	20	17	4	0	..	..	1,720	1,864	31	31
1,712,188	Madura ..	1,712,188	09	82	12	5	11	18	0	7	1	..	977	977	11	8
1,478,220	Ramnad ..	1,478,220	24	27	3	1	10	16	2	2	..	..	618	639	29	18
1,698,819	Tinnevelly ..	1,698,819	47	33	..	3	17	10	4	1	..	..	1,262	1,305	11	5
804,318	Kurnool ..	822,025	33	32	1	0	2	4	..	2	1	3	270	263	1	1
1,291,267	Cuddapah ..	1,291,267	68	47	4	3	12	18	0	..	..	..	307	324	11	3
956,614	Bellary ..	958,414	55	59	11	10	4	1	2	..	..	..	661	805	10	10
788,264	Anantapur ..	788,264	113	81	2	5	12	0	2	..	2	2	812	784	27	25
2,207,712	North Arcot.	2,207,712	134	96	4	5	37	37	8	5	..	..	1,110	1,154	24	20
2,206,974	Salem ..	2,206,974	60	81	4	..	24	18	13	0	..	..	1,146	1,114	21	13
2,281,752	Coimbatore ..	2,281,752	116	88	2	0	10	23	4	0	0	2	2,064	1,122	3	4
111,437	Nilgiris, The	111,437	14	10	.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	29	53	81	51
1,134,713	South Canara	1,131,104	43	39	0	0	17	12	2	1	.	..	498	537	108	102
2,800,660	Malabar ..	2,790,281	153	116	2	2	16	22	0	1	.	1	1,102	1,008	488	545
86 278,113	Total .	86 384,143	1,760	1,393	81	91	393	309	102	62	33	37	17,962	18 142	0 33	0 35

RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM

Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes	Births	Deaths	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force Births	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force Deaths	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force Births	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force Deaths	AVERAGE RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1909. Births.	Deaths.
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
0·70	..	..	10·15	0 66	0 14	0 06	3 08	36·8	22 6	34 98	21 8	39 16	22 4	37 0	22·06
0·65	0 16	..	23 0	1 21	0 32	0 32	2 08	37 40	27 65	35 26	24 0	38 67	32 6	33·7	23 8
1 32	0·38	..	14 43	1 2 .1	0 56	0 42	12 13	36 07	31 16	43 0	30 02	32 09	32 3	39 4	31 08
0 91	0 43	..	10 32	1 10	2 66	0 16	9 18	34 46	25 03	33 76	23 03	35 17	31 2	39·7	21 69
0 08	0 14	..	12 03	0 83	1 09	0 21	10 41	33 34	26 83	37 9 1	21 31	46 5	34 2	31 9	22 88
..	1·09	..	14 10	1 06	0·01	0·42	8 14	28·12	25 89	28 16	19 4	62 16	35 1	45 6	30 0
0·64	0 24	0 62	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 2	20·7	12 4	32 9	..	..	..	..	44 7	26 9
0 07	0 28	..	4 09	2 8	0 9	0 32	15·71	37·86	24 22	38 12	24 36	33 98	24 4	42 14	28 5
0 05	0 39	..	0 01	1 58	0 38	0·27	13 02	39 70	33 10	35 65	31 5	40 67	32	38·3	24 04
0 04	0 4	..	4·34	0 9	0 4	0·31	13 72	35 57	20 16	37 26	17 7	35 0	19 6	42 0	27 9
0 36	0 7	..	4 11	1·36	0 48	0·26	18 87	36·66	26 0	44 03	22 9	33 78	25 0	28 7	22 3
0 46	0 23	..	0 93	0 59	0 42	0·36	8 42	25 86	18 66	35 08	28 55	23 89	17 9	33 1	30 7
0 89	0·5	..	4 54	3·11	0 56	0 29	18 35	29·7	25 18	33 07	26 5	41 23	28 1	30 4	30·7
..	0 44	..	18 73	1 37	0 87	0·23	7 36	30 47	33 03	41 36	31 8	35 33	28 2	36 1	28 40
..	0·49	..	21 71	1 52	1 04	0 34	5·75	18 4	31 45	34 0	26 27	37 79	31 7	32 8	27 6
0·03	0 49	..	1 52	1 04	0 34	5·75	18 4	31 45	34 0	26 27	37 79	31 7	32 8	27 6	
0 43	1·09	0 01	2 79	2 84	1·39	0 38	20 0	34 46	29 53	22 3	25 4	40 7	36 1	34·7	24 0
..	0 38	..	4 8	2 5	3 0	0·45	23 54	42 8	34 83	33 9	..	52	27·9	33·3	22 0
0 01	0 41	0 63	8 24	2 4	1 23	0 8	13 10	28 2	32 24	40 6	..	33 2	27·9	39·7	21 69
0 03	0 30	1 28	7 4	1 64	0 66	0 34	12 09	34 5	23 07	37 3	..	33 2	18 08	31 9	22 88
0·003	0 35	0·42	2 05	2 26	1 42	0·35	11 86	26 07	18 07	31 05	..	30 47	..	45 6	30 0
..	..	0 31	7 39	3 27	2 38	0 21	6 02	24 3	20 8	..	..	..	..	44 7	26 9
..	0·0	0·5	8 06	2 5	0 67	0 44	10 78	29 3	23 4	..	..	..	..	42 14	28 5
..	0·27	..	0 14	1 64	1 13	0·3	9 15	35 28	18 36	..	..	..	..	38·3	24 04
0 33	0 35	0 13	5·3	1 64	1 01	0 32	11 09	35 5	24 33	37 77	24 0	35 08	24 0	39 4	23 82

AVERAGE RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1909.

Births.	Deaths.
37 0	22·06
33·7	23 8
39 4	31 08
39·7	21 69
31 9	22 88
45 6	30 0
44 7	26 9
42 14	28 5
38·3	24 04
42 0	27 9
28 7	22 3
28 84	18 66
30 4	30·7
36 1	28 40
32 8	27 6
34 7	27 0
34·7	24 0
33·3	22 0

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in certain DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY exclusive of ZAMINDARI VILLAGES during the month of October 1910.

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Cause of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
*1,923,328	Godavari	1,923,328	3	6	18	4,261	28	6	3,194	2,262	4,356			16	3,708	66	17	2,900	1,804	3,808	81	84	21	27	.	..	870	798
829,035	Nellore ..	829,035	.	1	20	1,431	109	...	806	736	1,561	..	.	16	1,046	104	.	675	895	1,770	...	..	41	24	..	..	515	497
350,788	Ramnad .	350,788	.	1	23	1,370	37	14	720	710	1,430	.	.	18	709	23	2	358	419	807	14	8	1	2			114	106
1,614,500	North Arcot.	1,614,500	.	1	32	4,691	208	33	2,422	2,441	4,863	1	1	16	2,443	122	16	1,283	1,312	2,595	..	2	25	24	6	1	229	224
1,639,863	Salem ..	1,639,863	.	1	54	6,640	180	..	3,456	2,428	4,885		1	15	6,222	178	.	1,719	1,701	3,420	1	2	12	18	121	151	489	531
6,667,514	Total ..	6,667,514	3	9	153	16,353	560	57	9,614	8,626	17,239	1	2	70	11,791	492	37	6,235	6 133	12,398	96	106	101	105	124	152	1,103	1,156

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite. M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still-birth or born dead. M.	F.
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
*1,923,328	Godavari ..	1,923,328	87	69	84	49	2	4	7	6	3	2	10	8	813	760	14	8
829,035	Nellore .	829,035	26	30	2		1	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	240	218	2	2
350,788	Ramnad .	350,788	19	23	12	10	1	..	1	0	..	..	..	.	226	258	6	2
1,614,500	North Arcot.	1,614,500	181	168	85	66	6	4	26	27	7	4	..	..	751	703	22	22
1,639,863	Salem ..	1,639,863	125	103	47	47	3	..	19	14	11	3	..	..	911	852	19	24
6,667,514	Total ..	6,667,514	407	393	240	177	13	12	57	51	24	9	21	11	2,992	2,992	70	63

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	Ratio per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1909. Births.	Deaths.
			46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
*1,923,328	Godavari ..	1,923,328	1·56	·42	..	14·8	1·36	1·27	·48	13·76	35·15	33·86	38·66	32·04
829,035	Nellore .	829,035	..	1·08	..	14·3	·73	·62	·27	5·82	22·15	25·13	30·8	24·05
350,788	Ramnad .	350,788	..	..	..	7·13	1·26	·69	2·2	16·0	46·9	26·23	30·4	28·14
1,614,500	North Arcot.	1,614,500	·01	·36	0·3	3·52	2·48	1·17	5·6	12·0	37·8	26·17	27·8	22·2
1,639,863	Salem ..	1,639,863	·3	..	1·8	7·04	1·8	·59	3·6	14·3	36·6	24·08	29·04	28·8
6,667,514	Total ..	6,667,514	·42	·43	0·8	9·02	1·66	·86	4·2	10·4	36·24	25·73	30·3	26·6

* Including the hill tracts.

NOTE.—The zamindari tracts which comprised the old district of Madura being now added up to the newly-formed district of Ramnad, the statistics for Ramnad exclusive of zamindari villages are furnished in this return.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
29th January 1911.

H. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1910

Districts	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS — Class — Christians: Europeans	Christians: Eurasians	Christians: Native Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Other Classes	Total Births: M	F	Total	DEATHS — Class — Christians: Europeans	Christians: Eurasians	Christians: Native Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Other Classes	Total Deaths: M	F	Total	Cause of Death — Cholera: M	F	Small-pox: M	F	Plague: M	F	Fever: M	F	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam	Chatrapur	18,196				46	4		24	23	47			1	40	1		17	26	43							2	3	1	2
	Berhampur	27,972			3	63			34	32	66				62	2		60	34	94	8	3					16	16	7	3
	Parlakimedi	11,336				46	3		30	21	51				30	1		16	13	31							8	9	3	4
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	40,892			1	113	12		78	49	127	1		3	118	6		67	60	127	1						12	17	11	5
	Bimlipatam	10,212				83	1		19	16	35				25	3		17	12	29									8	2
	Vizianagram	37,170			1	126	2		61	67	128			2	81	4		44	43	87							18	10	12	6
	Anakapalle	18,639				66			30	36	66				91			67	41	91	14	10					8	13	8	4
Godavari	Cocanada	48,095			4	106	6		64	72	136				105	4		95	74	169							16	12	13	10
	Rajahmundry	41,408				90	8		49	46	95				97	8		60	44	104							16	13	6	7
Kistna	Elluru	33,521				64	13		39	38	77				80	9		51	40	91	4	0					16	9	6	3
	Masulipatam	28,587			3	95	18		44	67	111				98	11		53	68	121			1	2			9	12	3	6
	Bezwada	24,276				84	33		57	45	102				71	18		54	36	90							4	6	4	3
Guntur	Guntur	30,833			4	91	42		74	63	137			4	82	21		70	60	130							15	13	2	2
	Ongole	13,175			3	28	3		19	15	34			1	21	2		15	16	31							3	2	2	1
	Gooty	12,581				47	5		47	5	52			1	44	1		20	19	40			1				14	8	3	1
Nellore	Nellore	32,040		1	1	64	6		35	37	72				66	16		38	44	82							16	26	6	4
Madras	Madras	509,346	8	65	73	1,726	170		952	890	1,842	10	20	23	831	241	1	939	905	1,901	18	18	9	7	1		168	196	124	183
Chingleput	Conjeveram	46,186				102	2		102	82	184			1	117	1		64	54	118							6	8	14	4
	Chingleput	10,561				42	2		23	21	44				18			13	6	19							2	2	2	1
South Arcot	Cuddalore	42,516	2		8	168	3		83	96	179				91	1		61	52	93							5	6	3	2
	Chidambaram	19,909			1	61	3		26	39	65				64	3		31	25	56							7	8	2	3
	Tiruvannamalai	12,089				42	10		37	27	64				33	3		20	16	36							3	3	1	1
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	104,721			34	285	65	4	194	187	381			1	253	28	5	144	138	282	1		4	6			9	10	27	24
	Srirangam	13,039				58			39	24	63				67			27	20	47							1		3	2
Tanjore	Tanjore	57,810			16	182	6		99	106	205			2	125	6		59	68	127	1		2	1			11	7	7	7
	Kumbakonam	59,573				176			92	82	174			1	135		1	74	65	139							11	6	7	3
	Mannargudi	24,276				87	2		36	53	89				66			27	32	59							6	3	2	1
	Negapatam	67,190			20	134	40		87	92	179			2	132	59		109	114	223	6	7	3	3			24	24	7	4
	Mayavaram	29,449				81	1		42	35	82				37	8		21	26	47			1				2	1	1	1
Madura	Madura	105,984			13	306	18		176	155	331			3	282	26		148	118	266		1	4	2			11	4	7	3
	Periyakulam	17,960			4	39	7		24	15	39			1	25	3		13	16	29							4	1	2	1
	Dindigal	25,182	1		14	81	13		61	43	92			2	60	4		32	25	57					8	9				
	Palni	11,165			1	31			9	14	18				49	10		25	30	55					21	17				
	Kodaikanal	3,932			6	1	1	1	3	6	9							1	4	5										

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of October 1910—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*contd.* Causes of Death—*contd.* Injuries. Respiratory diseases.		Suicides		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts		All other Causes.		Stillbirths or born dead		Ratio per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1909. Births.	Deaths.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
		32	33	34	36	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Ganjam	Chatrapur	18,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14a	20	..	..	..	..	..	3·2	1·8	..	..	42·1	33·0	37·0	29·7	23·2
	Berhampur	32,832	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	18	19	..	1	4·6	..	..	20·4	4·6	..	0·2	14·4	27·0	35·4	42·0	36·6
	Parlakimedi	11,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	4·2	4·5	..	..	11·2	36·4	31·1	29·4	24·6
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	60,892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	28	..	..	0·3	..	..	9·6	5·5	..	..	18·7	36·0	30·6	35·2	30·2
	Bimlipatam	10,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	12·7	5·8	..	..	14·9	49·4	33·4	37·5	28·2
	Vizianagaram	31,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	5·8	..	..	7·8	40·4	27·6	32·5	30·3
Godavari	Cocanada	18,539	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	47	..	..	31·0	..	..	13·3	7·8	..	..	13·4	41·8	37·8	31·3	34·7
	Rajahmundry	41,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	28	..	..	..	..	..	9·4	5·8	..	..	15·3	40·5	38·9	41·4	33·5
	Amalapuram	48,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	26	..	..	2·5	..	..	7·1	4·1	..	..	17·0	37·0	28·8	45·0	33·8
Kistna	Masulipatam	39,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	43	46	..	..	..	..	..	8·0	4·4	..	..	18·3	31·6	36·1	37·2	32·8
	Bezwada	24,224	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	19	..	..	..	..	..	14·9	8·6	..	..	28·2	46·6	63·7	49·2	48·1
	Guntur	39,813	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	48	..	..	..	..	..	8·0	4·7	..	..	27·5	54·3	38·6	33·6	45·5
Guntur	Ongole	13,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	15·7	6·8	..	11·3	15·1	30·4	27·7	48·9	32·8
	Tenali	12,688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	15·1	5·7	..	..	10·5	48·7	42·1	*	*
Nellore	Nellore	37,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	440	..	..	..	..	..	11·2	6·4	..	..	11·2	29·1	30·1	30·9	40·9
Madras	Madras	509,346	137	117	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	35	38	34	0·1	0·3	0·03	9·4	5·3	..	0·2	20·7	42·4	43·0	45·5	50·6
Chingleput	Conjeevaram	46,164	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	4	..	..	..	9·6	5·3	..	0·6	14·8	45·4	38·8	42·3	38·8
	Chingleput	10,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3·8	3·8	..	..	10·9	40·4	21·0	42·7	21·4
South Arcot	Cuddalore	43,216	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	28	44	1	1	..	..	..	7·4	5·8	..	0·7	18·2	32·5	33·1	37·4	31·3
	Chidambaram	19,809	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	1	..	..	..	..	7·1	3·4	..	0·6	17·6	41·1	34·0	50·1	30·4
	Tiruvannamalai	11,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	1	..	..	..	..	4·1	4·6	..	..	22·4	45·6	31·7	38·7	24·7
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	104,721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	86	17	10	0·1	1·8	..	4·3	2·5	..	..	21·0	37·1	24·0	32·2	29·5
	Srirangam	23,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	16	1	..	..	..	..	5·8	3·5	..	..	18·3	41·7	27·8	43·1	36·2
Tanjore	Tanjore	57,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	45	..	..	0·2	0·6	..	4·3	3·3	..	..	17·5	31·6	27·3	34·2	28·6
	Kumbakonam	59,679	6	7	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	47	42	2	1	..	..	..	4·3	3·3	..	..	18·9	43·2	28·8	43·8	34·6
	Nannilam	24,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	23	2	3	..	..	..	1·6	4·1	..	..	24·1	58·9	45·7	34·4	40·9
	Negapatam	57,199	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	60	3	4	3·1	1·2	..	9·7	5·7	..	..	16·1	29·8	23·8	42·9	31·2
	Mannargudi	20,443	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	1	..	..	3·2	..	2·3	2·3	..	..	18·3	36·6	28·3	46·6	32·0
Madura	Madura	105,984	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	75	4	2	6·1	0·5	..	4·3	2·9	..	..	12·8	43·1	25·4	53·8	39·2
	Periyakulam	17,960	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	2·8	..	..	18·4	43·0	28·7	59·1	36·0
	Dindigul	25,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	10	1	1	..	..	7·9	5·6	1·6	..	1·5	13·7	15·3	44·8	33·5	26·8
	Palni	17,168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	26·1	3·5	..	..	..	30·8	49·3	30·8	47·2	17·8
	Kodaikanal	1,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Being a new Municipality, the required information is not available

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1910—*contd.*

District	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS. Class: Christians: Europeans	Christians: Eurasians	Christians: Native Christians.	Hindus	Mahammadans	Other Classes	Total Births: M	F	Total	DEATHS. Class: Christians: Europeans	Christians: Eurasians.	Christians: Native Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans	Other Classes	Total Deaths: M	F.	Total	Causes of Death: Cholera		Small-pox		Plague.		Fevers		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
																					M	F	M	F	M.	F	M	F	M	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ramnad	Sivaliyaputtur	29,882			6	106	2		63	51	114			1	70	3		91	43	74										
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	40,469			8	113	15		64	67	131			2	95	6		59	55	108										
	Palamcottah	33,646			10	99	26		55	80	146			2	87	7		53	42	95										
	Tuticorin	28,048			21	81	1		34	18	52			28	65	1		62	36	98			5	6						
Kurnool	Kurnool	35,976			3	42	52		48	49	97			1	86	54		40	40	80										
	Nandyal	16,137			1	30	10	4	33	23	56				22	7	4	33	10	33										
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	10,432				13	12	1	17	11	28				21	2	2	23	24	47										
Bellary	Bellary	56,247			9	109	64	1	74	90	164			1	77	27	4	80	64	144										
	Adoni	30,416				86	52		62	43	105				63	32	2	61	40	101										
Anantapur	Anantapur	7,938				14	8		10	12	22				13	8		11	9	20										
North Arcot	Vellore	45,182			6	110	20		76	74	150				86	23		32	60	92										
	Gudiyattam	21,335				67	7		35	39	64				40	9		21	28	49										
	Walajapet	10,062				28	8		14	14	28			1	37	1		15	14	29										
	Tirupati	15,485				38	4		20	20	40				40	1		22	27	49										
Salem	Salem	70,521			9	102	8		70	66	144				270	68		174	178	352		1			105	103				
	Vaniyambadi	12,908				42	40		42	40	82				20	22		24	18	42										
	Tirupputtur	18,589				38	10		23	31	54				23	5		16	34	50										
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	53,654			11	147	12		78	92	170			1	100	10		61	73	134										
	Erode	18,429			3	52	6		37	25	62			2	38	4		17	17	34										
	Karur	15,357			2	49	4		37	28	65				33	1		15	16	31					1					
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,996	4	2	13	16	6	28	67	29	96	2			7	6	11	12	22	34										
	Coonoor	8,528	1	1	10	20	2		31	12	34				21	1	1	9	17	26										
South Canara	Mangalore	44,103			32	63	13		61	67	128			24	91	19		64	39	103			2		6	2				
	Tellicherry	27,893		1	6	60	20		48	27	75			1	61	23		21	31	52										
	Calicut	76,993		2	7	113	107	2	124	107	231			8	80	27		60	68	128										
Malabar	Palghat	44,117			3	96	20		58	80	118			2	53	8		26	33	59										
	Cochin	10,274		1	23	10	8		26	17	43			23	11	4		22	19	40										
	Cranganore	27,411		1	2	38	38	2	49	36	85			1	22	43		38	34	70										
	Total	2,450,942	14	61	384	2,322	1,000	41	1,966	1,856	3,822	13	49	206	3,580	1,069	80	2,553	2,489	7,041	60	47	30	40	141	132	638	593	502	565

* [Continued on next page

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1910—*cont*

Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	DEATHS—*cont*												Still-births or born dead		RATIO PER MILLE BY POPULATION PER ANNUM.									AVERAGE RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM BY THE CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1909	
			Respiratory diseases		Injuries								All other causes				Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
					Suicides		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite		Killed by wild beasts																	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur	20,384	1	1									15	23	3	2								17·0	50·9	33·9	37·6	32·3
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	40,468	1	1									32	42	4	1								21·5	38·1	26·6	40·2	38·5
	Palamcottah	32,645		1									9	20										8·6	43·2	28·9	43·4	41·4
	Tuticorin	28,040	2	1			3	1					30	16	1			0·9		2·9			0·3	19·7	32·2	36·8	43·5	32·2
Kurnool	Kurnool	32,374	2	2									7	7						16·8	16·2	4·0		6·5	45·0	37·1	40·5	31·0
Cuddapah	Nandyal	10,137					1						13	5						7·8	2·3	0·0	0·5	14·6	45·9	34·7	37·8	28·1
	Cuddapah	16,432											21	12	1	1				7·2	10·6			15·5	20·1	62·7	40·0	36·5
Bellary	Bellary	33,247	1	1									27	44	21	8				2·8	0·7	2·0		10·0	33·2	23·1	29·4	41·6
Anantapur	Adoni	20,414			1								21	35						9·5	3·1		0·4	22·8	61·4	29·8	36·8	28·3
	Anantapur	7,938					1	1					4	6						5·0	4·6	4·6	3·0	14·9	32·1	24·7	47·2	35·5
North Arcot	Vellore	46,183	1										20	24	2	3				1·3	7·6	1·3	0·3	13·4	39·1	22·3	39·3	26·9
	Gudiyattam	21,385											9	10	1	2				8·9	3·3			9·6	35·5	31·0	39·0	26·0
	Walajapet	10,087	1	1									2	3						7·0	3·0	2·0	1·2	19·9	34·7	33·9	53·2	31·5
	Tirupati	16,485											12	15	1					18·7	1·8			19·1	30·4	37·3	36·4	43·5
Salem	Salem	70,821	5	2			1						40	31	3	1	0·2		34·7	2·8	7·2	1·8	0·2	11·8	26·9	58·7	49·1	37·8
	Vaniyambadi	22,508	1	2									22	15		1				8·7				55·9	74·8	38·2	62·0	44·6
	Tirupattur	18,389	1				1						11	15	2	1				2·6				17·0	34·0	38·1	34·9	23·6
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	53,080	3	2									34	50						3·2	2·8	3·8	0·5	17·0	34·0	38·1	34·9	23·6
	Erode	16,626	3										30	19	4	2		0·6		1·8	0·3	0·3	0·4	48·7	97·7	27·5	39·8	37·6
	Karur	15,257	2										4	11	2					1·3	0·9	0·3		16·2	47·0	28·5	45·1	47·3
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,596	6	6				1					6	13	2	4			0·6	0·4	1·6	0·4		11·4	42·0	26·1	41·0	37·0
South Canara	Coonoor	8,626	3	3									2	2						1·6	0·8		0·8	12·1	41·8	21·0	42·8	32·3
	Mangalore	44,108	10	1									29	24	1	2			0·6	2·1	1·3			6·6	47·0	25·0	40·9	34·0
Malabar	Tellicherry	27,883	3	3			1						8	18	1	2			0·6	2·5	0·4	0·3		14·2	28·8	27·0	32·8	25·9
	Calicut	76,061	9	6									48	48					0·2	3·0	2·1	0·0	0·4	11·0	31·7	23·0	31·3	23·0
	Palghat	64,177											18	27	4	6				0·0	0·0	1·8		14·4	36·3	22·3	35·3	23·0
	Cochin	10,274	1	2									14	10						3·6	1·9			12·2	31·1	19·5	28·2	28·0
	Cannanore	27,811	4	2									21	26	5	1				2·1	2·4	4·2		14·6	29·3	24·4	37·3	30·0
	Total	2,650,942	983	253	2	3	28	10	3	1	.	.	1,891	1,859	340	321	0·5	0·3	1·3	8·6	5·0	2·4	0·2	17·3	39·0	33·9	41·6	36·7

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
28th January 1911.

H. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft amendments and additions to Order V of Schedule I of the said Code are published for the information of all persons interested, and it is hereby notified that these amendments and additions as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect of them from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st day of April 1911, viz :—

(1) *In Rule 21 after the words* "send it" *insert the words* "by registered post prepaid for acknowledgment."

(2) *In Rule 26 after the words* "shall send" *insert the words* "by registered post prepaid for acknowledgment."

(3) *Insert as Rule 28-A*—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, where the defendant is a public officer (not belonging to His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces or His Majesty's Indian Marine Service) sued in his official capacity, service of summons shall be made by sending a copy of the summons to the defendant by registered post prepaid for acknowledgment together with the original summons, which the defendant shall sign and return to the Court which issued the summons."

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
1st February 1911.

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(1) The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Bellary.	For two months from Monday the 24th April to Saturday the 24th June 1911, both days inclusive.
(2) The Court of the District Munsif of Hospet.	For six weeks from Monday the 24th April to Saturday the 3rd June 1911, both days inclusive.
(3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Bellary and Penukonda.	For six weeks from Monday the 15th May to Saturday the 24th June 1911, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
6th February 1911.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(1) The District and Sessions Court, and the Subordinate Judge's Court, of Trichinopoly.	For two months from Monday the 1st May to Saturday the 1st July 1911, both days inclusive.
(2) The District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Kulitalai, Ariyalur, Karur and Namakkal.	For six weeks from Monday the 1st May to Saturday the 10th June 1911, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly,
9th February 1911.

C. G. SPENCER,
District and Sessions Judge.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 23rd day of January 1911, it is ordered that the said insolvents be personally discharged under the provisions of the Act, 12th Victoria, Chapter 21st, in respect of all the debts mentioned in their schedules :—

Number.	Names of Insolvents.	Date of discharge
8 of 1907 ..	K. Varadarajulu Raju	23rd January 1911.
252 of 1907 ..	Ameet Mohuna Moodali *alias* Ameet Shanmuga Moodaly	Do.
77 of 1908 ..	Thiruvur Kanagambha Moodaly	Do.
260 of 1909 ..	W. Hart	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
8th February 1911.

J. R. S. BRANSON,
Official Assignee.

SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1911.

No. 20. Donald Tubby, Private, 13th Hussars, committed by R. Morris, Esq., District Magistrate, Anantapur, charged that, on or about the 6th day of May 1910, he committed the offences of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing death by negligence, etc.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
Clerk of the Crown.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,
11th February 1911

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 OF 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, AMBASAMUDRAM.

Ganapathiappa Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramkrishna Pillai and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner Ganapathiappa Pillai, son of Arumugam Pillai, residing at Valudhur attached to Ranganamdram village, Ambasamudram taluk, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 8th March 1911.

N. SUNDARA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Ambasamudram,
6th February 1911.

No. 6 OF 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, AMALAPUR.

Sripada Bhimasenkerudu, son of Subbarayudu of Indupalli .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated 20th January 1911.

P. SUBBIAH MUDALIYAR,
District Munsif.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Amalapur,
10th February 1911.

No. 1 OF 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CHIDAMBARAM.

Chokanatha Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayana Chetti and fifteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Chokanatha Pillai, son of Ramasamy Pillai of Oasbah Chidambaram, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same, may appear in person or by Pleader before this Court on 4th March 1911.

P. NARAYANA CHARIAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram,
7th February 1911

No. 11 OF 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CUDDALORE.

Sankarabagam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rangappa Chetti and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

It is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 7th January 1911.

P. ADINARAYANIAH,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore,
8th February 1911

No. 15 OF 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ERODE.

Abbala *alias* Balasami Chetty, son of E. Su. Balavenkatrama Chetty, residing at Andiyoor, Bhavani taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundram Chetty and Ramasami Chetty by agent Somasundram Chetty and four others.. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing to 20th March 1911.

R. V. KRISHNA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Erode,
10th February 1911.

No. 3 OF 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KARUR.

Subramaniya Chetti *alias* Thandayutham Chetti, son of Kattalai Krishna Chettiar, Vijaya, shop gumastah, residing at Kasba Karur. *Petitioner.*
Tyagaraja Pillai and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 1st February 1911.

A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI,
Ag. District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Karur,
4th February 1911.

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur

S. Rama Row, adopted son of Subbarayer of Seerangapatam, Brahman, pensioner, residing at Andankoil, Karur taluk .. *Petitioner and Debtor.*

T. Ranganatha Tanker and fifteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to 28th February 1911 for hearing the objections if any of the creditors

District Munsif's Court, Karur, 7th February 1911.

A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI, *Ag. District Munsif.*

No. 25 of 1910 (No. 9 of 1910 on the file of the Principal District Munsif, Madura) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

In the matter of Tiruvium Pillai.

Tiruvium Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*

Subba Pillai and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Tiruvium Pillai, son of Arunachalam Pillai, residing in South Mosi Street, Madura, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 9th February 1911 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 9.

Official Receiver's Office, Madura, 10th February 1911.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

Original Petition No 11 of 1911 (*in re* I.P. No. 1 of 1909) in the Court of the District Munsif of Puttur, South Canara

Vitla Bhatta, son of Upendra Bhatta, residing in Naricombu Kasba village .. .. *Third Creditor—Petitioner.*

Devendra Bhatta, son of Venkatesha Bhatta, residing in Panemangalore Kasba petah .. .. *Insolvent—Respondent.*

Under section 36 (4) of the Provincial Insolvency Act (Act III of 1907), notice is hereby given that the undermentioned creditors of the insolvent (respondent), who have been mentioned in the insolvency petition but who have not proved their debts, should appear before this Court on or before the 15th day of March 1911, either in person or by pleader and prove their claims, and that, in default, a final dividend will be declared.

Rupees 30-12-5 has been realised from the entire assets of the insolvent (respondent).

Description of the Creditors.

(1) Savitri *alias* Shivamma (female), plaintiff in O S No 572 of 1908 on the file of this Court, widow of Narayana Bhatta, residing in Kasba village, Naricombu Magane, Mangalore taluk.

(2) Vamana Bhatta, son of Narasimha Bhatta Archaka of Damaraa Poi temple, residing in Naricombu Kasba village, Naricombu Magane, Mangalore taluk.

(3) Purushothuma Poi, son of Ranga Poi, residing in Panemangalore Kasba petah.

(4) Rama Prabhu, son of Chaddaya Prabhu, residing in the said Panemangalore Kasba petah.

(5) Venkataya Kudva, son of Kundadka Shrinivasa Kudva, residing in the said Panemangalore Kasba petah.

District Munsif's Court, Puttur, South Canara, 7th February 1911.

K. APPAJI RAU, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1911 (Connected with O.S. 137 of 1910) in the Court of the District Munsif, Proddatur.

Kukerla Chinnagireddi, son of Subbireddi, residing at Jammalamadugu .. *Petitioner*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 18th March 1911 for hearing Any creditor that wishes to oppose that petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date and should state his objections, if any, in writing.

District Munsif's Court, Proddatur, 8th February 1911.

S. RAJAGOPALA AIYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Vellayan Chettiar by his agent Pulaiyandi Pillai, residing at Devakotta, Ramnad district .. .. *Petitioner.*

(1) Dakshinamoorthi Udayar (2) Minor Santharama Udayar and (3) Minor Krishnamoorthi Udayar, [(2) and (3) minors by their mother and guardian Kannammal], sons of Annamalai Udayar, residing at Padhuppalayam, Cuddalore New Town .. .. *Respondents.*

The petitioner has applied to this Court on 23rd December 1910 under sections 5 and 11 (2) of Act III of 1907 praying that the respondents may be adjudged insolvents and that a Receiver may be appointed (1) to get the transfers made by the respondents annulled, viz., the mortgage of all their immovable properties to one Kandasami Padayachi, one of their creditors, on 24th September 1910 and the sale by them of the same to Shanmuga Pillai, their sister's husband on 9th November 1910 and (2) to collect their assets due to the estate of the respondents and to distribute them among the creditors, and 16th March 1911 has been appointed for the hearing of the petition and those who intend to object to the same should appear on the said date 16th March 1911 and make their objections, if any.

District Court, South Arcot,
9th February 1911.

H. MOBERLY,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

In the matter of Subraya Pillai's Insolvency.

Subraya Pillai of Valanthai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Devaiswami Pillai and four others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has filed a petition in this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that the 28th day of March 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof when any person having any objections to the said petition may appear and state the same before this Court.

District Court, South Arcot,
9th February 1911.

H. MOBERLY,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of P. S. Mathin Rowther—Petitioner.

Kuhani Ammal and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that P. S. Mathin Rowther, son of Peria Sheik Rowther, residing at Thalayuthoo, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 20th day of March 1911.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Dated this 11th day of February 1911.

K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tiruppattur.

Kadir Ussain Sahib, residing in Vaniyambadi, Tiruppattur taluk .. *Petitioner.*

(1) Munisami Mudali, (2) Mahomed Kasim Sahib, (3) Moideen Ali Khan Sahib and (4) Mader Sahib .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 1st day of March 1911.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tiruppattur, 8th February 1911.

T. M. VENKATARAGHAVACHARIAR,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvannamalai.

Notice is hereby given that Patta Mudali, son of Dass Moniyathal, residing in Kosamutam street of Cosba Tiruvannamalai, petitioner in the abovementioned insolvency petition, was by this Court adjudged an insolvent on the 3rd day of February 1911.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvannamalai,
6th February 1911.

K. SUNDARAM CHETTIAR,
District Munsif.

Notice is hereby given that Na. A. Ramalingam Chetty, son of Aiyan Chetty, residing at Poovalore, Trichinopoly taluk, has been adjudged by this Court to be an insolvent (*vide* order on I P. No. 3 of 1910, dated 31st January 1911). His creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Trichinopoly,
1st February 1911.

C. G. SPENCER,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tuticorin.

Vedanayagam .. .. *Writer—Petitioner.*
Chinnammuthu *alias* Vedanayagam and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner Vedanayagam, son of Pakkianada, writer, residing at Nadar street, Tuticorin, has presented an insolvency petition to adjudge him an insolvent and the petition stands posted to 28th February 1911.

Creditors who wish to oppose may appear either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin,
8th February 1911.

B. GURURAJAH RAO,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH FEBRUARY 1911.

Liabilities.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		40,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .		45,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs 30,64,163 1 7			
Public Deposits at Branches .	Rs 35,35,856 15 7	66,00,020	1	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,73,82,460	12	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.		54,617	7	3
Sundries		6,80,167	15	2
Total ..		7,38,93,266	4	9

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . ..	73,57,137	13	9
Other authorized Investments ..	9,36,879	13	3
Loans on Government and other authorised securities . ..	2,19 60 244	6	0
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities ..	1,26,44,171	7	2
Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,26,89,799	10	7
Balances with other Banks	23,01,174	13	4
Bullion	30,115	8	11
Dead Stock	5,27,510	12	10
Stamps	17,518	1	3
Sundries	5,44,921	9	9
	5,89,13,411	9	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	1,86,79,854	10	9
Total ..	7,61,83,266	0	0

* Includes 87,735½ sovereigns = Rs 10,11,022-8-0.

(By order of the Directors.)

J. SUTHERLAND,
Ag. Chief Accountant.

G. W. BLACK.
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—5 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—61 15.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 13th February 1911.

TREASURY BALANCES

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of January :—

	Rs.
1909	11,27,39,000
1910	13,67,74,000
1911	16,01,80,000

A. NEWMARCH,
Offg. Accountant-General.

Fort St. George, 11th February 1911.

9T-5

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums outstanding in the accounts of this office on behalf of persons noted below will be credited to Government if not claimed within one month from the date of notification :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	C. Bhasmanandam Rao, Temporary Surveyor	12	8	0
2.	D. Venkaswami, survey lascar	0	13	6
3.	P. Suranna, survey lascar	8	0	0
4.	S. Rangari, survey lascar	8	0	0
5.	E. Venkanna, survey lascar	8	0	0

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division.

Dowlaishweram, 1st February 1911

CLOSURE OF CANAL.

The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal will be closed for annual repairs for two months from the 15th April to the 15th June 1911.

Water for irrigation will, if available, be supplied to sugar-cane and other garden crops between Sunkesula and Kurnool once in ten days as usual, during this period

G. S. RAMA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division

Office of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool,
9th February 1911

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 5.—Under rules I (3), III (a), and XXI of the Opium Rules contained in Government Notification No. 466, dated 22nd October 1909, published on pages 1223–27 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd November 1909, Part I, amended by notifications Nos. 471, dated 13th November 1909, and 624, dated 25th November 1910, the Board of Revenue hereby prescribes three tolas as the maximum quantity of opium or intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking but not being morphia or codeine, or preparations thereof, which may be possessed without license and transported without permit by any person and sold by a retail vendor at any one time to any one person in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts from 1st April 1911.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 30th January 1911.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 4 (3) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, the Board of Revenue appoints M.R.Ry. P. Ramalingam Pantulu, Special Deputy Tahsildar in charge of the survey of streets within the limits of the Berhampur Municipality, to be a Survey officer under the Act for the purpose of settling the street boundaries in that Municipality

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 4 (3) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, the Board of Revenue appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Berhampur, to be a Survey officer under the Act for the purpose of hearing appeals against the decisions of the special officer appointed for the survey of streets within the limits of the Berhampur Municipality.

J. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L. Rds. and Agn.),
Chepauk, 4th February 1911.

It is hereby notified that, from the date of this notification, the assignment of Government waste lands under the darkhast rules in the following villages of the Vriddhachalam taluk of the South Arcot district, which are likely to be affected by the irrigation project mentioned below will be subject to the conditions that the lands assigned shall be surrendered without any claim for compensation whenever required for a public purpose and that the Government shall be the sole judge of what a public purpose is :—

Toludur Project.

Iyanur	Kil Seruvai	Ramanattam,
Kanakambadi	Akkanur.	Pa-Kollattankuruchi
T. Endal.	Vagaiyur.	Tolar.
Korukkai.	Arankur.	
Edaicheruvai.	Perangiyam.	

W. G. McFARLAND,
Ag. Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 8th February 1911.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act (III of 1895) and section 15 of the Madras General Clauses Act (I of 1891), the Board of Revenue directs with the approval of Government that the following be substituted for rule 20 of the rules framed under section 20 of Act III of 1895 :—

"20 Rules 11, 16, 17 and 19 shall apply to appeals preferred to the Board of Revenue. Appeals to the Board shall be submitted through the District Collector who shall submit them to the Board of Revenue without any avoidable delay. The connected records should also be submitted unless the appeal is barred by limitation, is not duly stamped, is liable to summary rejection, or is not admissible under the Act."

W. G. McFARLAND,
Ag. Secretary

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 24th January 1911.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to Survey No. 76/1 of Chepparappatavu desam No. 60 of Chirakkal taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but a portion of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer, in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 3rd May 1911 to have the names registered as such.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
9th February 1911.

Notice is hereby given that an enquiry under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1896 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, at Malappuram in respect of the janmam right of survey numbers shown below on the date specified against them

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey numbers are requested to appear in person or by duly authorised agent and represent their claims on the date mentioned below.

Taluk	Desam	Survey number.	Description	Date of enquiry.
Ernad Taluk ..	Kulathur Desam	Survey No. 306/1..	Treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but 2 cents of it have been now found to be occupied.	16th May 1911
Do ..	Do	Survey No. 39 ..	Treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but 13 cents of it have now been found to be occupied.	Do.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
4th February 1911.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Vessels which passed through the Pamban Channel during the month of January 1911.

No. of vessels	Rig.	Tons.	No of vessels	Rig.	Tons.
9	Steamers	4,779	8	Boats	135
..	Barques	..	..	Canoes	
3	Brigs	269			
9	Schooners	540			
12	Dhonies	301			
13	Buglas	1,206	52		7,633
	Ketch	..			

Abstract.													
	Draft in feet ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11½	Total.
	No of Vessels.	..	..	..	11	7	5	3	3	3	17	2	1	52

A. E. GARNETT,
Port Officer.

Pamban Port Office,
27th Jan. 1911.

(True copy.)

T. A. L. DE BERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
7th February 1911.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
7th February 1911.

T. A. L. DuBERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Reference.—Hydrographic Notice to Mariners, No. 1280 of 1910.

The Port Officer, Bassein, Burma, reports that the Black Can Buoy marking the Orestes shoal at the mouth of the Bassein River which went adrift in July 1910 was replaced on 23rd of January 1911 in a new position from which Hmaw Din Great Pagoda bears N. 29° 40′ W. True distant 3·8 miles and Diamond Island Flagstaff bears S. 6° 10″ E. True distant 2·35 miles.

Rangoon, 28th January 1911.

C. GARDNER, Commander, R.I.M.,
for Principal Port Officer.

List of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 11th February 1911, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
				1911	
S.S. "Twingoon"	1120	T. Taylor ..	Rangoon	11th February	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.
S.S. "C. J. Buchanan"	3288	A. W. Simpson	Calcutta . .	Uncertain	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Kedar" .	2276	H. G. Nelson ..	Do	Do	Messrs. Binny & Co.
S.S. "Maria Rickmers".	2255	A. Rapp .	Do. .	Do. ..	Messrs. South Indian Export & Co., Ltd
R.I.M.S. Northbrook.	2967	R. H. Jones .	Bombay ..	14th February	Government.

Report of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 4th to the 11th February 1911.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name	Where from	When left
1911.						1911.
4th Feb. .	S.S. "Kedar" . .	2276	N	H. G. Nelson ..	Calcutta	1st Feb.
6th ,, ..	S.S. "Mombasa" ..	3039	E.	J. W. Ross ..	Do.	2nd ,,
6th ,, ..	S.S. "Nurani" . .	2870	,,	H. J. Crebbin ..	Calcutta *via* Northern Ports ..	27th Jan.
7th ,, ..	S.S. "Palamcotta"	2208	,,	D. F. Macdonald ..	Negapatam	4th Feb.
7th ,, ..	S.S. "Lindula" . .	2186	,,	J. R. O'Sullivan ..	Rangoon	3rd ,,
						1910.
7th ,, ..	S.S. "Neumfels" ..	3541	G.	H. Sandstedt ..	Hamburg	25th Dec.
						1911
7th ,, .	S.S. "Vadala"	2164	E	C. M. Robins ..	Bombay *via* Southern Ports .	18th Jan.
						1910.
7th ,, ..	S.S. "Clan Buchanan" ..	3288	,,	A. W. Simpson ..	Glasgow *via* Suez and Colombo.	31st Dec.
						1911.
8th ,, ..	S.S. "Thongwa" ..	3428	,,	F. Herrington ..	Singapore *via* Southern Ports.	2nd Feb.
9th ,, .	S.S. "Maria Rickmers" ..	2255	G.	A. Rapp .	Calcutta .	6th ,,
10th ,, ..	S.S. "Twingoon"	1120	E. I.	T. Taylor ..	Rangoon ..	8th ,,
11th ,, ..	"R.I.M.S. Northbrook"	2967	E	R. H. Jones ..	Calcutta .. .	9th ,,

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1911.					
4th Feb. ..	S.S. "Barbara" .. .	2792	E	F. W. Packham ..	Calcutta
7th ,, .	S.S. "Clan Mackay" ..	2418	,,	L. F. Redford ..	Do.
7th ,, .	S.S. "Mombasa" .	3039	,,	J. W. Ross ..	London *via* Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal, Gibraltar and Marseilles.
7th ,, ..	S.S. "Nurani" .	2870	,,	H. J. Crebbin ..	Bombay *via* Southern Ports and Colombo.
7th ,, ..	S.S. "Vadala" ..	2164	,,	C. M. Robins ..	Calcutta *via* Northern Ports.
9th ,, .	S.S. "Palamcotta" ..	2208	,,	D. F. Macdonald ..	Rangoon.
9th ,, .	S.S. "Neumfels" ..	3541	G.	H. Sandstedt ..	Calcutta.
9th ,, ..	S.S. "Thongwa" ..	3428	E.	F. Herrington ..	Penang, Portswettenham and Singapore *via* Southern Ports.
10th ,, ..	S.S. "Lindula" .	2186	,,	J. R. O'Sullivan ..	Negapatam.

Port Office, Madras,
11th Feb. 1911.

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps of Infantry, dated at Ambala, India, this 4th day of February 1911

Number, rank and name, 8110, Rifleman Percy Thomas Village; age, 23 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, black; eyes, grey; trade, tanner; date of enlistment, 28th May 1907; place of enlistment, Birmingham; parish and county in which born, Birmingham, Warwickshire; date of desertion or absence, Bareilly, 30th January 1911; place of desertion or absence, Ambala, India; marks, tattooed, pierced heart May H M S. Anchor, T. V back left forearm, crossed American and English flags front right forearm; under four years' service.

C. S. CHAPLIN, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles.

REPORT of an absentee without leave from the King's Own Regiment, dated at Lucknow, this 11th day of February 1911

Number, rank and name, 6353, Private Frederick Thomas Kehr; age, 23 years 10 months; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh, hair, brown, eyes, grey; trade, skin dresser; date of enlistment, 20th August 1906; place of enlistment Woolwich; parish and county in which born, Stratford, Essex; date of absence, midnight, 9th February 1911; marks, scar right side of mouth, under 5 years' service.

J. H. A. BOYCE, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding the King's Own Regiment

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOSPITAL, MADRAS

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIETS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 8 o'clock on Saturday the 25th February 1911 by the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, at his office, Pantheon Road, Egmore, for the furnishing by tender the following perishable and non-perishable articles of diet, etc., as detailed in the annexed schedules:—

SCHEDULE A.

(1) Perishable Articles of Diet (daily supply).
(2) Milk, etc (daily supply) .. ..
(3) Aerated Waters .. .. ..
} From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 or such portions of the year as may appear desirable.

(4) Non-perishable Articles of Diet—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order

SCHEDULE B

Bazar Medicines and Hospital Necessaries—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order

SCHEDULE C.

Bedding and Clothing—From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate and superscribed "Tenders for perishable and non-perishable articles of diet, etc., for the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras." Each tender must contain not only the rates, but also the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column and the items so totalled up should show the aggregate total of the entire tender. The tender for each article will be treated as a separate and distinct tender

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, equal to 5 per cent. on the total value of his tender, and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.*

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, at his office, at the prescribed time, in the presence of those who may choose to attend

5. No person making a tender will be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of 30 days from the date thereof, and, in the event of so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet, bedding and clothing, must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender or any portion thereof has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of his accepted articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government; he will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

7. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet must have his articles ready for inspection not later than 7-30 A.M. daily.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractors, but payment will be made on monthly bills for the supplies of articles noted in schedules A (1), (2), (3) and C.

9. A fine not exceeding Rs. 50 at a time will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled and the security confiscated to Government.

18. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

19. The successful tenderers for non-perishable articles of diet, bazaar medicines and hospital necessaries should deliver the articles in bulk within one week from date of order, failing which their earnest money will be forfeited to Government. Payment will be made after the required supply is fully received.

20. The deposit money of successful tenderers will be retained till the supply is completed, but those of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned on application at the hospital.

21. The samples of the different articles may be seen and the information as to the scales of diet, etc., may be had on personal application at the office of the Superintendent and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with such samples.

22. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

23. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest security or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G O., No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

24. Every tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money or security deposit confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

25. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

SCHEDULE A.

(1) PERISHABLE ARTICLES OF DIET (DAILY SUPPLY).

Articles.	Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Apples	Nos. 300	From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.	
Beef, first sort, without bone	lb. 50		
Bread, first sort	" 26,000		
Chicken	No. 10,000		Each must not weigh more than 10 oz. when dressed.
Chillies, green	lb. 4		
Cocoanut, without shell	" 300		
Eggs, hen, fresh	No. 9,700		To weigh 1½ oz. each.
Flour, wheat	lb. 100		
Fish, excluding wastage	" 450		
Ghee, first sort, pure	" 300		
Coontha	" 900		
Ginger, green	" 5		
Hoppers, white, fresh	No. 27,000		To weigh 2 oz. each.
Ice	lb. 50,500		
Limes, fresh good size	No. 3,900		
Mangoes, good size	" 200		
Mint and Parsley	lb. 2		
Mutton, without bone, first sort[1]	" 5,600		
Mutton, with bone, first sort[1]	" 5,200		
Onions, good size	" 100		
Oranges, fresh, first sort, good size	No. 2,700		
Figeons	" 200		
Plantains, good, full size	" 4,500		
Potatoes, first sort	lb. 2,800		To weigh 2 oz. each.
Sheep's feet	No. 1,800		
Vegetable, country (Exclusive of wastage, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year.)	lb. 1,500		
Do. Europe.	" 100		
Soojee	" 900		

[1] Each sheep must weigh not less than 24 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any condition.

(2) MILK, ETC.

Articles.	Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Milk—Cows to be milked at the hospital, fresh milk, specific gravity not less than 1,025° to be ready for milking precisely at 6 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. daily. Milk to be delivered at the kitchen at 7-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M.	Pints 75,000	From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.	The gate will be opened for the issue in the morning at 6 A.M. for the first batch and at 7 A.M. for the second batch and in the evening at 4 for the first batch and 6 P.M. for the second.
Butter	lb. 1,000		
Buttermilk	Pints. 300		
Tyre	" 20		
Cream	" 10		

SCHEDULE A—*cont.*

(3) AERATED WATERS.

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.
Sodawater	Bottles.	2,500	From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.
Lemonade	"	1,500	

(4) BULK SUPPLY (NON-PERISHABLE ARTICLES OF DIET).

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery	Remarks.
Arrowroot (St. Vincent)	lb.	20	To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.	
Barley	"	400		
Bengar's Food	Tins.	50		
Chillies, dry	lb.	25		
Coffee powder (1st sort, pure)	"	900		To be supplied by monthly instalments of 150 pounds.
Coriander	"	50		
Biscuits *	"	100		
Pepper	"	25		
Rice, steamary (1st sort, well cleaned)	"	5,000		
Rice, table (1st sort, well cleaned)	"	350		Samples to be submitted with the tender.
Salt, common	"	200		
Salt table	"	12		
Salt, white	"	200		
Sugar, Antegram	"	640		
Sugar, brown	"	2,400		Free from seeds.
Tamarind	"	250		
Tea	"	100		
Turmeric	"	12		
Vendium	"	12		
Mellin's food, large size	Bot.	36		
Melin's Lactofood, large size	"	36		
Essence of chicken (Brandts)	Tin.	65		
Mustard, country	lb	12		

* Milk Biscuits in tins of 10 lb. each.

SCHEDULE B

BAZAAR MEDICINES AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES.

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Bazaar Medicines and Hospital necessaries				
Jars, Prance empty	No.	12	To be delivered in bulk within one week from the date of order	
Linseed	lb	100		Free from dust.
Honey	"	6		
Glue	"	32		
Tasks, packing 1"	"	50		
Cotton waste	"	50		
Tallow	"	25		
White lead	"	12		Ready mixed white paint.
Red lead	"	10		
Spirits, methylated	Gal	35		
Spindle oil	"	20		
Cardamums seeds	lb	5		
Cocoa	"	10		
Bottles, graduated	Doz	12		
Vinegar, Europe	Bot	5		
Brooms, ordinary	No.	300		
Do cocoanut	"	150		
Do sweepers	"	6		
Brushes, cobweb	"	18		Large size.
Chatties	"	12		
Brushes, coir, for mats	"	25		
Coal, English †	Tons	30		Free from dust.
Cloth, bandage	Yds	300		
Do. dungry blue	"	25		
Do. dungry white	"	25		
Combs, common	No	100		
Cotton (Fine)	lb.	500		
Earth, fuller's	Cwts.	12		
Do dry	"	6		
Flour, rice	lb.	200		In packets of 12 oz. each.
Indigo	"	6		
Limestone, burnt	"	200		
Tanglefoot	Papers	50		
Match boxes (Bryant's & May's)	No.	500		
Mull (12 yards to a piece)	Yds	20		

† To be supplied in instalments as ordered for.

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

BAZAAR MEDICINES AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES—*cont.*

Articles.		Quantity, more or less	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Bazaar Medicines and Hospital necessaries—cont				
Mullays	No.	100	To be delivered in bulk within one week from the date of order.	
Muslin (36 yards to a piece)	Pieces.	100		
Do. (12 yards to a piece)	"	5		
Needles (Kirby No. 6)	Doz.	40		
Flannel	Yds.	500		
Mats, coorh	No.	100		
Nandi-s (three strutured)	Doz.	2		
Oil, cocoanut, 1st sort, pure	Gal.	8		
Do. gingelly do.	"	8		
Do. kerosine	"	332		
Rope, cotton	Yds.	500		
Do. hemp	"	1,000		
Scrubbers cocoanut	No.	36		
Soda, washing	lb.	200		
Soap, bar	Bars.	100		
Do carbolic	"	200		
Do Monkey brand	"	200		Bars of double cakes
Soapnut	lb.	50		
Strainers, wire	No.	4		
Straw	lb	12,000		To be supplied in two instalments.
Tape, English, narrow	Yds	2,880		
Do broad	"	216		
Tar, coal	lb	60		
Steel pins	Doz.	40		
Thread, Nagpore	lb	3		
Do sewing	Balls	600		
Safety pins	Doz.	40		
Soft soap	lb	100		
Metal polish tins	Tins.	50		

To be supplied in instalments as indented for.

SCHEDULE C

BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

Articles.		Quantity, more or less	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Binders	No.	70	From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 in such quantities and at such times as may be required	
Blankets	"	50		
Cloth, dish	"	200		
Do instrument	"	60		
Do table	"	20		
Do tray	"	60		
Cooks' aprons	"	20		
Do cap	"	12		
Counterpanes	"	12		
Dusters, blue	"	20		
Gowns	"	75		
Gowns, chintz	"	25		
Gudarees, large	"	100		
Do small	"	1,000		
Jackets	"	125		
Mattresses, coir	"	24		
Napkins, children	"	1,000		
Do women	"	1,200		As per hospital sample.
Do table	"	120		
Pillowcases	"	100		
Petticoats, chintz	"	100		
Pillow cases	"	100		
Pillows with cotton	"	24		
Do. with straw	"	100		
Quilts, cotton	"	12		
Do gingham	"	1,200		
Sheets, large	"	150		
Do small	"	12		
Shifts of saya	"	24		
Towels, bath	"	100		
Toilet covers	"	12		
Do. dusty	"	276		
Do rollers	"	12		
Vest, flannel	"	12		
Tea cloths	"	24		

Madras, 4th February 1911

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

SEALED tenders for the supply of firewood to the hospitals specified in the subjoined schedule, for the period from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912, will be received by the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras up to 12 o'clock noon on *Wednesday 15th March* 1911 and opened in the presence of those who may choose to attend at the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in Temple Gardens, Royapettah, Madras S.W., Post Box No 111.

2. Cover to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Firewood to the Madras Government Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum."

3. Tender must not only contain the rate but the total value of the item of supply.

4. Tender must be accompanied by an earnest security money of Rs. 300 (in Government promissory note or Bank receipt); and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the date fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 5.

5. No tenderers shall be allowed to withdraw their tenders for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and, in the event of their so doing, their deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the article, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

8. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the article.

9. A fine not exceeding Rs 50 will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

10. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The Surgeon-General reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

13. The Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O., No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

14. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 13, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest security, if in the Government promissory notes, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

SCHEDULE.

Institutions	Firewood. Probable requirement of each institution during the year	Firewood. Probable quantity to be tendered for by the contractor	Earnest security money	Remarks
	tons	tons	Rs	
General Hospital .. .	210	598	300	(a) Information as to dimensions, etc., of firewood may be had on personal application at the hospitals concerned. The wood must be well dried and ready for use. (b) There should be *only one rate* for the requirements of all the institutions irrespective of size, etc., of wood. (c) The Medical Officers in charge of the institutions will indent on the contractor for the quantity they need from time to time during the year. (d) The contract rate should include delivery charge.
Maternity Hospital	120			
Voluntary Venereal Hospital ..	18			
Ophthalmic Hospital ..	40			
Leper Hospital .. .	60			
Lunatic Asylum, Madras ..	144			

(By order.)

O. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Asst. to Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.

Madras, 3rd February 1911.

II-8

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT VOLUNTARY VENEREAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 10 o'clock (morning) on Wednesday 1st March 1911 by the Superintendent, Voluntary Venereal Hospital, for the supply of the following articles:—

Diet, storable and non-diet, storable.—Consist of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, perishable.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Non-diet, perishable and surgical dressings.—Consist of articles to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Voluntary Venereal Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory-notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 7 *infra*.

6. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

7. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

9. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

11. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security, if not confiscated, will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

12. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

15. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be indorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O., No. 2354, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

16. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph 15, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect:—

"*I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money, if in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.*"

17. No article shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so.

18. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the Voluntary Venereal Hospital, Madras.

19. Samples are not required unless called for. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender

rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

Articles		Probable quantity more or less required.	Earnest deposit	Remarks
			Rs.	
Diet, movable (Bulk supplies. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supply.)				
Arrowroot	lb.	25	1	
Barley	"	300	6	Sealed sample required in bottle.
Chillies, dry, first sort	"	90	3	
Coffee-powder	"	480	16	Sample required.
Cocoaine	"	200	10	
Corriander, first sort, clean	"	75	3	
Cummin seeds, clean	"	8	1	
Dhall, first sort, clean (a)	"	320	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender Rs. 60 as earnest-money
Gurbi (a)	"	36	2	
Mustard	"	8	1	
Pepper, black, first sort	"	60	3	
Rice, first sort, clean, stones picked (c)	"	8,000	30	Sealed sample required in bottle.
Salt, common	"	300	5	
Tamarind, first sort, seeds picked	"	300	5	
Tarragrie	"	8	1	
Vendium	"	8	1	
Non diet, movable. (Bulk supplies.)				
Baskets, rattan, large, closely woven	No.	6	1	
Do. small do.	"	3	1	
Brooms, handles, 12 oz. each	"	20	1	If the whole is included in one tender Rs. 5 as earnest-money
Chunam	lb.	90	3	
Rice strainer, rattan	No.	4	1	
Hinge for pots, large	"	12	1	
Soap, carbolic, Calvert's	lb.	12	1	Samples required.
Winnows	No.	6	1	
Surgical dressings (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Cloth, Calcutta, for bandage, pieces of 8 yards closely woven	No.	150	5	Rs. 5 earnest-money
Cotton, clean	lb.	50	2	
Non-diet, perishable. (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Chatties large	No.	15	1	
Do. small	"	25	1	
Coal tar, good quality	lb.	100	4	
Dry earth	Cart load	10	1	
Mellaya	No.	300	3	
Munthya	"	300	3	Rs. 25 for the whole group
Oil, cocoanut	lb.	25	1	
" Oil, kerosene American, to be supplied in tins	Gallons	200	13	Samples required in white bottles.
Soap, country	lb.	100	1	
Straw	"	6,000	18	Time to be returned after all is used up.
Diet, perishable (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply).				
Betel and nut	lb.	300	8	
Bread first sort	"	900	8	
Eggs, hen, fresh, to weigh 1½ oz. each	No.	2,500	15	
Fish, fresh, excluding wastage	lb.	60	1	Rs. 40 as earnest-money
Mutton with bone best quality	"	250	8	
Do. without bone best quality (b)	"	2,250	15	
Muppens, to weigh 2 oz. each, fresh, white	No.	4,000	18	
Buttermilk, fresh specific gravity not under 1014°, pint of 20 oz.	Pints.	8,000	13	Rs. 25 as earnest-money
Milk, cows, best, cows to be milked at hospital, specific gravity 1026°, pint of 20 oz.	"	11,000	20	
Vegetable, country, fresh	lb.	2,000	10	
Plantains	No.	2,000	8	

(a) Will be taken in two instalments.

(b) Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet and tail of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goats' flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any condition.

(c) Rice will be taken in two instalments. The first in April 1911 and the second in July 1911.

L. HIRSCH, Captain, I.M.S.,
Supdt., Govt. Voluntary Venereal Hospital

Madras, 6th February 1911.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 8-30 A.M. on Saturday, the 25th February 1911, by the Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital, for the supply of articles as per annexed schedules, viz :—

Schedule A consisting of articles which must be supplied in bulk within ten days from date of order Payments will be made in full after delivery. Schedules B and C consisting of perishable articles of diet, etc., which will be indented for monthly or daily in quantities as required. The articles of diet, etc., which will be indented for monthly or daily in quantities as required. The supplies are to continue for twelve months from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912, and payments for the same will be made on monthly bills Samples of all articles may be seen at the hospital between 7 and 10 A.M

2. The rate for each article must be separately quoted in the tender and the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up, showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

3. If the successful tenderer for any articles specified in schedule A shall fail to deliver the same within ten days from date of the order, his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

4. Tenders, which should be in duplicate, must be accompanied with samples of such articles tendered for, those of rice being at least one measure, and those of cloth whole pieces. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Madras deposit receipt equal to 10 per cent of the total value of the tender, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected; nor will any tender be accepted after the appointed hour and date No cash deposit can be received. The deposits will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

5. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer or tenderers for perishable articles, hereafter termed the "contractor" will be required to execute a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract, and to pay the stamp duty thereon. The contractor shall be required to have ready the articles of daily supply, which must be fresh and of good quality, at 7-30 A.M. for inspection by the Superintendent or any officer appointed by him. No advance of cash will be made to contractors.

7. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of the deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled, and the security confiscated to Government.

8. The security deposit will be placed in the Government Savings Bank and will be returned to the contractor, together with any interest that shall have accrued thereon, after the completion of his contract.

9. The contract must not be sublet without the express sanction in writing of the Superintendent

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender or to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraphs the tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect :—

I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender. I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article equal to 25 per cent in excess of that specified in my tender, and at the same rate, should I be required to do so by the Superintendent.

SCHEDULE A.—*Bulk Supply*

No	Name of article.	Quality.		Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality		Quantity more or less
1	Arrowroot	1st sort	lb	25	11	Rice, country *	Dry and well cleaned without broken corn	lb.	55 000
2	Barley	Do.	"	100					
3	Chillies ..	Old and dry	"	400					
4	Coriander* ..	Fresh and well cleaned	"	600					
					12	Sago ..	1st sort	"	50
5	Coffee powder ..	1st sort .	"	700	13	Tamarind	Black and well skinned and without seeds.	"	1,200
6	Cummin seed .	Do.	"	50					
7	Dhall*. ..	1st sort, without husk	"	2,600	14	Tea . .	Pekoe . .	"	15
8	Gaelic ..	1st sort and large in size.	"	75	15	Turmeric ..	New and well skinned	"	50
9	Mustard, country.	1st sort and brown	"	50	16	Sugar, brown		"	250
10	Pepper ..	1st sort, black and dry.	"	100	17	Sugar, white		"	1,000
						Surgical Dressings.			
18	Cloth for bandages	Good quality 1¼ yds broad	yds.	2,500	19	Cotton ..	Country, cleaned	lb	25
						Bazaar Medicines			
20	Chaulmoogra oil	(Gleum Gymnocardiæ)	lb	200	23	Jangle almond oil	(Gleum Hydnocarpus wightiana.)	lb.	200
21	Honey		"	12					
22	Mustard, Europe	Bottles.		12					

* The first instalment of supply in April 1911 and the second in July 1911

SCHEDULE A.—*Bulk Supply*—cont

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less	No.	Name of article	Quality.	Quantity more or less
		Hospital Necessaries Stores.					
24	Basket, rattan, large.	Strong and well made. No	12	34	Mixture bottles..	Graded bottles .. No.	100
25	Candle, wax ..	2 oz each	30	35	Wick, kerosine ..	As per hospital sample. Yds.	20
26	Cheese ..	New and without dust lb	100	36	Winnowe ..	.. No.	20
27	Coal tar	1st sort	100	37	Wooden brackets, large	20" diameter .. ,,	6
28	Fuller's earth ..	.. .. Bags	50	38	Rice tube, oval ..	.... ,,	4
29	Indigo ..	1st sort .. lb	3	39	Broth's tube, round.	.... ,,	3
30	Ladle, cocoa ..	As per hospital sample. No	84	40	Tape ..	.... Yds.	50
31	Ladle, wooden ..	Do. ..	100	41	Thimbles ..	.... No	24
32	Match boxes ..	Safety .. .. Doz.	16	42	Chalk	.... lb.	6
33	Mats, date. ..	As per hospital sample. No.	75				
		Bedding and Clothing.					
43	Blankets ..	Red 7' × 4' .. No.	50	61	Red flannel for petticoats	1 yard broad .. Yds	24
44	Thread, sewing	Alexander No 60 and No. 40 lb.	5	62	Gingham, blue ..	45" wide .. ,,	350
45	Cloth, shirts ..	36" wide .. Yds.	800	63	Dungari white..	Do. .. ,,	625
46	Towels	1 yard square .. No.	36	64	Long cloth ..	.... ,,	18
47	Button, cotton ..	2 sizes .. Doz.	12	65	Poultice cloth ..	.... ,,	200
48	Needles ..	Nos. 6 and 7, Green Walker & Co.	1	66	Red cloth for nurses.	.... ,,	400
49	H M cloth ..	.. .. Yds.	200	67	Red cloth for sheets	.... ,,	1,800
50	Sheets for skins.	.. .. ,,	100				

SCHEDULE B.—*Monthly Supply.*

No.	Name of article	Quality.	Quantity more or less	No.	Name of article	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
58	Broom, ordinary	Long .. .. No.	400	68	Oil, cocoanut ..	New and pure .. lb.	1,500
59	Do cocoa ..	Cleaned .. ,,	400	67	Oil, kerosine ..	Do .. Gals	400
60	Baskets ..	Common .. ,,	50	68	Pots, medicine	.... No.	50
61	Chatties, large ..	.... ,,	40	69	Rings for pots ..	.... ,,	60
62	Chatties ..	.... ,,	30,000	70	Salak ..	.... ,,	500
63	Mudlayo ..	As per hospital sample	500	71	Soap, bar ..	Beetham's .. lb.	200
		Do ..	500	72	Do articulo ..	Cakes .. .. No.	50
64	Munthayo ..	.. .. ,,	18	73	Straw	New .. lb.	1,000
65	Chatties, large, for dressing.	.. .. ,,		74	Soojee	New and pure .. ,,	12
				75	Wheat flour ..	Do. .. ,,	6

SCHEDULE C.—*Daily Supply.*

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less
76	Bread	White and good quality .. lb.	7,000	87	Mutton without bones.	Good quality such carcass to weigh not less than 25 lb and not more than 28 lb, the fat of the sheep must be attached, goat's flesh will not be accepted, only male sheep will be accepted .. lb.	10,000 4,500
77	Butter	Fresh and good quality .. lb.	600	88	Mutton with bones.		
78	Chicken or half fowl	To weigh 10 oz. when dressed .. No	200				
79	Coconut	Without shells .. lb	400				
80	Eggs, hen ..	Each 2 oz. .. No	3,000	89	Onions ..	Good quality .. ,,	2,000
81	Ghee	Pure and good quality .. lb.	1,200	90	Pan supari patty.	Betel leaf 4 in. & nut 4 as such .. No	24,000
82	Hoppers (supply at 6—30 A.M.).	Good quality and to weigh 2 oz. each No.	30,000	91	Plantains ..	Moderate size .. ,,	2,500
83	Milk, 20 oz. pint.	Cows to be milked within hospital compound under supervision twice a day at 7 A.M. and 4 P.M., specific gravity not less than 1028°, Pt.	15,000	92	Snuff candles ..	New (4d grs. snuff) ..	10,000
84	Meat	Good quality .. lb.	600	93	Vegetables, country, to be supplied whenever indented for	Fresh and good quality of potatoes, once a week sweet potatoes, brinjals, bandakkais, pumpkins, country spinach, gooseberries, yams, country beans, plantains, country asparagus, radish, leafs and greens of different sorts .. lb	13,000
85	Fish	Do. .. ,,	600				
86	Biscuits, butter..	Fresh .. .. ,,	50				

J. F. GIBSON, Lieut., I.S.M.D.,
Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital.

Madras, 6th February 1911.

II-9

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail office, Waltair, on Tuesday, the 21st February 1911, at 8 A.M., for the supply of the following articles required for the Jail during 1911 :—

Article.	Probable quantity.	
Ragi	400,000 lbs.	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, free from husk, wastage in cleaning must not exceed 10 per cent.
Paddy	90,000 „ ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, free from chaff, wastage in cleaning and pounding must not exceed 33 per cent.
Tamarind ..	8,000 „ ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, clean and free from stones.
Chillies	5,000 „ ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, new and well dried.
Coriander .	4,200 „ ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time and free from weevil and mud.
Turmeric ..	700 „ ..	Do. do.
Onions	8,000 „ ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, clean and good quality.
Dhal	70,000 „ ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, clean and free from stones and mud.
Garlic	200 „ ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time of good quality.
Sago	150 „ ..	Do. do.
Sugar	250 „ ..	Do. do.
Soft coke	100 tons ..	Do. do.
Mutton	about 230 lb. ..	Weekly every Wednesday without bones or as much as required.
Gingelly seeds ..	60,000 „ ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered of good quality. Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent
Jaggery	1,000 „ ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered of good quality, 2nd sort used for oil mill.
Jute	10,000 „ ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered of good quality white, fresh and free from skin
Aloe fibre ..	1,800 „ ..	Do. do.
Cocoanut muttays ..	10,000 No. ..	Of good quality as may be required
Smithy coal ..	10 tons ..	Do.
Wool, grey, 1st sort.	20 maunds.	Of good quality as may be required, wastage allowed 30 per cent.
Wool, grey, 2nd sort	100 „ ..	Do. do.
Kerosine oil .	500 gallons.	Of good quality as may be required.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposits of successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vizagapatam, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for all or any of the articles they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. In the case of larger supplies the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond within ten days of the date of the auction, failing which their deposits will be liable to confiscation. In case of failure to undertake the supply the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person. The cost of the articles will be paid upon delivery, but no advance will be made on any account.

5. The contract for supply must not be sublet.

6. In case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the Superintendent on or before 5 A.M. of the 21st February 1911 and are accompanied by the deposits of Rs. 100. These tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in word as well as in figures the rates offered which should be in pounds per rupee delivered at the Central Jail, Waltair. The covers should be addressed to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Waltair R.S., and not by name and superscribed "Tenders for supply of articles."

7. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

Vizagapatam Central Jail Office,
26th January 1911.

A. J. IVATTS,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PAINTS.

Sealed tenders for the supply of ready mixed red and black paints (imported or locally manufactured) required for the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department during the year commencing 1st October 1911 will be received by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, up to 12 noon on 15th March 1911.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of paints (imported or locally manufactured as the case may be) for the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department" and should be accompanied by samples of the articles intended to be supplied and a deposit of Rs. 100 in currency notes. The samples will not be returned.

3. The tenderers must state the rates at which they are prepared to supply. The paint is to be delivered as ordered from time to time at any of the following places:—

(1) Tondiarpet Storehouse (near Mint Buildings)
(2) Beach Station of the South Indian Railway Company.
(3) The Salt Cotaura Goods Station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(4) The Madras Salt Depot.
(5) The Royapuram Station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

4. Tenderers must undertake to supply, before 1st June 1911, a quantity not exceeding 900 kegs of red paint and, before the 15th February 1912, 200 kegs of black paint (each keg to contain 25 lb. net) and thereafter immediately on indent from time to time during the currency of the contract as many kegs of paint as may be required.

5. In the event of failure to supply within the time prescribed on any order given, the Board reserves to itself the right to make other arrangements to obtain the supply at the contractor's risk.

6 The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum not exceeding 20 per cent. of the amount of the contract as security for the due fulfilment of the contract; he will be allowed to include in this sum the amount of his initial deposit. He will execute a bond within seven days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender; and, in case of failure to do so, his deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of his tender cancelled. The necessary stamp duty on the contract bond must be paid by the contractor.

7. The Board reserves to itself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing. Any further information can be obtained at the Board's Office, Separate Revenue Department.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 1st February 1911.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KHAKI DRILL AND TURBAN CLOTH TO THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED tenders will be received up to 12 noon on 15th March 1911 by the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, for the supply of 75,000 yards of khaki drill and 19,000 yards of khaki turban cloth, more or less.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) and should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of khaki drill or khaki turban cloth" as the case may be.

3. Each tender should be specifically for the supply of either khaki drill or khaki turban cloth and should be accompanied by a sample of the article, which must be similar in material and colour to the cloth now in stock, which may be seen at the Tondiarpet Storehouse. The tenderer should state the price at which he is prepared to supply the article.

4. Each tender for the supply of khaki drill should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 and each tender for the supply of khaki turban cloth by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposit may be in cash or in Government promissory notes. The deposits will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

5 The khaki drill must be 27"/28" wide and 14 lb. in weight per piece of 40 yards and the turban cloth 36" wide and 12 lb. in weight per piece of 30 yards. The last year's accepted rates are As. 6–6 and As. 4 per yard, respectively.

6. The Board reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. As soon as the acceptance of their tenders is notified the successful tenderer or tenderers for khaki drill and turban cloth will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 300 in respect of the contract for khaki drill and Rs. 200 in respect of that for turban cloth, which, together with the initial deposit required under condition 4 of this notice, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contracts.

8. The successful tenderer for the supply of khaki drill will be required to sign an agreement binding himself to supply the required quantity of cloth within four months from the date of execution of his agreement at the rate of not less than 5,000 yards a week commencing from the first week in April 1911. The successful tenderer for the supply of khaki turban cloth will be required to sign an agreement undertaking to deliver the whole quantity required within four months from the date of execution of his agreement commencing to deliver from the first week in April 1911 not less than 1,200 yards of khaki turban cloth per week. Failure to fulfil the agreement will entail forfeiture of the deposit.

9. Copies of the form of agreement may be seen at the office of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, Madras.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 3rd February 1911.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE HUTS AT MAYAVARAM.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Cauvery division, at his office at Tanjore up to 2 P.M. on the 28th February 1911 for execution of the work noted in the schedule appended. The covers should be sent *by post registered.*

2. The work must be commenced by the 1st April 1911 and completed by the 30th June 1912.

3. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Cauvery division, Tanjore. In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the name of the work for which tender is made, thus: "Tender for repairs to the Taluk Office at Tanjore."

4 Tenders should be on P.W.D. Form K-1 which can be had on application at the Executive Engineer's office or any of the Sub-Divisional offices and should specify a rate for each item of work in the schedule. Any extra work that may be ordered to be done after execution of agreement will be paid for at the schedule rates of the division.

5. Tenders must be signed by one man only; joint signatures will not be accepted. In the case of a firm the tender must be signed by each member thereof or, in the event of the absence of any partner, on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so. The address of the tenderer should be given in full in the form.

6. The detailed estimate and drawings, but not the rates, may be seen on application at the office of the Executive Engineer or of the Mayaveram Sub-Divisional Officer during office hours.

7. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer at Tanjore on the 1st March 1911. The lowest tender will ordinarily be accepted, but the Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

8. Tenders must be accompanied by earnest-money to the extent of Rs. 200, which amount will be refunded at once to the unsuccessful tenderers.

9. Tenders not conforming to the above conditions will not receive any consideration.

SCHEDULE.

Name of work—*Constructing Police huts with out-houses at Mayaveram*

Huts for eight head constables and thirty-three constables

Item No.	Description of work to be done.	Approximate quantity.	Rate per unit of
		C.ft.	C.ft.
1.	Concrete broken vitrified brick in ordinary mortar	16,170	100
2.	C.M. brick in ordinary mortar	28,240	100
3.	C.M. brick in clay	21,100	100
4.	Arch work, C.M. brick in ordinary mortar	1,380	100
		Nos.	
5.	Cutcherry work for base of posts, 6" × 6" × 6"	93	Each.
		C.ft.	
6.	Aimo wood, wrought and put up	1,653	C.ft.
		No.	
7.	Aimo wood posts, 5' 2" high, 6" at bottom, 4½" at top	93	Per
		S.ft.	S.ft.
8.	Aimo wood door and window, complete	4,092	1
9.	Roofing with flat and pan tiles, including teak rafters and chunam borders, complete	21,100	100
10.	Flooring with sand and washing with cow dung	10,480	100
11.	Turning two coats	35,200	100
12.	Plastering with chunam one coat and whitewashing two coats	77,750	100
13.	Earthwork excavating foundation and filling in basement	L.S. Rs. 138	L.S.
		No.	
14.	Fixing fire place	61	Per
15.	Providing mortar and pestle with grand stones	61	Per set
	Latrines for male and female		
		C.ft.	C.ft.
16.	Concrete broken vitrified brick in ordinary mortar	705	100
17.	C.M. brick in ordinary mortar	1,880	100
18.	Cutcherry work	6	C.ft.

Cauvery Divisional Office, Tanjore,
27th January 1911.

A. V. RAMALINGA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRING THE BRIDGE OVER THE LOWER ANICUT, NORTH AND SOUTH BRANCHES, CAUVERY DIVISION—ESTIMATE, Rs. 4,600.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division, at his office at Tanjore up to 2 P.M. on the 15th February 1911 for execution of the work noted in the schedule appended. The covers should be sent by post registered.

2. The work must be commenced by the 20th February 1911 and completed by the end of May 1911.

3. The cover containing such tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division, Tanjore. In addition to the address each cover should bear on it the name of the work for which tender is made, thus: "Tender for repairs to the bridge over the Lower Anicut."

4. Tenders should be on P.W.D. Form K-2 which can be had on application at the Executive Engineer's office or any of the Sub-Divisional offices and should specify a rate for each item of work in the schedule. Any extra work that may be ordered to be done after execution of agreement will be paid for at the schedule rates of the division.

5. Tenders must be signed by one man only; joint signatures will not be accepted. In the case of a firm the tender must be signed by each member thereof or, in the event of the absence of any partner on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so. The address of the tenderer should be given in full in the form.

6. The detailed estimate and drawings, but not the rates, may be seen on application at the office of the Executive Engineer or of the Mayaveram Sub-Divisional Officer during office hours.

7. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer at Tanjore or in his Camp on the 16th February 1911. The lowest tender will ordinarily be accepted, but the Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

8. Tenders must be accompanied by earnest-money to the extent of Rs. 50 which amount will be refunded at once to the unsuccessful tenderers.

9. Tenders not conforming to the above conditions will not receive any consideration.

SCHEDULE.

Name of work.—Repairing the bridge over the Lower Anicut, North and South Branches.

Item No.	Description of work to be done.	Approximate quantity.	Unit to be tendered
		S ft.	S ft.
1.	Cement plastering, ½" thick, 1 cement to 3 sand	5,600	100
2.	Plastering with surki mortar, 2 coats	105,000	100
		C ft.	C ft.
3.	G.M. bricks in ordinary mortar	600	100
		S.ft.	S.ft.
4.	Scraping old plaster	105,600	100
		C ft.	C ft.
5.	Cut-stone work including fixing in position	220	1
6.	Scaffolding	L.S.	L.S.

Cauvery Divisional Office, Tanjore,
3rd February 1911.

A. V. RAMALINGA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer.

TENDER FOR THE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PROVINCIAL COLLEGE AT KUMBAKONAM.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division, at his office at Tanjore up to 2 P.M. on the 10th March 1911 for execution of the work noted in the schedule appended. The covers should be sent by post registered.

2. The work must be commenced by the 1st April 1911 and completed by the 15th March 1913.

3 The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division, Tanjore. In addition to the address each cover should bear on it the name of the work for which tender is made, thus: "Tender for Repairs to the Taluk office at Tanjore."

4. Tenders should be on P.W.D. Form K.1 which can be had on application at the Executive Engineer's office or any of the Sub-Divisional offices and should specify a rate for each item of work in the schedule. Any extra work that may be ordered to be done after execution of agreement will be paid for at the schedule rates of the division.

5. Tenders must be signed by one man only; joint signatures will not be accepted. In the case of a firm the tender must be signed by each member thereof or, in the event of the absence of any partner, on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so. The address of the tenderer should be given in full in the form.

6 The detailed estimate and drawings, but not the rates, may be seen on application at the office of the Executive Engineer or of the Kumbakonam Sub-Divisional Officer during office hours.

7 Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer at Tanjore or in his camp on the 11th March 1911. The lowest tender will ordinarily be accepted, but the Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

8. Tenders must be accompanied by earnest-money to the extent of Rs 200 which amount will be refunded at once to the unsuccessful tenderers.

9 Tenders not conforming to the above conditions will not receive any consideration.

SCHEDULE.

Name of work.—Improvements to the Provincial College at Kumbakonam.

Main building and out-houses.

Item No.	Description of work to be done	Approximate quantity.	Unit of work
		C.ft.	C.ft.
1.	Concrete broken vitrified brick in ordinary mortar	12,320	100
2.	G.M. bricks in ordinary mortar	23,500	100
3.	P.M. bricks in ordinary mortar	40,900	100
4.	Semi-circular or segmental arch work, P.M. brick in ordinary mortar	1,400	100
5.	Flat arch work, P.M. bricks in ordinary mortar	960	100
6.	Cutstone work	1,104	1
		R.ft.	R.ft.
7	Flooring with compressed tiles on a bed of 4" concrete and neatly pointed with cement	12,100	100
8.	Flooring with concrete, 6" thick, and plastered with cement, ½" thick	900	100
9	Terraced roofing with brick on edge 3" of wall beaton concrete, 3 courses of flat tiles and three coats of plaster	14,400	100
10.	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over flat tiles including teak rafters at 3 battens with air spaces, etc., complete	900	100
		C ft.	C ft.
11.	Teakwood work wrought and put up	1,900	1
		R ft.	R.ft.
12.	Weather board ½" thick and 10" deep	1,275	..
		S.ft.	S.ft.
13.	Teakwood doors, panelled frames including parliamentary hinges, necessary iron fittings, etc., complete	1,084	1
14.	Teakwood batten doors and windows with frames including parliamentary hinges necessary iron fittings, complete	873	1
15.	Teakwood thick ground glazed windows with frames including parliamentary iron fittings complete	440	1
16.	Teakwood glazed ventilators moveable on side pivots with frames including necessary iron fittings	936	1
		R ft.	R ft.
17.	Ridge ventilators, teakwood	34	..

Item No.	Description of work to be done	Approximate quantity.	Unit of work.
		S.ft.	S ft.
18.	Plastering with ordinary mortar, two coats	21,000	100
19.	Pointing with rarki mortar	19,500	100
20.	Nawalkal tile paving over cement	1,600	100
		R ft.	R ft.
21	Ornamental cornice including parapet	500	..
22.	Cuddapah slab cornice, 2" thick	426	..
		S ft	S.ft
23.	Painting with silicate chocolate, paint, 4 coats, including primary coat of red paint	19,760	100
24	Reversed siting, two coats	9,550	100
25.	Tarring, two coats	2,600	100
			C.ft.
26.	Excavating foundation and filling in	L.S.	1,000
	Constructing a gas-producer house in the store-room		
		C ft.	C ft
27.	Concrete broken trichi brick in ordinary mortar	1,850	100
28.	P M brick in ordinary mortar	2,350	100
29	Arch work, P M bricks, in ordinary mortar	75	100
30.	Cofferns work	15	1
		S.ft.	S ft
31.	Roofing with reinforced slabs, 1½" thick	620	100
		R ft.	R ft.
32.	Cornice all round, ordinary	113	1
		S ft.	S.ft.
33	Panel doors and windows with frames, iron fittings, etc , complete	194	1
34	Plastering with ordinary mortar, two coats	3,000	100
35.	Painting, 4 coats, with silicate chocolate, paint including primary coat of red paint	1,000	100

Convey Divisional Office, Tanjore,
9th February 1911

A. V. RAMALINGA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS AND A HOSTEL FOR VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, Calicut, on the 28th February 1911, for the construction by piece work of the following work :—

Constructing additional buildings and a hostel for the Victoria College, Palghat, consisting roughly of—

Concrete, 29,170 c.ft.
Masonry, 75,805 ,,
Wood work, 2,724 ,,

2. Each tender must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit of Rs 50 and be superscribed "tender for constructing additional buildings and a hostel for the Victoria College, Palghat", and the Executive Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Tenders should show clearly the rates offered for the various descriptions of work at which the tenderer will agree to execute the work.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to sign a contract bond within 15 days of date of acceptance, failing which his deposit money will be forfeited.

5. The tender should be in the schedule form; no alteration in the wording of the several descriptions of work will be allowed except as provided in paragraph (2)

6. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned after allotment of contract.

7. If the deposit be in Government Currency Notes the numbers and values of such notes should be entered in the tender itself.

8 The contract will not be allowed to sublet.

9 Plans of the work can be seen during office hours at the Executive Engineer's office, Calicut, also special specifications, if any.

10. The Executive Engineer does not undertake to notify to unsuccessful tenderers the rejection of their tenders

11. Telegraphic tenders will not be considered

12 Claims for revision of rates on account of leads for materials will not be considered.

13. All materials to be of British or Indian manufacture

Calicut, 4th February 1911.

A. H. S. CAMPBELL,
Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, SALEM

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, up to 2 P.M. on Wednesday, 15th March 1911 :—

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required, more or less.
GROUP I.		
Korah grass	lb	12,000
Hemp twine, 4 strands	"	250
Coconut mattays	Nos	150,000
Coir fibre	Tons	10
Iron arrows, 2" Nettlefold's	Gross	6
Do. 1½" do.	"	6
Do. 1¼" do.	"	6
Do. 1" do.	"	6
Do. ¾" do.	"	6
Do. ½" do.	"	6
Iron rod, round, of sizes (mild steel)	Cwt.	16
Iron, flat, of sizes (mild steel)	"	16
Iron, square, of sizes (mild steel)	"	16
Iron sheet (mild steel), 6 to 8' × 4' × ⅛"	Sheets.	30
Iron sheet (mild steel), 6' to 8' × 6' × ¼".	"	20
Iron sheet (mild steel), 6' to 8' × 6' × ½".	"	10
Iron sheet (mild steel), 6' to 8' ×¼". × 20 B W G	"	10
Tin sheets, 20" × 14"	Cases.	10 *
Rangoon rattan, white	Candy.	1
Flat tiles from 6" to 14"	Doz.	2
Half round tiles from 6" to 14"	"	2
Round tiles from 3" to 1"	"	2
Chenam, black wool	lb.	3,000
Do. grey wool	"	12,000
Mild steel angles of sizes	Cwts.	16
Galvanised bolts and nuts of sizes	Gross.	6,400
Catgut, strong, for bowing wool	Yds	200
Panhead rivets of steel	lb	200
Galvanised iron wire, 20 B W G.	Cwts.	7
Do 18 B.W G.	"	3
Sheep skin, tanned	lb.	10
Calf skin, tanned	"	30
Buffalo hide, tanned	"	50
Bullock hide, tanned	"	50
Bullock or cow hide tanned	lb	600†
Flat rivets of steel	"	28
GROUP II.		
Magenta powder	lb.	12
Jaggery (palmyra)	Mds.	100‡
Soap, country	lb.	12
Karua bamboos	No.	200
Bamboos for warp sticks	"	200
Bamboos for making baskets	"	600
Canvas	Yds.	30
Lead soldier	lb	60
French polish	Bottles	12
Linseed oil, boiled	"	12
Turpentine	"	12
Cotton thread balls No 12/Alexander.	Packs.	16
Machine reels, J. P. coats, white, 400 yards in each	Gross	30
Machine reels, J. P. coats, black	Doz.	1
Needles, No. 8, London	"	6
Glue	lb.	12
Sal ammoniac	"	4
Brass sheet	"	10
Twine, hemp, in balls, superior, white.	Doz	6
Lamp oil	Bottles.	15
Coconut oil	"	24
Japan varnish	"	6
Wood oil	"	6
Flannel	Yds.	25
Gypsum	lb.	12
Rattan mats	Packet.	6
Rose wax	lb.	30
Wire nails of sorts, 1½", 2" and 2½"	"	60
Thimbles, iron	Doz.	5
Kerosine empty tins	No.	50
Dead wood cases for packing, above size	Cases.	96

* Each case of 112 sheets. † Each hide should weigh from 6 to 8 lb. ‡ Ten maunds at a time.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Raw Materials for the Central Jail, Salem."

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

3. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for. The deposit should be remitted into the Government banks, and the bank receipt should be attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

4. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

5. Tenders may be for one or more articles in groups or separately.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 5 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond within 15 days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, as soon as the articles are received.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. A fine not exceeding Rs. 10 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

11. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

12. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rates than those stipulated for.

14. Samples of articles, except for sundries (Group II), must be produced with the tenders and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

Salem Central Jail,
8th February 1911.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES TO THE CENTRAL JAIL, TRICHINOPOLY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, at 9 A.M. on the 2nd March 1911 for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly :—

Names of articles.	Quantity required.	Remarks
	lb.	
Paddy	200,000	To be supplied as required.
Mysore ragi	250,000	
Tamarind with seed	10,000	
Chillies	4,000	
Coriander	3,500	
Turmeric	700	
Onions	15,000	
Country dhall	100,000	
Gingelly seed	40,000	
Sago	180	
Brown sugar	800	
White sugar	250	
Jaggery	1,100	
Cholam	100,000	
Kerosene oil	6,000	
Black wool chuddam, 1st quality	6,000	
Grey wool chuddam do.	8,000	
Do. 2nd quality	30,000	
Black wool chuddam, 2nd quality	8,000	
Coir yarn	3,000	
Cornh	10,000	
Aloe fibre	1,500	
Black mill spun wool	2,000	
Grey do.	12,000	
White do.	500	
Cut sandals	10,000 Pairs	
Coconut coolums	75,000 Nos.	
Twist No. 6s.	5,000	
Do. No. 10s.	8,000	
White wool chuddam, 2nd quality	1,500	

2. Tenderers should quote rate in lb. per rupee delivered at the jail in the case of local contractors and at the Railway Station, Trichinopoly Fort, in the case of other contractors.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 and the samples of the articles tendered for.

4. The deposits of the successful tenderers will be retained by the Superintendent and those of the unsuccessful will be returned.

5. The successful tenderers will be required to deposit a security for the due performance of his contract a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the value of the articles tendered for and to execute a bond.

6. All the articles are to be supplied by the contractor as required by the Superintendent.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reason.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

Central Jail, Trichinopoly,
8th February 1911.

R. SHUBBICK,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD DEAL, TEAK AND MANGO WOOD TREASURE BOXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received in the office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, up to 1 P.M. on Thursday the 2nd March 1911 for the purchase of unserviceable deal, teak and mango wood treasure boxes for five years from March 1911 to February 1916. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of old wooden treasure boxes."

2. The number of boxes thus sold during the past two years was 2,631, but no guarantee can be given as to the number that will be available in each or any year.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20 in cash or currency notes which will be refunded if the tender is not accepted.

4. The person whose tender is accepted must immediately thereafter furnish security of Rs. 100 in cash and enter into a bond with the Commissioner on stamped paper for the proper execution of the contract. This cash security will be forfeited in case of failure to abide by the contract.

5. The Commissioner reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

Fort St. George, 9th February 1911.

V. S. SUNDARAM,
Assistant Accountant-General,
In charge of Paper Currency Department.

SALE OF CASUARINA WOOD IN THE COAST RANGE, NELLORE DISTRICT, DURING 1911–1912 AS STANDING GROWTH.

The right to cut and remove the casuarina wood in the undermentioned compartments will be sold by public auction at the District Forest Office, Nellore, at 2 P.M., on the 4th March 1911 :—

	Area.
Kottapatam compartment No. 2	169
Tammampatam compartment No. 2	132

N.B.—The above areas are only approximate. Bidders will be informed of the exact areas and shown sketches of the compartments at the time of sale.

2. The purchasers will have to cut the growth at their own expense and make their own arrangements for removing the fuel subject to the conditions set forth hereunder.

3. The purchasers will be allowed to use free the following tramway materials for removing the wood

NOTE.—The length of the lines and the number of the tracks that will be placed at the disposal of the contractor in each plantation will be published later.

4. The purchasers must make their own arrangements for getting coolies to push the tracks but the Forest department will lay the lines and the branch lines within a reasonable time after the contractor has intimated his wishes to that effect to the Range Officer, free of expense to the purchaser. This is to say, the Forest department will retain the control of the lines. Any damage done wilfully or negligently to the tramway materials by the purchaser or his servants will be repaired at the purchaser's expense.

5. The purchasers shall engage to remove all stumps and roots of casuarina trees as soon as the tree is cut, *i.e.*, roots will be grubbed out.

6 The cuttings in all cases shall commence at the end nearest the canal and shall proceed continuously and in one mass in a direction away from the canal That is to say, the cuttings shall not go on in several different scattered places simultaneously. In all cases the orders of the District Forest Officer contained herein or to be issued hereafter from time to time as regards cuttings are to be strictly adhered to.

7. All officers of the Forest Department are to have free access to the areas under operation for the purpose of submission of departmental returns and accounts and inspection of the works in progress or other necessary purposes.

8 Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 500 in the Madras Bank or in any Government Treasury and produce solvency certificates before they can be permitted to bid at the sales, such deposits being returned to all except the successful bidders

9. The compartments will be sold separately or together at the discretion of the District Forest Officer. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any bid without assigning reasons therefor.

10. As soon as it has been notified to any bidder that his bid has been accepted, he shall within one week of date of receipt of such notification execute an agreement in the prescribed form and get it duly registered under Act III of 1877 at his own cost. If he fails to do so, the District Forest Officer will at his discretion forfeit the deposit of Rs 500 and resell the blocks at the risk of the original approved bidder.

11 The successful bidder shall pay the amount of his bid in three equal instalments, the first on the date of execution of the agreement, the second three months after the date of agreement and the third three months after the second payment provided that the extent cut does not exceed one-third of the total area before the payment of the second, and two-thirds before the payment of the third instalment. The Rs. 500 deposited will be refunded at the expiry of the lease and after all demands are satisfied, including the cost of repairs to tram materials, if any, and subject to rule 14

12. The successful bidders may commence operations from the date of execution of agreement and shall cease all operations in the plantations on or before 31st March 1912 and shall remove all wood from the plantations on or before the 31st March 1912

13. Tram lines will be taken up and shifted for the following year's work after the end of March 1912.

14. The successful bidder shall arrange his stacks of cut wood in the forest according to the orders of the Range Officer to facilitate the tram lines being led up and between them to the best advantage

15. Any person desiring to bid at the auctions may see any or all of the above areas by applying to the Range Officer or to the subordinate in immediate charge of each plantation.

16. In the event of any infringement on the part of the successful bidder of the above-mentioned conditions or in the event of any default in payment of any of the instalments on the dates prescribed in paragraph 11 *supra*, the said successful bidder shall be liable (i) to have the lease forthwith cancelled, (ii) to have his deposit of Rs. 500 forfeited, (iii) to have all produce cut but left within the plantations area confiscated, and (iv) to have the wood resold at his risk and loss. In the event of non-recovery by the aforesaid means (i) of any portion of the consideration for the lease, or (ii) of any damage sustained by the District Forest Officer by reason of a breach by the successful bidder of any of the aforesaid conditions or by reason of any wrongful act on his part, it shall be lawful to recover the portion and damages aforesaid in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the recovery of or arrears of land revenue.

T. M. NALLASAMI NAYUDU
District Forest Officer.

4th February 1911.

SALE OF CHANK SHELLS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase in two separate lots of the undermentioned chank shells :—

(1) The whole of the catch made during the 1910–1911 season (ending 30th June 1911) from the Tinnevelly banks, except any shells retained by Government.

(2) The catch to date from the Tanjore banks, not exceeding 35,000 shells.

Both lots will be delivered at Tuticorin.

TINNEVELLY CHANKS.

At the present date, about 1½ lakh of Tinnevelly shells have been collected and it is estimated that the total catch will amount to from 3 to 3½ lakhs. The Tinnevelly shells are being sorted from day to day into nine sizes from 2½-inch gauge upwards, which should prove a great convenience to the successful tenderer, saving him both delay and expense.

SALE CONDITIONS, TINNEVELLY SHELLS.

1. Tenders must be at one rate per 1,000 shells of 2½-inch gauge approximate and upwards, and at a separate rate per 1,000 for those under 2½-inch gauge approximate and for wormed.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000 and will be received up to noon of Wednesday, the 8th March 1911.

3 Tenders (which must be sealed) must be addressed to the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin, who will open and submit them to the Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. The successful tenderer must be prepared to accept delivery of any quantity of shells not exceeding four lakhs in number.

5. Previous to the date mentioned for the sale, every facility will be given to intending purchasers to inspect the shells in the godown and *their attention is particularly called to this.*

6 *Delivery.*—One lakh or more of classified shells will be ready for delivery in No. 1 godown immediately after acceptance of tender and a second lakh (or more) will probably be ready in No. 2 godown as soon as the purchaser clears all the shells from No. 1 godown. The remainder will be delivered at the close of the fishing season which will be duly intimated by the Superintendent. The purchaser shall have the option of taking delivery in three lots as above, or he may postpone taking delivery till the close of the season.

7. *Additional deposit.*—The successful tenderer to remit into the treasury an additional deposit of Rs 2,000 within one week of the intimation to him of the acceptance of his tender as guarantee for the due fulfilment of the contract. The total deposit of Rs 3,000 will be refunded when payment in full for the shells is completed.

8. *Payment.*—The full value of each respective lot of the above three lots of shells must be remitted into the treasury prior to taking delivery thereof.

9 If the successful tenderer fails to pay the additional deposit of Rs. 2,000 within the prescribed period of seven days, or fails to pay the full value of the shells within seven days from intimation from the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries to him that the fishing season is closed, the shells will be resold at his risk and his deposit or deposits forfeited to Government.

10. The shells, as paid for, to be removed from the godowns within fifteen days of the payment made in respect thereof. Rent at the rate of Re. 1 per day will be charged for any further period.

11 No complaints of shortage can be entertained, the purchaser to accept the figures furnished by the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries. No allowance will be made for undersized, wormed or defective shells whichever heap they may be found in. The purchase of the shells shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser, and the Government accept no responsibility as regards the failure of any of the shells to come up to the specification. Tenderers must state that they understand and accept these conditions.

12. Further information including the particulars of shells sorted to date will be supplied upon application to the undersigned.

SALE CONDITIONS, TANJORE SHELLS.

1. The conditions numbered 1, 3, 5, 10 and 11 in the notice regarding the Tinnevelly lot shall apply equally to the Tanjore shells.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 and must be delivered to the undersigned before noon on Wednesday, the 8th March 1911.

3. These Tanjore shells are not sorted into sizes other than those of and above 2½ inches in approximate diameter and these under this size and those wormed.

4 Payment must be made within seven days from notification being given to the purchaser of the acceptance of his tender, failing which the shells will be resold at his risk and his deposit forfeited to Government.

5. Delivery will be given at Tuticorin.

Tuticorin Pearl and Chank Fisheries Office,
16th January 1911.

J. HORNELL,
Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries

SALE OF COINS.

SPECIMENS of the following coins are available for sale at the Government Museum:—

Serial number.	Metal.	Description.	District where found.	Price per coin.
				Rs. a. p.
1	Gold ..	English East India Company three Swami pagoda. *Obverse.*—Venkatachamma and his two wives. *Reverse.*—Granulated.	Anantapur ..	5 8 0
2	Do .	Pagodas of Haidar Ali of Mysore .. .. .. *Obverse.*—Siva and Parvati. *Reverse.*—Letter g on a granulated surface.	Do.	5 8 0
3	Do. .	Ikkeri pagoda (Sadasiva Nayak of Ikkeri) .. .. *Obverse.*—Siva and Parvati. *Reverse.*—Sri Sadasiva.	Do. .	5 0 0
4	Do. .	Pagodas of Krishnaraya of Vijayanagar .. .. *Obverse.*—Durga. *Reverse.*—Illegible inscription (Sri Pratapa-Krishnaraya).	Do.	6 8 0
5	Do .	Mughal pagoda .. .. .. Muhammad Shah, Mint Imtyazgarh (= Aconi).	Do .	6 8 0
6	Do. .	Mysore Pagoda of Krishna Raja .. .. .. *Obverse.*—Siva and Parvati. *Reverse.*—Sri Krishna Raja.	Do. ..	6 8 0

Government Museum, Madras,
30th January 1911.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Ag. Superintendent, Government Museum.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE MADRAS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Custom-house will be sold by public auction (if not cleared immediately), under section 88 of the Sea Customs Act, on Tuesday the 7th day of March 1911.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn except on prepayment of a deposit sufficient to cover duty, godown rent, harbour dues and other charges, and the owners should arrange with the auctioneers, Messrs. Oakes & Co., Limited, for the payment of their charges and produce a letter from them authorizing the removal of the goods from the auction list.

3. The goods will be sold subject to the payment of the Port Trust charges which will be notified at the time of sale.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival of vessel.	Marks on packages.	Quantity.	Contents.
	1910.			
S.S. "Canara" ..	6th Jan. .	A diamond with "HBE" in the centre.	1 roll ..	Galvanized wire netting.
S.S. "Matiara" ..	14th April ..	A diamond with "EC" in the centre, "A" on the left and "Y" on the right above and "&" on the left and "Co." on the right below.	1 case ..	Cigarettes.
Do ..	14th "	A diamond with "963051" in the centre.	1 drum .	Silicathen paint, empty.
S.S. "Clan Macinnes" ..	9th May ..	A diamond with "A" in the centre, or *nil*.	1 bag .	Oats.
Do. ..	9th " ..	*Nil*	16 bags .	Oats.
Do ..	9th " ..	*Nil*	1 bag ..	Bran
S.S. "Clan Macleod" ..	21st " ..	A diamond with "O" in the centre.	1 case .	Empty
S.S. "Golconda" ..	12th July ..	A diamond with "R & C" in the centre.	1 pkge. ..	Machinery.
S.S. "Zaipore" orig cargo of S.S. "Dunera," dated 6th July 1910.	6th Aug. ..	A diamond with "M" in the centre and "J" on the left and "L" on right above and "&" on the left and "Co." on left below, or *nil*	1 pkge. ..	Caustic soda.
S.S. "Matiara" orig cargo of S.S. "Jelunga," dated 19th July 1910	22nd " .	1366 over Madras, or *nil* ..	1 drum	Gas engine oil.
S.S. "Nurani" ..	29th " .	J. Pasmore .. .	1 case	Mangosteens (bad).
Post Parcel	----	A. S. Parasawami Asar ..	1 parcel ..	Cloth.

Madras Custom-House,
11th Feb. 1911.

G. N. BOWER,
Assistant Collector.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF ENGINE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of one old 10 horse-power portable engine by Clayton & Shattleworth. Particulars and report of Boiler Inspector may be obtained on application to the undersigned The engine is at Guntur and can be seen on application.

J. S. WILSON,
Executive Engineer, Guntur Division.

Executive Engineer's Office, Guntur Division,
7th February 1911.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras :—

Description of articles	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
		1911.	
Three flat iron bars ..	Nil.	3rd February ..	Within the Madras Harbour
One round iron bar ..	"	3rd do. ..	
One angle iron bar ..	"	3rd do. ..	
Eleven redwood pieces ..	"	3rd do. ..	
Seven zinc sheets ..	"	3rd do. ..	
Two hundred and eighty-two enamel plates of sizes	"	3rd do ..	
Four hundred enamel tumblers ..	"	3rd do ..	
One broken case without mark containing tinsel.	"	3rd do. ..	
Six flat iron bars ..	"	4th do. ..	
Six pot sleepers ..	"	4th do. ..	
Ten redwood pieces ..	"	4th do. ..	
One junglewood square, 6" × 5" × 6'	"	4th do. ..	
Six flat iron bars ..	"	6th do. ..	
Two square iron bars ..	"	6th do. ..	
Two round iron bars ..	"	6th do. ..	
One square iron bundle ..	"	6th do. ..	
One O. T. telegraph post tube ..	"	8th do. ..	
One junglewood plank, 12' ..	"	8th do. ..	
One junglewood broken piece ..	"	8th do ..	
Thirty-four old iron sheets, thin, 4' × 3" ..	"	8th do ..	
Five flat iron bars ..	"	7th do.	
Three square iron bars ..	"	7th do. ..	
One tie bar ..	"	7th do. ..	
Fourteen redwood pieces ..	"	7th do. ..	
One pot sleeper ..	"	7th do ..	
Forty nine sheets ..	"	7th do. ..	
Fourteen flat iron bars ..	"	8th do. ..	
Three square iron bars ..	"	8th do. ..	
Two round iron bars ..	"	8th do. ..	
Seven redwood pieces ..	"	8th do. ..	
One wooden sleeper ..	"	8th do. ..	
Four flat iron bars ..	"	9th do ..	
One round iron bar ..	"	9th do. ..	
One wooden sleeper ..	"	9th do. ..	
Four junglewood planks of sizes ..	"	9th do ..	
Three junglewood squares, 4 × 5" × 6' ..	"	9th do. ..	
One redwood piece ..	"	9th do ..	
Three hundred and ninety-four enamel tumblers.	"	9th do. ..	
Fourteen flat iron bars ..	"	10th do. ..	
Two square iron bars ..	"	10th do. ..	
Three round iron bars ..	"	10th do ..	
One square iron bundle ..	"	10th do. ..	
Fifty ink plates, 5 bundles, each 10 plates ..	Walter Carson & Sons ..	10th do. ..	
One paint keg ..		10th do. ..	

விளம்பரம்.

இதனுல் 1880-ம்இரண்டில 7-வது சட்டம 76-வது செய்யுளுக்கு விரோதமில்லாமல் மதராஸ் துறைமுகத்தின் எல்லைக்குள்ளே கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட இந்த கீழ்க்கண்ட சொத்துக்கள் மீது யாருக்கேனும் உரிமை பாராட்டுவதற்கு இருக்குமானால் அந்த சொத்துக்களை இந்த விளம்பரத்திலுள்ள ஒரு வாரத்திற்குள்ளாக தெரிந்து எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும்படி அந்தாரம் முடிய பெறுமதிக்குள்ள சொத்துக்களை அப்படியே செய்துகொள்ளுமாறு. அப்படி செய்துகொள்ளாமல் போய்விட்டால் 2-வது மாதத்திலாவது அந்த சொத்துக்களை விற்று செய்யப்படும் :—

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	அடையாளம்.	சொத்து கண்டெடுத்த தேதி.	சொத்து கண்டெடுத்த இடம்.
		1911.	
மூன்று தட்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	இல்லை.	பிப்ரவரி 3 ..	மதராஸ் துறைமுகத்தின் எல்லைக்குள்ளே.
ஒரு உருண்டை இரும்பு கம்பி ..	"	3 ..	
ஒரு கோண இரும்பு கம்பி ..	"	3 ..	
பதினொன்று சிவப்பு மரத்துண்டுகள் ..	"	3 ..	
ஏழு துத்தநாக தகடுகள் ..	"	3 ..	
இருநூற்று எண்பத்திரண்டு எனாமல் தகடுகள்	"	3 ..	
நானூறு எனாமல் குவளைகள் ..	"	3 ..	
ஒரு உடைந்த பெட்டி அடையாளமில்லாமல் டின்சல் இருந்தது.	"	3 ..	
ஆறு தட்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	4 ..	
ஆறு பானை அடுக்குகள் ..	"	4 ..	
பத்து சிவப்பு மரத்துண்டுகள் ..	"	4 ..	
ஒரு சதுர மரம், 6" × 5" × 6' ..	"	4 ..	
ஆறு தட்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	6 ..	
இரண்டு சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	6 ..	
இரண்டு உருண்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	6 ..	
ஒரு சதுர இரும்பு மூட்டை ..	"	6 ..	
ஒரு O. T. தந்தி கம்பத்தின் குழாய் ..	"	8 ..	
ஒரு சங்குமரப் பலகை, 12' ..	"	8 ..	
ஒரு சங்குமரம் உடைந்த துண்டு ..	"	8 ..	
முப்பத்து நான்கு பழைய இரும்பு தகடுகள், மெல்லியது, 4' × 3" ..	"	8 ..	
ஐந்து தட்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	7 ..	
மூன்று சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	7 ..	
ஒரு கட்டை கம்பி ..	"	7 ..	
பதினான்கு சிவப்பு மரத்துண்டுகள் ..	"	7 ..	
ஒரு பானை அடுக்கு ..	"	7 ..	
நாற்பத்தொன்பது தகடுகள் ..	"	7 ..	
பதினான்கு தட்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	8 ..	
மூன்று சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	8 ..	
இரண்டு உருண்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	8 ..	
ஏழு சிவப்பு மரத்துண்டுகள் ..	"	8 ..	
ஒரு மரத்தாலான அடுக்கு ..	"	8 ..	
நான்கு தட்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	9 ..	
ஒரு உருண்டை இரும்பு கம்பி ..	"	9 ..	
ஒரு மரத்தாலான அடுக்கு ..	"	9 ..	
நான்கு பலகைகள் ..	"	9 ..	
மூன்று சதுர மரங்கள், 4 × 5" × 6' ..	"	9 ..	
ஒரு சிவப்பு மரத்துண்டு ..	"	9 ..	
முந்நூற்று தொண்ணூற்று நான்கு எனாமல் குவளைகள் ..	"	9 ..	
பதினான்கு தட்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	10 ..	
இரண்டு சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	10 ..	
மூன்று உருண்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	"	10 ..	
ஒரு சதுர இரும்பு மூட்டை ..	"	10 ..	
ஐம்பது மை தகடுகள், 5 மூட்டைகள், ஒவ்வொன்றும் 10 தகடுகள் ..	வால்டர் கார்சன் & சன்ஸ் ..	10 ..	
ஒரு பெயிண்ட் கெக் ..		10 ..	

சாமானின் விவரம்	குறி.	அப்பட்டுக்கு வி ட.	தங்கும் இடம்.
		1911-ம் வரு	
3 தம்பட இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள்	துருபோல	பிப்ரவரி 3வ. ...	
1 உருள இருப்புச் சட்டம்	Chp. ...	Chp. 3வ. ...	
1 சோல இருப்புச் சட்டம்	Chp. ...	Chp. 3வ. ...	
11 சோடவ துணிகள்	Chp. ...	Chp. 3வ. ...	
7 தகரை தட்டுகள்	Chp. ...	Chp. 3வ. ...	
282 மூலைய தகடுகள் ...	Chp. ...	Chp. 3வ. ...	
400 மூலைய பட்டைகள்	Chp. ...	Chp. 3வ. ...	
1 உடைந்த பெட்டி, மரித்து இவளுக்கு.	Chp. ...	Chp. 3வ. ...	
6 தம்பட இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள்	Chp. ...	Chp. 4வ. ...	
6 மரவிய சட்டங்கள்	Chp. ...	Chp. 4வ. ...	
10 சோடவ துணிகள்	Chp. ...	Chp. 4வ. ...	
1 வட்டவ சதுரம் 3" × 3" × 3" ...	Chp. ...	Chp. 4வ. ...	
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THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (ACT XIII OF 1885), AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST JUNE 1910. Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 3. (1 a.)
THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860) AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST JUNE 1910. With an Index. Re. 1-8. (2 as.)
THE OPIUM ACT, 1878 (ACT I OF 1878), AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST JULY 1910. As. 2-8. (1 a.)
ACT XXXI OF 1864 (CONVEYANCE OF LAND) AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST JUNE 1910. As. 2-8 (1 a.)
THE PRISONERS ACT, 1900 (III OF 1900), AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST JULY 1910. As. 3-6. (3 a.)
THE PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION ACT, 1881 (ACT V OF 1881), AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST JULY 1910 As. 10 (2 as.)
LIST NO. 1 OF 1910, DATED 30TH JUNE 1910, OF ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS. As. 2-8 (1 a.)
ACT NO. III OF 1864 (FORFEITURE) AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST SEPTEMBER 1910. As. 3-6. (3 a.)
THE ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION ACT, 1901 (VI OF 1901), AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST JULY 1910 Re. 1-4. (2 as.).
ACT I OF 1894 (PRISONS), WITH FOOTNOTES. As. 2-8. (1 a.)
GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS MADE UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA. VOL. IV. EDITION 1910. Re. 1 or 7s 6d. (2 as.)
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ACT XIV OF 1910. Urdu and Hindi. Price 3. (1 a.) each.
ACT XVI OF 1910. Urdu and Hindi. Price 3. (1 a.) each.
ACT XVII OF 1910. Urdu and Hindi. Price 9. (1 a.) each.
THE INLAND STEAM VESSELS ACT, 1884 (ACT VI OF 1884), AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST OCTOBER 1910 Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 9 (2 as.)
THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COURTS ACT, 1904 (II OF 1904), AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST DECEMBER 1910 As 4-3. (1 a.)

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Harpanahalli Range, permanently vacant, pay Rs. 50, from men fully qualified under the Public Service notification.

Collector's Office, Bellary,
28th January 1911

J. A. CUMMING,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for Acting Clerks' posts on Rs. 15 in the Taluk and the Sub-Magistrates' offices of the division. The vacancies are likely to last long.

Deputy Collector's Office, Tirukkoyilur,
31st January 1911.

V. RAMASWAMI AIYAR,
Deputy Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons who have passed at least the Matriculation examination and the Typewriting test, Elementary and Intermediate for the post of a Typewriting clerk in the Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Office, Salem. The post carries a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem and is a long standing vacancy at present, likely to be made permanent shortly, with a pay of Rs 20 to 25.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Office, Salem,
7th February 1911.

W. H. H. CHATTERTON,
Deputy Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates (whose optional language was Telugu) for the post of Acting Fourth Clerk in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Bellary. Full pay available. There is every likelihood of the post falling permanently vacant.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Bellary,
6th February 1911.

N. LAKSHMANA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Matriculates whose vernacular is Telugu for the post of the Sessional Schoolmaster on Rs. 20 per mensem under the Nellore District Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
7th February 1911.

QADIR NAVAZ KHAN,
President.

A FITTER is wanted on Rs. 30 per mensem. None who has not passed Elementary Examination in Fitter's work as laid down in G.O., No. 1420 M., dated 11th August 1906, shall apply. Application with testimonials of good conduct, etc., must reach the undersigned before the 15th of March 1911.

Municipal Office, Bezwada,
7th February 1911.

T. V. NARASIAH,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Temporary Draftsman on Rs. 30 per mensem for two months in the office of the undersigned. Applications from qualified persons, with copies of certificates, should be sent to the undersigned, without delay.

Executive Engineer's Office, Guntur Division,
Guntur, 8th February 1911.

J. S. WILSON,
Executive Engineer, Guntur Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified persons for the post of a Typist, pay Rs. 20, in the office of the District Forest Officer, Bellary.

2. The appointment is temporary but is likely to be confirmed if satisfaction is given.
3. Applicants should certify their ability to read and write Telugu and to read Canarese.
4. Preference will be given to candidates who have had experience in office work.

District Forest Office, Bellary,
16th January 1911.

A. A. F. MINCHIN,
District Forest Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates duly qualified as Type-writers for the appointment of fifth clerk in this office on Rs. 20 per mensem.

Applications from those not qualified under examination rules will not be considered.

Godavari Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
29th January 1911.

C. B. DAWSON,
District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the three newly-created posts of Clerks and Readers and for the post of an Attender in the office of the undersigned.

The applicants for the Clerk-Readers' places should have passed at least the First Examination in Arts, and should give evidence of their having specially cultivated and acquired the knowledge of literary Tamil or Telugu or Hindustani. One of these posts is intended for a Tamil-knowing Reader, one for a Telugu-knowing Reader and the third for a Reader who knows Hindustani (with Arabic and Persian). The sanctioned salaries are Rs. 60, Rs. 40 and Rs. 35 a month.

The applicants for the Attender's place, which carries a pay of Rs. 15 a month, should have passed at least the Lower Secondary Examination and should give evidence of their ability to read and write Tamil and Telugu. Applicants who are acquainted with more languages current in the Madras Presidency will, however, be given preference.

The applications, which should be in the following form, should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and specimens of vernacular writing, and reach the undersigned on or before the 20th February 1911 :—

(1) Name in full.
(2) The highest examination passed.
(3) Age.
(4) Present appointment, if any.
(5) District in which born.
(6) Relatives in Government service, if any.
(7) South Indian Vernaculars known, and the nature and extent of the knowledge in each language.

Office of the Registrar of Books, The Old College,
Cathedral Post, Madras, 4th February 1911.

M. RANGACHARYA,
Registrar of Books.

APPLICATIONS for posts of Clerks on Rs. 14, 15, 17½ and 20 in this office and the offices subordinate to it are invited, with copies of testimonials from passed candidates, who can read, write and freely translate Telugu and Canarese. The applicants should state their age, native place, caste and next end relationship in the district and whether they possess any landed property in their own names or in the name of any other person. In the latter case they should give details regarding the same.

Bellary Registrar's Office,
9th February 1911.

P. RAMAKRISHNAIYA,
Registrar.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons duly qualified under the Examination rules for sub *pro tem.* Clerks' posts on Rs. 20 in the District and Sub-Divisional Police offices.

2. Preference will be given to candidates who write a good hand with some office experience.

Office of the Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam,
26th January 1911.

C. B. N. PELLY,
Dist. Superintendent of Police.

APPLICATION is invited from candidates who are well versed in photography and architectural drawing and who have got good general educational qualification for appointments of acting Photographers on Rs. 30—2½—45 in the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Southern Circle, Madras. Specimens of their work should accompany the application, stating also the age and service of the candidate elsewhere.

Archæological Department, Madras,
28th January 1911.

P. V. JAGADISA AIYAR,
for Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS from duly qualified candidates are invited for the post of Head Compositor for the Collectorate Press, North Arcot, on Rs. 60 per mensem. Preference will be given to those who are or have acted as Head Compositor in any Collectorate Press. A fair knowledge of Telugu and Tamil is essential.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Chittoor,
11th February 1911.

T. S. CHENGALVARAYA AIYAR,
Deputy Collector in charge of Collectorate Press.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE full name and address of the Raja Setlupathy of Ramnad is as follows.—

B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHY Avargal *alias* MUTHURAMALINGA SETHUPATHY Avargal, Raja of Ramnad Samasthanam.

[illegible] B. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

B. RAJA RAJESWARA.
Raja of Ramnad.

Ramnad, 9th February 1911.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday the 27th instant on account of "Mahasivarathri" being a Gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

G. W. BLACK,
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 14th February 1911.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. [PRICE, 6 *pies*.

SALT, ABKÁRI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

No. 6, dated 7th February 1911.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF FIXED FEE FOREIGN LIQUOR LICENSES.

The following revised notification is issued in supersession of Notification No. 1, dated 24th January 1910, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 25th January 1910.

In exercise of the power conferred on him under section 4 (*g*) of the Madras Abkári Act (I of 1886), the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes, under section 24 of the Act, the following rules for regulating the issue of licenses on fixed fees for the sale and compounding of potable foreign liquors from and after the 1st April 1911 within the limits of the Madras Presidency:—

1. The term "foreign liquor" in these rules includes all wines, spirits and beer imported into the Presidency by sea or land; plain rectified spirits imported or locally made and on which the tariff rate of duty has been paid; all spirits manufactured or compounded in the country and made in colour and flavour to resemble gin, brandy, whiskey or rum (or spirits made in Malabar from cocoanut toddy, called "Malabar arrack") and excised at the tariff rates of import duty; and beer brewed in India or beer imported in a condensed form and afterwards converted into potable beer and duly excised, but excludes methylated and cacotchouzined spirits and ordinary arrack. In the case of licenses to Chemists, Druggists and other approved firms or persons, however, for the sale of pure rectified spirits only, the term "foreign liquor" means pure rectified spirits imported from foreign countries by sea or manufactured in this country and excised at the tariff rate of duty.

Note.—The minimum strengths at which imported and locally made foreign spirits can be *sold* are 26° under proof for whiskey, brandy and rum and 25° under proof for gin.

"Native" beer is beer brewed in India (*a*) which contains at least two bushels of malt and two pounds of hops per hogshead and in the manufacture of which jaggery or crude cane sugar is employed, (*b*) which is brewed at a higher original gravity than 1,062° on a standard saccharometer and (*c*) the maximum price of which at the brewery is Rs. 40-2-0 per hogshead including the excise duty of three annas per gallon.

2. Licenses for the sale of foreign liquors shall be of the following descriptions:—

I. *Wholesale licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.*—These will be issued on an annual fee of Rs. 100 at the discretion of Collectors. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in quantities less than two imperial gallons or a dozen reputed quart bottles or two dozen reputed pint bottles of each kind at a time is prohibited. The holders of this license will have the privilege of issuing to licensed dealers only samples of liquor in quantities not exceeding one pint.

II. *Retail licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises to any person.*—These will be of two kinds—one for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor, except "native" beer and the other for the sale of beer brewed in India.

*(*a*) The former will be issued at the discretion of the Board and Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 200 in the town of Madras and in Ootacamund, Coonoor and

* *Note.*—In places where there are beer shops, holders of retail licenses for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor except "native" beer will be permitted to sell beer brewed in India on English principles only in bottles as bottled at the brewery at which it was brewed.

Wellington, Rs. 100 in towns having a population of 25,000 and over and in Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Ketagiri and Coonoor, and Rs. 50 in the rest of the Presidency. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in a quantity less than one reputed pint and greater than two imperial gallons in one transaction will be prohibited. In Madras the right of selling Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack for removal from the premises in bottles in quantities exceeding one reputed quart will be restricted to tavern-keepers who have taken out a special license for the purpose which will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 100, while the ordinary retail license-holder will be allowed to sell any kind of foreign liquor except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack and "native" beer.

(*b*) Retail licenses for the sale of beer brewed in India will be issued to successful bidders for beer shops on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

III. *Hotel licenses for the supply of residents in hotels and boarding-houses.*—These will be of two classes at annual fees of Rs. 100 or Rs. 75 in Madras, of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 on the Nilgiris, and of Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency, as may in each case be determined by the Collector. No liquor may be sold under these licenses otherwise than to residents in hotels and boarding-houses for their own use and that of their guests, or to casual visitors requiring liquor with the meal or meals supplied to them.

In Madras a holder of a hotel license desirous of setting up and maintaining in his hotel a "bar" or "bars" may on payment of a monthly fee of Rs. 25 for each bar be granted a separate license to be called a bar license. This will cover the sale of foreign liquor except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack, under the same conditions and to the same extent as the tavern license.

In Madras, special bar licenses will also be issued to the proprietors of buffets at the Central and Egmore Railway Stations and to the South Indian Athletic Association on payment of a fee of Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and Rs. 3-3-4 per mensem, respectively. This will entitle them to sell to all comers.

IV. *Refreshment-room licenses* will be of two classes—

(*a*) *For refreshment-rooms maintained by, or under the supervision and control of, railway companies and proprietors or managers of lines of ddk carriages for the supply on the premises of passengers by such railways or ddk lines.*—The annual fee payable for each license will be Rs. 50. Under these licenses liquor may be sold to passengers and persons served with eatables in the rooms for consumption on the premises to any extent, provided that no more than one reputed quart of spirits or two reputed quarts of any other kind of liquor sold at the refreshment-room may be sold at one time to any such passenger for removal from the premises.

(*b*) *For refreshment-rooms in which the sale of liquor is ordinarily combined with the supply of meals or of eatables prepared and served in the European manner.*—The annual fee will be Rs. 500 in Madras and Rs. 75 in the rest of the Presidency. It will at all times be optional with the Collector to withdraw licenses of this description if it should appear that the sale of liquor to persons who have not partaken of meals in the refreshment-room is permitted to such an extent or so habitually that the refreshment-room may fairly be classed as a tavern. Sale of liquor for removal from the premises will not be allowed under these licenses. The premises to be used for the sale of liquor under these licenses must be at least of the monthly rentable value of Rs 60 in Madras and in Cotacamund and Coonoor Municipalities and of Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.

V. *Occasional licenses*, such as licenses for the sale at refreshment-stalls in connection with race meetings and public entertainments. These will be granted by Collectors at their discretion for periods not exceeding ten days at one time and at such fees not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion as they may determine. No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

VI. *Special licenses* will also be granted by Collectors in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licenses of any of the above descriptions on such terms and conditions and for such periods as they may on each occasion determine.

VII. *Auctioneer's license.*—Annual fee, Rs. 5. The following are important provisions of this license :—

(*a*) Liberty to give sample bottles in respect of all consignments, whether trade consignments or the property of private persons, in order that intending purchasers may have the opportunity of tasting high class wines and spirits at their own houses before the auction sale.

(*b*) Authority to sell wines, spirits and beer in less quantities than whole dozens of each description in the case of sales by auction of the property of private parties or estates, or of trade consignments which are alleged or otherwise unmerchantable.

(*c*) Authority to sell by auction at places other than that specified in the license, viz., at any private residence at which the licensee may hold an auction.

VIII. *Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits.*—These will be issued to Chemist and Druggist firms and other firms or persons specially approved by Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10. Under these licenses the possession of pure rectified spirits in excess of ten imperial gallons (or such larger quantity as the Collector may, in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, specially authorise) is prohibited. Pure rectified spirits must not be sold under these licenses for other than *bond fide* medical, industrial and scientific purposes, and the maximum limit of sale at one time to the same person is restricted to one reputed pint in the case of sale to a private individual, two reputed quarts in the case of sale to a Chemist, medical practitioner or scientific body and three imperial gallons to any Government, Local Fund or Municipal hospital.

IX. *Licenses for the sale, as tonic or medicine, of medicated wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit will be issued by Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10.

3. *Licenses for the compounding of foreign liquors.*—These will be issued by Collectors to distillers and to holders of licenses for the wholesale vend of foreign liquors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 250. Compounding operations will be allowed only in distilleries or in customs bonded warehouses.

4. Any two or more of the above kinds of licenses may be granted to the same person for the sale of liquor in the same premises.

5. No premises shall be used for the sale of liquor unless and until approved by the Collector.

6. All orders passed by Collectors under these rules will be subject to appeal to the Board of Revenue, whose decision will be final.

7. All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect for the official year, *i.e.*, from the 1st April in each year until the 31st March of the following year.

8. The fixed fees exceeding Rs. 50 on licenses other than special and occasional licenses will be payable in two instalments, one half being payable when the license is issued and the other half at the beginning of the second half-year, viz., 1st October.

9. For the convenience of the trade, Collectors will, so far as possible, receive and dispose of applications for licenses under clause IV (*b*) to have effect during the following official year before the tavern sales for that year. Licenses for the sale of liquor in mufassal refreshment-rooms should be very sparingly given.

10. All further information may be obtained and forms of licenses may be procured at a charge of two annas each at the offices of Collectors.

11. The Board of Revenue in the department of Separate Revenue will issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary to the carrying out of these rules.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 7th February 1911.

H. A. E. VERNON,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. [Price, 6 *pie.*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the Madras Observatory Register.

1911.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means		Observed Extremes		Maximum Solar Heat in Vacuo	Humidity.	Wind.		Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
		Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min			Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.				
Feb	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles.	Inches	Cts	Hrs.	
6th.. Mon.	29 949	77·1	73 6	85 3	68 0	133·1	71	S E.	178	..	33	9·5	Fine with passing clouds.
7th.. Tues.	·836	76 8	69·3	89·6	65 7	126·2	69	N E	164	..	5	9·7	Fine.
8th.. Wed.	29 905	74 9	69 1	84 8	66 8	132·8	73	E. by N.	181	..	18	8 7	Do.
9th.. Thurs.	·880	74 8	70 0	84 2	64 0	131 1	78	E. by S.	105	..	13	9·5	Do.
10th.. Fri.	29 851	76·4	71 6	84 8	65 7	130 4	78	S E	87	..	8	9 0	Do.
11th.. Sat.	·844	75 6	73·7	85 7	67 4	132·3	78	S.E	77	..	13	9·3	Do.
12th.. Sun.	·872	76·2	73·1	85 9	66 3	134·1	74	E. by S	88	..	13	9·2	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M. and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is *nil* inches, the average due for the same period being 1·10 inches.

R. Ll. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 13th February 1911.

Madras: Printed and Published by the Superintendent, Government Press.
II-Sup.-2

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. [PRICE, 6 *pies*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1911.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.			Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1910	Average of 35 years.	Average for February.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for February.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for February.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for February.*	Last week.	This week.
Ceded.															
Gutyam ..	..	54·2	44·4	11·8	11·4	11·6	20·2	18·2	18·1	..	.	..	.	.	..
Vizagapatam { A.	..	59·7	58·2	11·5	10·3	10·2	20·4	19·0	18·4	..	17·6	16·7	20·3	18·3	17·6
Vizagapatam { L.	..	50·3	46·0												
Godavery	..	57·9	39·8	12·6	11·1	10·8	20·2	21·1	20·0	18·8	18·3	20·8	..	23·3	23·1
Kistna .	..	46·7	36·4	11·6	8·8	9·8	19·4	19·6	19·7	17·7	14·2	14·1	..	19·9	20·2
Guntur .	..	41·1	32·1	10·8	9·7	9·8	..	17·2	17·2	16·0	14·3	14·6	17·7	16·6	16·8
Ceded.															
Kurnool ..	..	32·3	25·7	9·8	9·8	9·6	.	16·3	16·3	21·4	17·4	17·4	18·8	18·8	18·5
Bangenapalle	..	34·8	..	..	8·0	8·0	.	.	.	..	12·0	12·0	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	21·5	22·6	8·2	9·0	9·0	.	20·2	20·0	18·4	17·1	17·2	..	..	..
Sandur ..	..	38·8	..	..	9·7	9·7	.	.	.	.	19·6	17·5	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	29·8	22·4	8·9	10·0	10·4	21·0	19·2	19·2	18·4	16·7	16·2	18·4	19·7	19·6
Cuddapah ..	..	37·8	27·4	10·0	10·0	10·0	18·5	17·1	17·7	19·2	18·6	18·6	18·2	19·9	19·8
Carnatic.															
Nellore ..	..	37·0	34·1	11·2	9·6	9·6	19·2	19·1	18·3	17·7	13·9	14·0	17·3	18·1	18·0
Chingleput ..	..	40·6	44·8	11·0	10·2	10·6	18·6	16·3	15·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	44·6	48·9	8·6	7·3	7·3	16·0	13·3	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	49·2	48·1	11·2	9·6	9·6	17·3	14·2	14·1	..	..	..	17·2	14·4	14·9
Central.															
North Arcot. ..	..	42·0	36·8	12·6	10·7	10·4	17·6	15·0	14·6	..	..	..	16·6	15·4	17·6
Salem .	..	39·6	21·6	10·6	10·2	10·5	18·6	18·3	16·8	19·4	19·3	18·5	17·1	16·8	16·9
Coimbatore ..	..	20·1	23·5	10·2	8·8	8·7	17·8	15·6	16·1	17·1	14·1	13·8	17·2	16·1	16·1
Trichinopoly. ..	..	32·6	34·0	11·0	9·3	9·3	18·0	16·2	16·6	18·8	15·2	15·2	18·8	16·8	14·8
South															
Tanjore .	..	32·1	44·0	10·6	10·8	10·8	19·9	20·8	20·5	..	..	..	.	.	.
Pudukottai.	..	28·9	..	..	9·2	9·5	..	18·8	18·5	..	16·0	16·3	..	18·3	17·6
Madura ..	..	32·1	..	10·7	9·8	9·8	19·1	16·2	16·9	19·1	15·4	16·4	17·0	14·8	14·8
Ramnad .	..	29·4	..	10·8	10·0	9·5	17·5	18·0	18·0	18·3	16·0	16·7	18·9	†13·4	13·8
Tinnevelly .	..	18·0	..	10·8	9·2	9·2	..	16·3	16·9	16·8	13·6	13·8	18·2	12·0	13·7
West Coast															
Malabar ..	..	111·8	115·8	10·0	8·8	9·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
South Canara ..	..	141·9	148·4	11·7	13·2	11·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Travancore..	..	73·8	85·0	.	†8·0	8·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Cochin ..	..	104·7	..	..	8·9	8·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
Hills.															
The Nilgiris.	.	19·8	34·7	8·2	8·5	8·2	14·0	14·1	13·1	..	..	..	..		..

A = Agency. L = Littoral.
* Average of fifteen years ending 1909–1910. † Revised figure.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Suruda and Russellkonda reservoirs 27·17 and 40·45 feet deep, respectively. Sowing of ragi, greengram and gingelly and transplanting of ragi in progress. Standing crops generally good Harvested paddy, outturn normal to bumper; sugarcane, horsegram, redgram and greengram, fair to normal. Pasture getting scarce in parts; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 9·9 inches above the average of 35 years

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplanting of ragi in progress in three taluks. Standing crops thriving. Harvested sugarcane, cholam and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district, Agency and Littoral, 13·6 and 10·3 inches, respectively, above the average of 35 years.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 1·6 feet above the anikat Ploughing, manuring, sowing of gingelly and transplanting of cumbu and tobacco in progress. Standing crops thriving Harvested paddy, cholam, castors, chillies, sugarcane and pulses; outturn fair to normal Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Rainfall of the district 17·7 inches above the average of 35 years.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 0·2 feet below the anikat but discharge sufficient for present requirements. Preparing of seed-beds for paddy and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; cholam and horsegram, bad to normal; tobacco, normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 9·3 inches above the average of 35 years.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing and transplanting of ragi and second-crop paddy in progress. Standing crops fair to good; variga requires rain in one taluk. Harvested wet paddy, cumbu, cholam, castors, cotton, tobacco and horsegram, outturn fair to normal; redgram, variga and chillies, poor to normal; greengram, poor. Pasture generally sufficient except in two taluks; fodder sufficient Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 9·0 inches above the average of 35 years

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Tungabhadra 1·67 feet below the anikat. Sowing of second crop paddy and transplanting of ragi in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested horsegram, chillies, bengalgram, cholam, paddy and castors; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 3·0 inches above the average of 35 years.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of second-crop paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested cholam, outturn normal; greengram, bumper Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks Ploughing in progress. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvested early cholam, korra, paddy, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and castors, outturn fair to normal; cumbu, normal. Pasture scarce in two taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 9·2 inches above the average of 35 years.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing in progress in parts Standing betel crop good. Pasture and fodder abundant. Condition of cattle good.

ANANTAPUR

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam and ragi and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair Harvested paddy, sugarcane and horsegram, outturn fair to normal; groundnut and cholam, normal, bengalgram and cotton, fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 7·2 inches above the average of 35 years.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and horsegram, outturn fair to normal; cholam, poor to fair; groundnut, fair to bumper. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good Rainfall of the district 10·1 inches above the average of 35 years.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikuts, but discharge adequate for present requirements. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops bad to good. Harvested paddy, ragi and castor, outturn fair to normal; arugu and horsegram, bad to normal; cumbu, normal; cholam and cotton, fair. Pasture and fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 2·9 inches above the average of 35 years.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of paddy and transplanting of paddy, ragi and chillies in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair; varagu, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of indigo and gingelly and transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, ragi, varagu, cholam and millet in parts; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for and sowing and transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty in parts of one taluk, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 7·1 inches above the average of 35 years.

SALEM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but dry crops in one taluk require rain. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, outturn fair to bumper; horsegram and oil-seeds, fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 8·0 inches above the average of 35 years.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of cholam and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn normal; cholam, fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 4·6 inches above the average of 35 years.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient in many tanks. No flow over the Grand Anikat and discharge insufficient for present requirements. Sowing of paddy, ragi and gingelly and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Grand Anikat and discharge insufficient for present requirements. Sowing of ragi and gingelly and transplanting of paddy, ragi and tobacco in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but dry crops in parts of one taluk withering. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, kholl and varagu; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Garden cultivation in progress in parts. Standing crops withering. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; groundnut, fair. Pasture insufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Discharge from the Periyar 952·95 cusecs. Ploughing of dry and wet lands, sowing of paddy and cholam and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but dry crops in parts of one taluk and late sowings of paddy in parts of another require water. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing of dry lands, sowing of cholam and transplanting and weeding of paddy going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and varagu; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

TINNEVELLY

Water-supply insufficient in parts No flow over Srivaikuntam anikat and discharge inadequate for present requirements Ploughing of dry and wet lands, sowing of cholam and gingelly with aid of wells going on Standing paddy withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy; outturn bad to poor. Pasture scanty except in parts and fodder available Condition of cattle good.

MALABAR

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient Ploughing and sowing of third rice crop in progress in parts, Standing second rice crop fair. Harvested second rice crop; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture and fodder sufficient Condition of cattle good

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient Ploughing, pruning and manuring of main crops going on. Standing crops fair, but coffee in parts of one taluk affected by bug. Harvested ton, coffee and barley; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 13·9 inches above the average of 35 years.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

Week ending 11th February 1911.—No rain. Rainfall in 14 districts above the average of 35 years. Irrigation supplies sufficient except in parts Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, South. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but some in parts Guntur, Salem, Madura require rain, some in parts Chingleput, Tanjore, Tinnevelly withering and coffee in parts Nilgiris affected by bug. Harvests continue; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts Ganjam, Guntur, Bellary, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly. Fodder scanty in parts Nellore. Condition of cattle generally good Price of rice stationary 12 districts, fallen 5, risen 7; ragi stationary 8 districts, fallen 6, risen 8; cholam stationary 4 districts, fallen 5, risen 6; cumbu stationary 5 districts, fallen 5, risen 6. Public health generally good, but cholera virulent in Tanjore. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes everywhere satisfactory and employment readily available Grain stocks sufficient.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRL.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
14th February 1911.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. [Price, 2 as. 9 p.

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

CONTENTS.

Report of the Select Committee on the Indian Factories Bill, with the Bill as amended . . . . Page 75
Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on 24th January 1911 92
Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on 31st January 1911 113

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in Factories was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1911 :—

From Officiating Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, No. 1562-Z, dated 17th August 1909, from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1502, dated 19th August 1909; from High Court, Calcutta, No. 3113, dated 23rd August 1909 [Papers No. 1].

From Messrs. W. H. Hutton & Co., Calcutta, dated 7th September 1909 [Paper No. 2].

From Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 34-C, dated 17th October 1909, from Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1729-G, dated 15th October 1909 [Papers No. 3].

From Government, Madras, No. 1467, dated 29th October 1909, and enclosures; from Burma, No. 507-M.—4-G-3, dated 28th October 1909, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].

From Government, United Provinces, No. 1829, dated 30th October 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1727—VIII.—2-16, dated 1st November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 8030-M., dated 10th November 1909, [Paper No. 7].

From Government, Bombay, No. 8685, dated 13th November 1909, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].

From Government, Punjab, No. 691 (Commerce and Industry), dated 19th November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Adviser to Government of India, No. 339, dated 16th December 1909 [Paper No. 10].

From Government, Bengal, No. 127 (Misc.), dated 7th January 1910, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].

Endorsement by Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2586-3, dated 4th April 1910, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, No. R. & S. 1909, dated 13th May 1910, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

From Government, Bombay, No. 3883, dated 5th August 1910, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].

From Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated 13th January 1911, [Paper No. 15].

From Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, Limited, and Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited dated 17th January 1911 [Paper No. 16].

From Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated 18th January 1911 [Papers No. 17].

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in Factories was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. The more important alterations which we have suggested are explained in the following notes on clauses

Notes on clauses of the amended Bill.

CHAPTER I.

Clause 1, sub-clause (2).—It has been represented to us that some factories will require to have electric installations to enable work therein to be continued till the authorised hour of seven o'clock in the evening on short days; to give time for this, and for the purpose of enabling factory owners to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances, we recommend that the Bill, if passed, should come into force on the 1st day of July 1912.

Sub-clause (3).—We also recommend that British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas should be specially mentioned in this sub-clause, so that the Bill, if passed, may of its own force come into operation in these places.

Clause 2, sub-clause (2).—We have suggested the addition of an explanation to the definition of the word "employed" so as to make it clear that persons employed in cotton or jute pressing factories are included

We find that the expression "actually employed" which was defined in sub-clause (3) of clause 2 of the Bill as introduced has given rise to considerable misapprehension and we consider that it should be dispensed with; we have accordingly used the expression "employed" instead of "actually employed" in clauses where it occurs in the Bill, and added a clause (*62*) to the effect that, in computing the hours of employment in clauses 23 (*c*), 24 (*b*), 28 and 32, all intervals of half an hour or more during which work is interrupted are to be excluded

Sub-clause (5).—We have slightly altered the definition of "factory" so as to make it clear that it includes the compound; we have omitted the proviso, as we are of opinion that its provisions should form a separate clause. (See clause 3.)

Sub-clauses (4) and (6).—We have added definitions of "inspector" and "occupier." We have suggested in clause 4 a provison for the appointment of additional inspectors who should be included under the term "inspector"; and it may in some cases be necessary to hold managing agents and other persons occupying a similar position responsible in the same manner as the occupier.

Sub-clause (9).—We have suggested that certain seasonal factories, the conditions of work in which do not in our opinion make it necessary to apply to them the provisions of Chapter V, should also be included in the proviso to the definition of "textile factory."

Clause 3, sub-clause (1).—We think that the Bill if passed should not apply to mines and electrical generating or transforming stations; we have provided for this by clauses (*a*) and (*b*). The rest of the sub-clause is, with a slight verbal modification, the proviso to the definition of "factory" in the Bill as introduced The proviso to the sub-clause is clause 47 of that Bill.

Sub-clause (2).—We are of opinion that the provisions of the Bill relating to hours of employment and holidays should not apply to persons solely employed in the compound and other portions of a factory where no mechanical power or electrical power is used, or where such power is used solely for purposes of bringing or taking goods into or out of the factory.

CHAPTER II

Clauses 4 to 6 are respectively clauses 5 to 7 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 4.—Sub-clause (2) which prohibits inspectors from having any interest in factories or patents connected therewith is on the lines of the English Act and is recommended for adoption.

Sub-clauses (4) and (5).—It has been represented to us that in some places it would be impossible for the inspector appointed under sub-section (*1*) to discharge all the functions of an inspector without the help of local officials other than the District Magistrate; we have accordingly suggested that Government should have the power to appoint additional inspectors and to define their powers. At the same time we are in agreement with the report of the Factory Commission as to the advisability of the discontinuance of inspection by ex-officio inspectors We think that orders on technical matters should be passed only by the expert inspector and that the power to appoint ex-officio inspectors should be exercised only in very special cases

Sub-clause (6) reproduces the existing law in providing for the subordination of inspectors.

Clause 5.—The proviso has been moved from clause 43 of the Bill as introduced to this place, to which it seems more properly to belong.

Clauses 6 and 8.—The higher qualification of being a qualified medical practitioner should, we think, be possessed by the certifying surgeon; the person to be authorised by him to exercise some of his functions may on the other hand conveniently be a person, such as a mill doctor, practising medicine or surgery. We have modified these clauses accordingly.

Clause 7.—Sub-clause (2), providing that a certifying surgeon who refuses to certify a person to be fit for employment should record, if so required, his reasons, proceeds on the lines of the English Act and is recommended for adoption

CHAPTER III.

Clauses 9 to 20 are respectively clauses 8 to 19 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 12.—Sub-clause (2) is added to bring this clause into line with clauses 11 and 16.

Clause 13.—We think that a proviso such as the one we have suggested would be useful in the case of factories in rural areas.

Clause 17.—We have amplified the wording of this clause so as to make its application more definite.

Clause 18.—We think that power should be given to Local Governments to prescribe other parts of machinery than those mentioned in the clause, which require to be fenced, and that, in the case of dangerous parts of machinery not provided for by the clause or by rules, power should be given to the inspector to give special orders regarding the fencing of such parts; we have also made it clear by the proviso that the requirements regarding the maintenance of the fencing do not apply when the machinery is not in motion or use or while the machinery is being repaired or cleaned. With these objects in view we have re-cast the clause on the lines of section 10 of the English Act.

Clause 19.—We have slightly altered the drafting so as to bring out the meaning more clearly and also to make it plain that the prohibition does not apply when machinery is set in motion by hand during cleaning.

Clause 20.—We think the wording of the clause in the Bill as introduced was somewhat vague; we have adopted as preferable the wording of the corresponding provision in the Bill prepared by the Factory Commission.

Clause 23 of the Bill as introduced has been transferred to Chapter IX and is now included in clause 50.

CHAPTER IV.

Clauses 21 and 22.—We have re-drafting clauses 21 and 22, as also clauses 28, 29 and 30, given effect to the generally expressed opinion that standard exemptions from the provisions of the Act dealing with hours of employment and holidays should be embodied in the Act. These exemptions have been included in schedules arranged under headings indicating the principles on which the exemptions have been granted. We have given power to Local Governments to make further exemptions, but we have laid it down that in doing so they should follow the principles on which the standard exemptions are based.

Clause 23.—It has been found that the provisions of this clause as originally drafted would lead to certain practical difficulties. We have therefore adopted the lines of the Factory Commission's draft which generally follows the existing law. This has led to the abandonment of the definition of "week" in clause 2 (9) of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 23 of the Bill as introduced is rendered unnecessary and is omitted.

Clauses 24 to 26 are respectively clauses 24 to 27 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 27.—In *sub-clause* (a) we have added a provision requiring children employed in a factory to carry the certificates of age belonging to them or tokens referring to such certificates, as the majority of the Committee think it most important that there should be a ready means of identifying these children.

Sub-clause (*d*) has been omitted as we think that its provisions are, in view of a closer system of inspection, unnecessary, as well as impracticable.

Clause 28.—We have omitted the words "to the knowledge of the manager" as in our opinion their retention would render the provision practically inoperative.

Clause 29.—We suggest the addition of this clause in accordance with the views expressed in paragraph 80 of the Factory Commission's report to meet the special circumstances of cotton ginning factories, and we have included also cotton pressing factories.

CHAPTER V.

Clauses 30 and 31.—The majority of the Committee recommend the retention in the Bill of the clauses which secure direct limitation of the working hours of adult males in textile factories to twelve. This is one of the main principles of the Bill and we consider that it should be clearly set forth in express terms so as to show plainly the intention of the law. A minority of the Committee are opposed to direct limitation and have recorded a minute of dissent to this effect.

Clause 30.—Following the lines adopted in Chapter IV we have specified in this clause the general exemptions which are considered necessary to the twelve hours provision, and also to the provision which limits working in a textile factory to the hours between half past five o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening, and the Local Governments have been given power to make further exemptions when necessary.

Clause 31.—Sub-clause (1) is, with a slight addition, clause 30 of the Bill as introduced.

Sub-clause (2) has been drafted so as to show that the general provisions as to the machinery being run for twelve hours applies only to the main manufacturing process, and not to the subsidiary processes which are covered by the exemptions specified in clause 30.

Clause 31 of the Bill as introduced is replaced by clause 29 (2) and clause 31 (2), presses for ginning cotton or pressing cotton or jute have been excluded by clause 2 (9) from the definition of "textile factory" and are therefore omitted from these provisions.

Clause 33 of the Bill should in the opinion of the majority of the Committee be omitted.

CHAPTER VI.

Clauses 33 to 35 are respectively clauses 34 to 37 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 33.—We think that in the case of seasonal factories the notice should be given each season when they start work.

We are further of opinion that a manager should be nominated for every factory, and that, where there is no manager, the occupier himself should be deemed to be the manager.

Clause 35.—We are of opinion that the provision regarding the keeping of a register of young persons below the age of sixteen is unnecessary.

Clause 36.—We think it would be useful to require an abstract of the Act and of the rules made thereunder to be posted up in every factory.

We think that the notice required to be posted up need only contain the standing orders of the factory kept up to date upon the matters specified, and that it will suffice if a copy of the original notice and intimation of all subsequent changes made therein from time to time are sent to the inspector within 7 days. We have further considered it unnecessary to require such notices and intimation in the case of seasonal factories.

We think it important that the actual hours worked between the limits allowed by law should be shown in the notice.

Sub-clause (1) (*e*) of clause 37 of the Bill as introduced is covered by clause 22 (2) and is therefore omitted.

CHAPTER VII.

Clauses 37 to 40 are respectively clauses 38 to 41 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 37, sub-clause 2 (d).—We have provided for the issue of duplicate certificates in cases where the originals are lost.

Sub-clause 2 (e).—We have made an addition to this so as to make it conform to the existing law.

Sub-clause 2 (f), (m), (n).—These are consequential on changes which we have recommended elsewhere in the body of the Bill.

CHAPTER VIII.

Clause 41.—There is a strong body of opinion in favour of making the occupier of a factory jointly and severally liable with the manager for contraventions of the Act. We agree in this and recommend that the clause be amended as suggested by us.

The provisos (ii) and (iii) to clause 42 of the Bill as introduced have been placed as separate clauses, namely, clauses 48 (1) and 45.

Clause 43.—This clause is new; it proceeds on the lines of section 141 of the English Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and we recommend its adoption.

Sub-clause (1) enables the occupier or manager who is charged with an offence under the Act to make a complaint before the Court charging the person whom he alleges to be the actual offender, and to obtain exemption from liability if it is established that he has acted diligently to enforce the execution of the Act and that the other person committed the offence without his knowledge, consent or connivance.

Sub-clause (2) requires the inspector to proceed against the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier or manager in cases when the inspector is satisfied as to who the actual offender is, and that the occupier or manager has acted diligently in executing the Act and that the offence was committed without his knowledge, consent or connivance and in contravention of his orders.

Clause 43.—The amendment suggested by us in sub-clause (5) is consequential on the amendment we have suggested in clause 17.

The proviso to clause 43 in the Bill as introduced has been transferred to clause 5, as already noted.

Clause 45.—This clause appears in the Bill as introduced as proviso (iii) to clause 42.

Clause 46.—We are of opinion that it will suffice if the presumption mentioned in this clause applies only to children who may be found in those parts of a factory where children are employed.

Clause 48.—Sub-clause (1) of this clause is proviso (i) to clause 42 of the Bill, as introduced.

Sub-clause (2).—We think it should be laid down that offences, with one exception, under the proposed Act should be triable only by a first-class Magistrate. We consider that this is of importance in view of the special procedure which we have recommended for adoption in clause 42 (1).

Clause 49.—This clause is new. It is on the lines of section 24 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, and we recommend its adoption.

CHAPTER IX.

Clause 50, sub-clause (1).—We recommend that the time for preferring appeals against the orders of an inspector should be extended to fourteen days.

Sub-clause (2).—The majority of the Committee think that the refusal of an Inspector to approve a system of shifts should also be subject to appeal.

Sub-clause (5).—It has been suggested that Local Governments should have power to provide for the appointment of experts to assist in the hearing of these appeals. We consider that provision for this might reasonably be made in the Bill; we have accordingly added this sub-clause.

Clause 51.—Sub-clause (1) is new. We think it important to provide distinctly that the hours of work required to be set out in the notice under clause 35 should be reckoned in the standard of time ordinarily observed in any area.

Sub-clause (2).—We think that the wording of clause 48 of the Bill as introduced, regarding computation of time, is not sufficiently clear; this sub-clause is a re-draft which we recommend for adoption. It has further been represented to us that there should be some power to alter the hours of starting and closing work in the case of places where, during winter, work cannot very well start before 6-30 or 7 A.M. Our re-draft provides for this case also.

Clause 52.—We have already explained the object of this clause in connection with the omission of the definition of "actually employed."

Clause 55.—This clause which empowers the Local Government to declare parts of a factory to be separate factories has been adapted from section 151 of the English Act. We think that the power which it confers on Local Governments will be found useful.

Clause 57.—This clause is in accordance with precedent. We think that inspectors and other persons acting in good faith in the execution of the proposed Act should be protected from legal proceedings.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	31st July 1909.
Fort Saint George Gazette	10th August 1909
Bombay Government Gazette	5th August 1909.
Calcutta Gazette	11th August 1909.
United Provinces Gazette	7th August 1909.
Punjab Government Gazette	13th August 1909
Burma Gazette	21st August 1909
Central Provinces Gazette	7th August 1909
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	14th August 1909.
Coorg District Gazette	1st September 1909.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	14th September 1909.
	Telugu	7th September 1909.
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
	Uriya	21st December 1909.
Bombay	Marathi	21st December 1909
	Gujerathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	2nd November 1909.
	Hindi	5th October 1909
	Uriya	16th October 1909.
United Provinces	Urdu	9th October 1909.
Punjab	Urdu	1st October 1909
Burma	Burmese	18th September 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengali	13th November 1909.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st October 1909.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended

B. ROBERTSON.
SYED ALI IMAM.
C. W. N. GRAHAM.*
M. B. DADABHOY.*
G. K. GOKHALE.*
VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.*
J. ANDREW.
H. O. QUIN.
F. C. GATES.
F. A. T. PHILLIPS.
SASSOON DAVID.*
J. M. MACPHERSON.
S. H. FREMANTLE.
R. N. MUDHOLKAR.*
ARCHY BIRKMYRE.*

The 20th January 1911.

We regret we are unable to accept the clauses in the Bill relating to the restriction of the hours of work of adult male labourers. The principle of such restrictions is quite a novel one and has not been recognised in any part of the British Empire. The Factory Commission of 1908 has emphatically deprecated such restriction. It has shown that there is no necessity for the adoption of such a drastic course which, in its belief, would cause the gravest inconvenience to existing industries and would seriously hamper the growth of industrial enterprise.

C. W. N. GRAHAM.
ARCHY BIRKMYRE.
SASSOON DAVID.
VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
R. N. MUDHOLKAR.

* Signed subject to Minutes of Dissent appended hereto.

We are further of opinion that the textile factories which prefer to work by daylight hours only should be exempted from the restriction as regards the working hours of adult males. The majority of the cotton mills in India work at present by natural light and the workpeople who are accustomed to it prefer this arrangement. We therefore recommend that the clause as per margin be added to Chapter V of the Bill.

" The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, exempt any textile factory which undertakes to work by daylight hours only and not to use artificial light from the provisions of sections 28 and 31 :

' Provided that the longest working day in any such factory shall not exceed twelve and a half hours and that the average working in any such factory during the whole year shall not exceed twelve hours a day '

SASSOON DAVID.
M. B. DADABHOY.
VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.
R. N. MUDHOLKAR.

On the question of *principle* I have no objection to the restriction of adult labour by legislation, where necessary. I even hold that, in certain circumstances, it becomes the duty of the State to step in and prevent workers from being overworked. The actual restrictions, too, proposed in the chapter on textile factories, are in themselves not unreasonable, and this has been freely admitted by the representatives of capital on the Committee. On these points, therefore, I am at one with the Government. Where, however, my difference with a majority of the Committee comes in is in regard to the *method* of achieving the object of the Bill. I feel there is great force in what the Factory Commission has said, namely, that if this object can be attained by indirect means, that course should be adopted in preference to a direct limitation of the working hours of adult males. The method recommended by the Commission was to create a specially-protected class of " young persons " I think the Government should have tried this method before resorting to a more drastic remedy. A proposal brought forward by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D Thakersey—namely, that there should be a compulsory stoppage of three hours of all work after twelve hours' work—could also have effected this object in practice without direct interference, and I regret it was not accepted by the Government.

The proposal that Local Governments should be empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to permit any factory which prefers to work by daylight only and undertakes not to use artificial light, to work by daylight hours, provided that the average duration of working throughout the year does not exceed 12 hours a day and that on any day 12½ hours, is so reasonable that it is a matter of great regret that the Committee should not have accepted it. The Bombay Government have strongly urged this and as the largest factory population is in that Presidency, their views in this matter are entitled to great weight The objection against the proposal is that on those days on which work for more than 12½ hours is possible by daylight, the permission granted is, in the absence of effective inspection, liable to be abused. But the same thing may be urged with far greater force in the case of factories working with electric light—with this additional difference that while in the case of daylight factories the need for effective inspection, so far as the duration of work is concerned, would be confined to about three months in the year, in the other case the need would exist all the year round.

Finally, I regret that the Bill does not throw responsibility on factory-owners to provide for the education of children, say, between the ages of 9 and 12, employed in the factories The Factory Commission of 1890 had strongly urged this, and every consideration of justice and humanity demands it. It is only fair that Municipalities and the Government should come to the assistance of factory-owners in meeting the cost of the schools that will be required. But to turn these children out into the street—there to loaf about or get into ways of mischief—after six to seven hours' physical work has been extracted from them is most indefensible and ought not to be permitted.

The 31st January 1911. G. K. GOKHALE.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES BILL.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY.

CLAUSES.

1. Short title, commencement and extent,
2. Definitions.
3. *Application of Act.*

CHAPTER II.

INSPECTORS AND CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

CLAUSES
4 Inspectors.
5. Powers of Inspector.
6 Certifying Surgeons.
7. Grant of certificate.
8. Delegation of certifying surgeon's functions.

CHAPTER III.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

9 Sanitary provisions.
10. Provision as to ventilation by fans in certain factories.
11. Lighting.
12. Purity of water used for humidifying.
13. Provision of latrines and urinal accommodation.
14 Water-supply.
15 Doors of factory to open outwards.
16. Provision of means of escape in case of fire.
17 Precautions against fire.
18 Fencing.
19 Prohibition of employment of women and children in certain dangerous work.
20. Prohibition of employment of women and children *when* cotton-openers *are at work*

CHAPTER IV

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND HOLIDAYS.

21. Periodical stoppage of work.
22. Weekly holiday.
23. Employment of children.
24 Employment of women.
25. Prohibition of employment of woman or child in two factories on same day.
26. Hours of employment of women and children to be fixed.
27 *Exception to provisions relating to employment of women.*

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TEXTILE FACTORIES

28. *Limitation of hours of work.*
29 *Limits between which a person may be employed.*
30 Exceptions from sections 28 and 29
31 Limit of use of machinery.
32 *Limitation of hours of children.*

CHAPTER VI.

NOTICES AND REGISTERS.

33. Person occupying factory to give notice.
34 Notice to be given of accident
35. Register of children.
36. Affixing of abstract and notices.

CHAPTER VII.

RULES.

37. Power to make rules.
38. Returns
39 Prior publication of rules.
40. Commencement of rules.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

41. Penalties.
42. Exemption of occupier or manager from liability in certain cases
43. Penalties for certain offences.
44 Using false certificate.
45. *Limit to penalty in case of repetition of offence.*
46. Presumption as to employment.
47. Evidence as to age.
48 *Cognizance of offences*
49 *Limitation of prosecutions.*

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

CLAUSES.
60. Appeals.
61. Special provision regarding computation of time
62. *Computation of hours of employment.*
63. *Power to declare parts of factories to be separate factories.*
64. Application to Crown factories.
65. Powers to exempt from Act.
66. Exercise of powers by Governor General in Council.
67. *Protection to persons acting under Act.*
68. Repeal and savings

SCHEDULES.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in Italics.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

(*2*) It shall come into force on *the first day of July 1912*; and

(*3*) It extends to the whole of British India, *including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas*.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Child."

(*1*) "Child" means a person who is under the age of fourteen years;

"Employed."

(*2*) a person who works in a factory, whether for wages or not,—

(*a*) in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or
(*b*) in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or
(*c*) in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or
(*d*) in any other kind of work whatsoever, incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein,

shall be deemed to be employed therein:

Explanation.—The term manufacturing process shall be deemed to include the baling of any material for transport.

"Factory."

(*3*) "Factory" means any premises wherein, *or within the precincts of which*, steam, water or other mechanical power *or electrical power* is used in aid of any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale any article or part of an article

(*4*) "*Inspector*" *includes an additional inspector*:

"Mill-gearing."

(*5*) "mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, *chain*, *wire*, driving strap or band by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine *appertaining to any manufacturing process*;

"Occupier."

(*6*) "*Occupier*" *includes a managing agent or other person authorized to represent the occupier*;

"Prescribed."

(*7*) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act *or by rules made thereunder*;

"System of shifts."

(*8*) "system of shifts" means a system of relays in which the time of the beginning and ending *of the period or periods* of the employment of each person is fixed *for* each relay:

"Textile factory."

(*9*) "textile factory" means a factory wherein is carried on any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, *for* transport or *for* sale cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, china-grass, cocoa-nut fibre or other like material, either separately or mixed together or mixed with any other material, or any fabric made thereof;

Provided that *the term "textile factory" shall not be deemed to include the following factories*, namely:—*cloth-printing* works, bleaching and dyeing works, lace warehouses, paper mills, flax scutch mills, *silk filatures, factories for ginning cotton, decorticating fibre, pressing cotton, jute or other fibre*, rope works and hat works.

Application of Act.

3. (*1*) Nothing in the *following chapters* shall apply to

(*a*) *any mine subject to the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, or*
(*b*) *any electrical generating or transforming station, or*
(*c*) any indigo factory, or

(*d*) any factory situated on and used solely for the purposes of a tea and coffee plantation, or

(*e*) any factory wherein on no day in the year are more than forty-nine persons simultaneously employed.

Provided that the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official gazette, apply to any factory or class of factories, wherein any specified number of persons, not being less than twenty, are on any day simultaneously employed, all or any of the provisions of this Act which would, save for clause (e) of this sub-section, have applied.

(2) The provisions of Chapters IV and V and sections 35 and 36 shall not, unless the Local Government by order in writing otherwise directs, apply to any person employed solely in any place within the precincts of a factory, not being a cotton reeling-room or winding-room, in which place no steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on in such factory, or in which such power is used solely for the purpose of moving or working any appliances in connection with the bringing or taking of any goods into or out of the factory.

CHAPTER II.

INSPECTORS AND CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

Inspectors

4. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

(*2*) *No person shall be appointed to be an inspector under sub-section (1), or, having been so appointed, shall continue to hold the office of inspector, who is or becomes directly or indirectly interested in a factory or in any process or business carried on therein or in any patent or machinery connected therewith.*

(*3*) The District Magistrate shall be an inspector under this Act.

(*4*) *The Local Government may also by notification as aforesaid, and subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint such public officers as it thinks fit to be additional inspectors for all or any of the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.*

(*5*) *In any area where there are more inspectors than one, the Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, declare the powers which such inspectors shall respectively exercise, and the inspector to whom the prescribed notice are to be sent.*

of 1860. (*6*) *Every* inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code *and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may indicate in this behalf.*

Powers of Inspector.

5. Subject to any rules in this behalf, an inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—

(*a*) enter with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any *place which is, or which he has reason to believe to be, used as a* factory;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises and machinery and of *any prescribed* registers, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any persons as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act; and

(*c*) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Provided that no one shall be required under this section to answer any question or give any evidence tending to criminate himself.

Certifying surgeons

6. The Local Government may appoint such *qualified medical practitioners* as it thinks fit to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

Grant of certificate.

7. (*1*) A certifying surgeon shall, at the request of any person desirous of being employed in a factory situated within the local limits for which he is appointed, or of the parent or guardian of such person or of the manager of the factory in which such person desires to be employed, examine such person, and grant him a certificate in the prescribed form, stating his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, and whether he is fit for employment in a factory.

(*2*) *Where a certifying surgeon refuses to certify that a person is fit for employment in a factory, he shall, if required by such person, or his parent or guardian, or the manager of the factory to which such person desires to be employed, state in writing his reasons for such refusal.*

Delegation of certifying surgeon's functions

8. A certifying surgeon may authorize any *person practising medicine or surgery* to exercise the functions assigned to him by section 7, and may revoke such authority:

Provided that no certificate *granted under this section* shall, unless confirmed on personal examination of the person named therein, by the certifying surgeon who so conferred the authority, be valid after the first date subsequent to the *grant* thereof on which such certifying surgeon visits the factory in which the person named therein is employed.

CHAPTER III.

HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Sanitary provisions.

6. The following provisions shall apply to every factory:—

(*a*) it shall be kept clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;

(b) it shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein;

(c) it shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein that may be injurious to health

Provision as to ventilation by fans in certain factories.

10. If in a factory, in which any process is carried on by which dust or other impurity is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, it appears to the inspector that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the inspector may serve on the manager *of the factory* an order in writing, directing that a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation be provided, maintained and used *before a specified date.*

Lighting

11. (*1*) *Every* factory shall be sufficiently lighted.

(*2*) In the case of any factory which is not in the opinion of the inspector so lighted, the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures *which he considers* necessary for the attainment of a sufficient standard of lighting, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

Purity of water used for humidifying.

12 (*1*) In any factory in which humidity of the atmosphere is produced by artificial means, the water used for the purpose of producing humidity shall be taken either from a public supply of drinking water or from some other source of water ordinarily used for drinking, or shall be effectively purified before being used for the purpose of producing humidity.

(*2*) *In the case of any factory in which any water required under sub-section* (*1*) *to be effectively purified is not in the opinion of the inspector so purified, the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for effectively purifying the water and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.*

Provision of latrines and urinal accommodation.

13 Every factory shall be provided with *sufficient and* suitable latrine accommodation, and, if the Local Government so requires, with separate urinal accommodation for the persons employed in the factory.

Provided that the inspector may, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may lay down in this behalf, by an order in writing exempt any factory from the provisions of this section.

Water-supply.

14. In every factory there shall be maintained a sufficient *and suitable* supply *of water fit for drinking* for the use of the persons employed in the factory.

Doors of factory to open outwards

15. In every factory, the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act, the doors of each room in which more than thirty persons are employed shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed so as to open outwards.

Provision of means of escape in case of fire

16. (*1*) Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as can reasonably be required in the circumstances of each case.

(*2*) In the case of any factory which is not *in the opinion of the inspector* so provided, the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures *which he considers* necessary for providing such means of escape, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date

Precautions against fire.

17. No *person shall smoke*, or use a naked light, *or cause or permit any such light to be used*, in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in any factory.

Fencing.

18. (*1*) (*a*) *Every fly wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power or electrical power in any part of the factory, and every part of any water-wheel or engine worked by any such power,*

(*b*) *every hoist or lift and every hoist-well, trap-door or other similar opening near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and*

(*c*) *every part of the machinery which the Local Government may by rule require to be kept fenced,*

shall be securely fenced.

(*2*) *If in any factory there is any other part of the machinery or mill-gearing which may in the opinion of the inspector be dangerous if left unfenced, the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for fencing such part in order to remove the danger, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.*

(*3*) *All fencing must be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except where they are under repair or are under examination in connection with repair or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine.*

Prohibition of employment of women and children in certain dangerous work.

19. No woman or child shall be allowed to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of a factory while the same is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power *or electrical power*, or the case may be, or in work which is in motion *by the action of any power above described*

Prohibition of employment of women and children where cotton-openers are at work.

20. No woman or child shall be employed in *the part of a* factory for pressing cotton *in which a cotton-opener is at work*:

Provided that, if the feed-end of a cotton-opener is in a room separated from the delivery-end by a partition extending from the floor to the roof, women and children *may be* employed in the room in which the feed-end is situated.

CHAPTER IV.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND HOLIDAYS.

Periodical stoppage of work

21. (1) In every factory there shall be fixed for each working day, at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of not less than half an hour, during which all work shall be discontinued.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to—

(a) *any work performed by any person while employed* in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the inspector; or

(b) *the work of calendering, finishing, reeling or tailoring in textile factories, or in cloth-printing works, or in bleaching or dyeing works*; or

(c) *work on urgent repairs executed in railway or tramway workshops or running sheds, or on engineering works or ship-repairing works*; or

(d) *any work mentioned in Part A or in Part B of Schedule I*, or

(e) *to the factories mentioned in Part C of the said Schedule.*

(3) *Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government*,

(a) *that any class of work not specified in Part A of Schedule I is of an urgent nature or is such as in the interests of efficiency it commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued*, or

(b) *that there is in any class of factories not specified in Part B of the said schedule any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons*, or

(c) *that any class of factories not specified in Part C of the said schedule requires, by reason of the exigences or special circumstances of the trade carried on therein, an uninterrupted working day*,

the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official gazette, exempt,

in case (a) such class of work,

in case (b), work of the nature described in such class of factories,

in case (c), such class of factories,

from the provisions of sub-section (1) on such conditions, if any, as it may impose.

Weekly holiday

22. (1) *No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday, unless*

(a) *he has had, or will have, a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday, and*

(b) *the manager of the factory has previous to the Sunday or the substituted day, whichever is earlier, given notice to the inspector of his intention so to employ the said person and of the day which is to be substituted, and has at the same time affixed a notice to the same effect in the place mentioned in section 35.*

(2) *Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to work on urgent repairs executed in railway or tramway workshops or running sheds or in engineering works or ship-repairing works.*

(3) *Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any person employed on any work specified in Part A of Schedule I or in Part A of Schedule II, or to any factory specified in Part B of Schedule II.*

(4) *Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government*—

(a) *that any class of work not specified in Part A of Schedule I is of an urgent nature or is such as in the interests of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued*; or

(b) *that there is in any class of factories not specified in Part A of Schedule II any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons*; or

(c) *that any class of factories not specified in Part B of Schedule II supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day*; or

(d) *that in any class of factories the work performed, by the exigencies of the trade or by its nature, cannot be carried on except at stated seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces*,

the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official gazette, exempt,

in case (a), such class of work,

in case (b), work of the nature described in such class of factories, and

in cases (c) and (d), such class of factories,

from the provisions of sub-section (1), on such conditions, if any, as it may impose.

Employment of children

23. With respect to the employment of children in factories the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted under section 7 or section 8 showing that he is not less than nine years of age and is fit for employment in a factory, *and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate*;

(b) no child shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening;

(c) no child shall be employed in any factory for more than *seven* hours in any one day.

Employment of women

24. With respect to the employment of women in factories the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) no woman shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening;

(b) no woman shall be employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day.

Prohibition of employment of woman or child in two factories on same day.

25. No *person shall employ, or permit to be employed, in any factory any* woman or child *whom he knows, or has reason to believe, to have* already been employed on the same day in any other factory.

Hours of employment of women and children to be fixed.

26 The manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each woman and child employed in such factory, and no woman or child shall be employed except during such hours.

Exception to provisions relating to employment of women.

27. *Nothing in section 24 or section 26 shall apply to any women in any factory for ginning or pressing cotton, in which such number of women are employed as are in the opinion of the inspector sufficient to make the hours of employment of each woman not more than eleven in any one day.*

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TEXTILE FACTORIES.

Limitation of hours of work.

28. No person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than twelve hours in any one day.

Limits between which a person may be employed

29. (1) No person shall be employed in any textile factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening

(2) *Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any person while employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the Inspector.*

Exemption from sections 28 and 29

30. (1) *Nothing in section 28 or section 29 shall apply to*

(a) *the work of calendering, finishing, roving or tailoring, or*
(b) *the work of cloth-printing, bleaching or dyeing, or*
(c) *any work specified in Part A of Schedule I.*

(2) *Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government that any work not specified in Part A of Schedule I is of an urgent nature, or is such as in its intervals of efficiency is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued, the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official gazette, exempt any person employed on such work from the operation of section 28 or section 29 on such conditions, if any, as it may impose.*

Limit of use of machinery

31. (1) The period for which mechanical power *or electrical power* is used in any textile factory shall not in any one day exceed twelve hours.

(2) *Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any mechanical power or electrical power while being solely used in aid of the work performed by any person employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the inspector.*

(3) *Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any mechanical power or electrical power required in connection with any work specified in sub-section (1) of section 30 or in connection with any work which is exempted by the Local Government under sub-section (2) of the same section.*

Limitation of hours of children.

32. No child shall be employed in any textile factory for more than six hours in any one day.

CHAPTER VI.

NOTICE AND REGISTERS.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

33 (1) Every person *occupying a factory* shall,

(a) *in the case of existing factories, within one month after the commencement of this Act, or*
(b) *in the case of a factory which starts work after the commencement of this Act,* within one month after he begins to occupy the factory,

send to the inspector a written notice containing

(i) the name of the factory and of the place where it is situate,
(ii) the address to which he desires his letters to be directed,
(iii) the nature of the work performed in such factory,
(iv) the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and
(v) the name of the *person who shall be deemed to be the* manager of the factory *for the purposes of this Act.*

Provided that in the case of a seasonal factory such notice shall be sent on or before the date of starting work for each season.

(2) If the manager of the factory is changed, the occupier shall send to the inspector, within seven days from the date on which the change is made, written notice of the change.

(3) *During any period for which no person has been designated as manager of a factory under this section, the occupier shall himself be deemed to be the manager of the factory for the purposes of this Act.*

Notice to be given of accident.

34. When *any* accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury, whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the forty-eight hours next after the occurrence of the accident, the manager shall send notice of *the* accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as may be prescribed.

Register of children.

35. In every factory there shall be kept, *in the prescribed form*, a register of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of *the nature of* their respective employment.

Affixing of abstract and notices.

36. (*1*) There shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of every factory, in English *and in* the language of the majority of the operatives in such factory, *the prescribed abstracts of this Act and of the rules made thereunder, and also a notice containing the standing orders of the factory upon the following matters, namely,*—

(*a*) *the time of beginning and ending work on each day*;
(*b*) the periods during which all work is discontinued under section 21;
(*c*) the hours of beginning and ending work for each shift (if any); and
(*d*) the hours of employment of women *and children respectively, if not employed in shifts.*

(*2*) A copy of the *said* notice shall be sent to the inspector *within one month of the commencement of this Act, or, in the case of a factory which starts work after the commencement of this Act, within one month of commencing work.*

(*3*) *The said notices shall be correctly maintained and kept up to date, and intimation of any change therein shall be sent by the manager to the inspector within seven days.*

(*4*) *Nothing in this section, except in so far as it relates to affixing the prescribed abstracts of this Act and the rules made thereunder, shall apply to any seasonal factory.*

CHAPTER VII.

RULES.

Power to make rules.

37. (*1*) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(*a*) the inspection of factories;
(*b*) the manner in which inspectors are to exercise the powers conferred on them by this Act;
(*c*) the duties to be performed by certifying surgeons;
(*d*) the form of the certificate prescribed by section 7, *the grant of a duplicate in the event of loss of the original certificate and the fee, if any, to be charged for such duplicate*;
(*e*) the methods, *including lime washing, painting, varnishing and washing*, to be adopted in order to secure cleanliness and freedom from effluvia;
(*f*) the proportion which the number of cubic feet of space in any room shall bear to the number of persons employed at one time therein;
(*g*) standards of ventilation, and the methods to be adopted in order to secure their observance;
(*h*) standards of latrine and urinal accommodation;
(*i*) standards of water-supply;
(*j*) *the parts of the machinery to be kept fenced in accordance with section 18, sub-section* (*1*), *clause* (*a*);
(*k*) the form of the notice prescribed by section *34*, and the time within which and the authorities to whom it shall be sent;
(*l*) the form of the register prescribed by section *35*;
(*m*) *the abstracts of the Act and of the rules required by section 36*;
(*n*) *the procedure to be followed in preventing and hearing appeals under this Act, including the appointment and remuneration of assessors*; *and*
(*o*) *the manner of service of notices and orders upon occupiers or managers of factories.*

Returns.

38. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules requiring occupiers or managers of factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may in his opinion be necessary for the effectual carrying out of this Act.

Prior publication of rules.

39. (*1*) The power to make rules conferred by section *37*, *except clauses* (*b*), (*l*) *and* (*m*) *of sub-section* (*2*) *thereof*, and by section *38* is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

of 1897.

(*2*) *The date to be specified in accordance with clause* (*3*) *of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under sections 37 and 38 will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.*

Commencement of rules.

40. Rules made under this Chapter shall be published in the local official Gazette or the Gazette of India, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Penalties.

41. *If in any factory*—

(*a*) *any person is employed or allowed to work contrary to any of the provisions of this Act*;
(*b*) *any of the provisions of section 2 are not complied with*;
(*c*) *latrine or urinal accommodation in accordance with the provisions of section 15 is not provided*;
(*d*) *a supply of water for the persons employed is not maintained in accordance with the provisions of section 14*;

(e) any door is constructed in contravention of section 15;
(f) any machinery, mill-gearing, hoist, tackle or opening is not fenced as required by section 18, sub-sections (1) and (2);
(g) any order of an inspector under section 20, section 21, section 22, section 25, or section 28 is not complied with;
(h) the register prescribed by section 35 is not kept up to date;
(i) any of the provisions of section 36 are not complied with;
(j) any notice or return required by this Act or by rules made thereunder to be furnished is not furnished,

the occupier and manager shall be jointly and severally liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees;

Provided that in cases where an appeal is allowed by section 50 no prosecution under clause (g) of this section shall be instituted until either the time prescribed by section 50 for the presentation of an appeal has expired or such appeal, if made, has been determined.

Exemption of occupier or manager from liability in certain cases

42. (1) Where the occupier or manager of a factory is charged with an offence against this Act, he shall be entitled upon complaint duly made by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge, and if after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier or manager of the factory proves to the satisfaction of the Court—

(a) that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and
(b) that the said other person committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent or connivance,

that other person shall be convicted of the offence and shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager and the occupier or manager shall be discharged from any liability under this Act.

(2) When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Inspector, at any time prior to the institution of the proceedings,—

(a) that the occupier or manager of the factory has used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and
(b) by what person the offence has been committed, and
(c) that it has been committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the occupier or manager, and in contravention of his orders,

the Inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier or manager of the factory, and such person shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager.

Penalties for certain offences.

43. Any person who—

(a) wilfully obstructs an inspector in the exercise of any power under section 6, or fails to produce, on demand by an inspector, any registers or other documents kept in pursuance of this Act or the rules made thereunder, or conceals or prevents or attempts to prevent any person employed in a factory from appearing before or being examined by an inspector;
(b) smokes, or uses, a naked light or causes or permits any such light to be used, in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in contravention of section 17; or
(c) does or omits to do any other act prohibited or prescribed by this Act or any order or rule made thereunder,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Using false certificate.

44. Any person who knowingly uses or attempts to use, as a certificate granted to himself under section 7 or section 8, a certificate granted to another person under either of those sections, or who, having procured such a certificate, knowingly allows it to be used, or an attempt to use it to be made, by another person, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Limit to penalty in case of repetition of offence

45. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger amount of fines than the highest fine fixed by this Act for the offence, except—

(a) where the repetition of the offence occurs after a prosecution has been instituted in respect of the original offence, or
(b) where the offence is one of employing or allowing to be employed two or more persons contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Presumption as to employment.

46. If a child over the age of six years is found inside any room or part of a factory in which room or part children are employed and in which any manufacturing process or work incidental to any manufacturing process is being carried on, he shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be employed in the factory.

Evidence as to age

47. (1) When an act or omission would, if a person were under or over a certain age, be an offence punishable under this Act, and such person is in the opinion of the Court apparently under or over such age, it shall be on the accused to prove that such person is not under or over such age.

(2) A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory and believes him to be under or over the age set forth in such declaration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

Cognizance of offences.

48. (1) No prosecution under this Act, except a prosecution under section 43, clause (b), shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the Inspector.

(2) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder, other than an offence against section 43, clause (b).

Limitation of prosecutions

49. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder, unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Appeals.

50. (1) *Any person in whom an order under section 10, section 11, section 12, section 26 or section 28 has been served may, within fourteen days from the date of service of the order, appeal against such order to the Local Government or to such authority as it may appoint in this behalf, who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.*

(2) *Where an inspector refuses to approve a system of shifts, he shall, if required by the manager of the factory, record his order of refusal with the reasons therefor, and the manager of the factory may, within fourteen days from the date of such order, appeal against it to the Local Government or to such authority as it may appoint in this behalf, who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.*

(3) *In the case of any appeal under sub-section (1) the appellate authority may, and, if so requested by the appellant in the petition of appeal, shall, hear the appeal with the aid of two assessors, one of whom shall be appointed by the said authority and the other by such body representing the interest of the industry concerned as the Local Government may in this behalf prescribe.*

Provided that if no assessor is appointed by such body within the prescribed period, or, if the assessor so appointed fails to attend at the time and place fixed for the hearing of the appeal, the said authority may proceed to hear the appeal without the aid of such assessor, or, if it thinks fit, without the aid of any assessor.

Special provision regarding computation of time.

51. (1) *In respect of any area in which the hours of the day are not ordinarily reckoned according to local mean time, the times and hours referred to in section 2, sub-section (8), section 26 and section 36 shall be reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarily observed in such area.*

(2) *The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, for any specified area and during any specified months, for the morning and evening hours mentioned in section 23, clause (b), section 24, clause (a), and section 29, such one of the following sets of morning and evening hours, as it deems suitable, reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarily observed in such area, shall be substituted, namely:*

five o'clock in the morning and half past six o'clock in the evening;
six o'clock in the morning and half past seven o'clock in the evening;
half past six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening;
seven o'clock in the morning and half past eight o'clock in the evening.

Computation of hours of employment.

52. *In computing the hours referred to in section 23, clause (c), section 24, clause (b), section 25 and section 32, any interval by which work is interrupted for half an hour or more shall be excluded.*

Power to declare parts of a factory to be separate factories.

53. *The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by special order in writing direct, with respect to any factory or class of factories, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory shall for all or any of the purposes of this Act be treated as if they were separate factories.*

Application to Crown factories.

54. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown.

Power to exempt from Act.

55. In cases of any public emergency, the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as it thinks fit.

Exercise of powers by Governor General in Council.

56. The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, exercise any power which is by this Act conferred upon the Local Government.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

57. *No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.*

XV of 1881. XI of 1891.

Repeal and savings.

58. The Indian Factories Act, 1881, and the Indian Factories Act, 1891, are hereby repealed.

Provided that all appointments made and all certificates given under the said Acts shall be deemed to have been made or given under this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

(See sections 21, 23, 50.)

PART A.

"[*See sections 21 (2), (3); 23 (3); 50.*]

WORK OF AN URGENT NATURE OR SUCH AS IN THE INTERESTS OF EFFICIENCY IS COMMONLY PERFORMED WHILE THE MAIN MANUFACTURING PROCESS OF THE FACTORY IS DISCONTINUED.

(a) *Work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or warehousemen.*

(b) *Work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler-house, the engine-room or power-house, or in connection with the mill-gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps.*

(c) *Work on the cleaning of humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, blow-room flues or live-shaft alleys or of galleries in spinning factories.*

(d) *Work by persons employed on oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examination or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory.*

Explanation.—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing."

(e) *Work on the process of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods.*

PART B.

[*See section 21 (2), (3).*]

WORK NECESSITATING CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION FOR TECHNICAL REASONS IN THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES, NAMELY —

Tanneries.
Sugar refineries.
Breweries.
Distilleries.
Mineral oil refineries.
Oil mills
Cement works.
Cloth printing works.
Bleaching and dyeing works
Carbonic acid gas works.
Chemical works.
Glass works.
Paper mills.
Shellac factories.
Potteries.
Blast furnaces, ore smelting works, or works for the manufacture of iron or steel or other metals.

PART C.

[*See section 21 (2), (3).*]

FACTORIES WHICH BY REASON OF THE EXIGENCIES OF THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TRADE CARRIED ON THEREIN REQUIRE AN UNINTERRUPTED WORKING DAY, NAMELY:—

Flour mills.
Rice mills.
Letter-press printing works.
Dairies.
Bakeries
Ice factories.
Tea Mines.
Gas works.
Air-compressor stations
Water works or water supply pumping stations.

SCHEDULE II.

[*See section 22.*]

PART A.

[*See section 22 (3), (4).*]

WORK NECESSITATING CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION FOR TECHNICAL REASONS IN THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES NAMELY —

Tanneries
Sugar refineries.
Breweries
Distilleries.
Mineral oil refineries
Cement works.
Carbonic acid gas works.
Chemical works.
Glass works.
Shellac factories.
Potteries.
Blast furnaces, ore smelting works or works for the manufacture of iron or steel or other metals.

PART B.

[*See section 22 (3), (4).*]

FACTORIES WHICH SUPPLY THE PUBLIC WITH ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY WHICH MUST BE MADE OR SUPPLIED EVERY DAY, NAMELY:—

Ice factories
Dairies
Bakeries
Gas works
Air-compressor stations,
Water-works or water-supply pumping stations,

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Asst. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 24th January 1911.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., D.M.L., C.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,
and 60 Members, of whom 55 were Additional Members.

RATES FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS ON RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE: "My Lord, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the correspondence* relating to railway rates for the carriage of goods which was referred to in my reply to the question of the Hon'ble Mr Sachchidananda Sinha of the meeting of the Council held on the 3rd instant."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state (1) when the re-adjustment of salaries and departmental relations in the Provincial Branches of the Public Works Department under the last reorganisation will be completed, and (2) whether the said re-adjustment cannot be hastened in order to lessen the distress which may possibly be caused by the delay?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked:—

"(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state why there has been a delay of nearly two years on the part of the Government in submitting their proposals to the Secretary of State regarding the new scheme for the reorganization of the Provincial Service of the Public Works Department?

"(*b*) Are the Government aware that the delay has caused great discontent among members of the Service, and that many of them have already been put to a considerable loss?

"(*c*) Will the Government state when their proposals are likely to be submitted to the Secretary of State, and when they are likely to be made public?

"(*d*) Will the Government lay the opinions of Local Governments, received in reply to their Circular letter of March 1910, on the table?"

In reply to the foregoing questions the Hon'ble Mr. CARLYLE said:—

"(*a*) The delay has been due to the complicated nature of the matter and to the very diverse views expressed by the different Local Governments consulted as well as to the necessity of endeavouring to arrive at a solution which will secure a final settlement of the case.

"(*b*) The discontent is due to the reorganisation of 1906, which did not meet the views of the Provincial Service. No members of the Service have incurred any actual loss though they have not benefited up to the present, as they have preferred to remain under the former rules rather than to accept the terms of the reorganisation.

"(*c*) The question of the reorganisation of the Provincial Engineer Service is under the consideration of Government and no avoidable delay is being allowed to occur, but a further reference to Local Governments has proved necessary.

"(*d*) As the question is still under consideration the replies of Local Governments will not be put on the table, at any rate at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:—

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the case of a printing press at Dera Ismail Khan some months back, in which the Deputy Commissioner demanded a security of Rs 1,000, but the next day, when the amount was produced, he raised it to Rs 2,000 without assigning any reason?"

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS replied:—

"The facts of the case referred to in the question are as follows:—

"At about the time of the Peshawar riots, a paper called the *Frontier Advocate* of Dera Ismail Khan published inflammatory articles, tending to intensify the racial feelings at Peshawar, which eventually ended in the riots in March last. Security of Rs 4,000 was accordingly demanded under each of section 3 (2) and section 8 (2) of the Press Act, but, as it was not forthcoming, the paper ceased to exist. Subsequently, on 25th May 1910, one Brijlal, who asserted that he was a compositor to Lala Karim Chand, Editor of the *Frontier Advocate* and owner of the press, stated he had purchased the press from Lala Karim Chand and applied for formal sanction to be allowed to maintain a printing press. The Deputy Commissioner believed the transaction to be *bond fide*, but in view of Brijlal's previous association with Lala Karim Chand, he ordered him, on 25th May 1910, to deposit Rs 1,000 in cash or government promissory notes as security under section 8 (2) of the Press Act. The same evening the Deputy Commissioner received information that Brijlal was a man of straw, that the purchase could not have been *bond fide*, and that the so-called sale was a purely fictitious transaction, designed to enable Lala Karim Chand to carry on his press and avoid the order for security which had

* Not published with these Proceedings.

been demanded of him. The next day Brijlal brought into Court a post office investment certificate for Rs. 1,000. The Deputy Commissioner then informed him that he had for special reasons varied the security originally demanded and required Brijlal to deposit Rs. 2,000 in cash or Government promissory notes. The security has not yet been furnished."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHITNAVIS asked :—

"Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following passage in the speech of the President of the last Industrial Conference held at Allahabad on December 30th 1910:

"A few years ago the Government required a large quantity of materials for the State Railways and an Indian concern asked that it might be allowed to supply these. The local manufacturers were asked if they would agree to their goods being subjected to the same test as the English manufactures were, and on their agreeing to this, it might reasonably have been expected that the Government would have willingly paid the same rate in India as the cost of the same goods in England. Instead of this it was stipulated that the goods should be supplied at 5 per cent. less than the imported cost?'

"Is there any truth in the statement? If so, will Government state the principle underlying the differential treatment?

"Is Government prepared to rule that in Government purchases of materials, other conditions being equal, preference will be given to local firms and manufacturers?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied :—

"Government are unable to give a reply as to whether there is any truth in the statement quoted, in the absence of any indication therein as to the specific case in connection with which it was made. The rules in force at the present time fully provide for preferential treatment in the case of all articles which are manufactured in India from indigenous raw materials, provided the quality is good and the price not unfavourable; and also in the case of articles manufactured in India from imported raw material, provided the price of the finished article is not in excess of the price of similar articles manufactured in England, and the material employed satisfies such tests as Government may prescribe."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the despatch of the Secretary of State 'with regard to the whole question of State assistance to the industrial progress of the country', as also 'the strong protests received from the commercial public,' to which reference was made on 3rd January current in reply to my question re State pioneering of industries?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERTSON replied :—

"As desired by the Hon'ble Member a copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 29th July 1910, on the general question of the State assistance to be rendered to the industrial progress of the country, as well as a copy of the protests received officially from the commercial community against the establishment of State manufacturing departments, have been placed on the table. The Hon'ble Member may also refer to pages 34, 184 to 186, 194 to 196, 225, 226 and 237 of the publication entitled 'Papers relating to the Industrial Conference, held at Ootacamund in September 1908'."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked :—

"Are educated Indians admitted into the various Government factories in the country as apprentices for training in the details of manufacture, especially in the higher branches? If not, will Government be pleased to provide for the admission of such apprentices for the technological instruction of the people?"

The Hon'ble Mr. BUTLER replied :—

"We have no information. It is believed that some Government factories take Indians as apprentices. If the Hon'ble Member will indicate in what particular factories apprentices or more apprentices might with advantage be received, the matter will be further considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked :—

"Do Government propose to order the recruitment of a percentage of District and Sessions Judges directly from the Bar?"

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS replied :—

"The Government as at present advised are not prepared to take the action indicated."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are now in contemplation for making adequate provision for a wide diffusion of elementary education throughout the country?"

The Hon'ble Mr. BUTLER replied :—

"The question is under consideration. There will be some preliminary discussion at the Conference which is to be held at Allahabad next month."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF KURUPAM asked :—

"Is the Government aware that of late counterfeit silver coins have been in circulation in large quantities in Madras and possibly in other provinces of India, and the fact that innocent people are made sufferers on account of such circulation? Will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of adopting such measures as will tend to put a stop to the circulation of such coins, namely, by rewarding, as in excise cases, persons giving information that will lead to the detection and arrest of the counterfeiters?"

The Hon'ble Sir G. FLEETWOOD WILSON replied :—

"All possible steps are taken to prevent the circulation of counterfeit coin."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF KURVAI asked :—

"Is the Government aware that the present rule regarding the redirection of telegraphic messages, namely, 'that * * * * the charges must be calculated on the actual number of chargeable words contained in the message with the revised address *plus* the charges already notified' (*vide* Traffic Instructions, section 5, paragraph 325) is felt by the public as a hardship?

"Will the Government be pleased to alter it to what it was before the introduction of the new rule or in such other way as will make it less hard on the public, as by charging for the revised address only."

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTSON replied :—

"I would invite the attention of the Hon'ble Member to my statement in the Council on the 9th March last in reply to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale on this subject. The Government of India are aware that objection has been taken to the rule with respect to the re-direction of telegrams; but, as I explained before, the rule is based on the analogy of the practice in the United Kingdom, from which it differs in that we allow re-direction free of charge if the two addresses are in the same town, which the British Post Office does not. The reason for the rule is that in every case of a re-directed telegram, the Telegraph Department is put to the expense of sending a fresh message with a new address, and it is unreasonable to expect the Department to perform this service free of charge. There is no prospect of Government going back to the practice of free re-transmission, nor are they prepared to adopt a partial relaxation of the rule in the manner suggested by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF KURUPAM asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to say whether the issue of the universal ten-rupee and fifty-rupee currency notes has been a success? If so, will the Government be pleased to make the hundred-rupee currency note also universal?"

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON replied :—

"So far as we are at present able to judge, the new universal notes have been entirely successful.

"It is considered advisable, however, to prolong the period of observation before extending the system.

"The point raised by the Hon'ble Member will be kept prominently in view."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF KURUPAM asked :—

"(*a*) The Hon'ble Financial Member, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, having stated, in reply to a Resolution moved by me last year, that 'the Government of India have decided that, as soon as the financial position again admits of a further remission of local taxes, the Secretary of State will be asked to concur in the discontinuance of this Proprietary Village Service Cess,' will the Government state whether their present financial condition permits them to abolish the cess?

"(*b*) If not, is the Government prepared to abolish this cess and make up the loss thus sustained in such other way as will make the incidence of taxation fall equitably on all tax-payers instead of a particular class of people of a particular Presidency?"

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON replied :—

"(*a*) I regret that the financial position of the Government of India does not yet enable us to discontinue the cess.

"(*b*) The Government are averse from imposing any fresh taxation in the manner suggested by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS asked :—

"Is it a fact that in the United Provinces, in the valuation of land for assessment purposes, a rebate of 25 per cent is allowed for proprietary *sir*, whereas in the Central Provinces this is not the case?

"Is there any special reason for maintaining this difference in the valuation of *sir* land in the two Provinces?

"Will Government be pleased to introduce the United Provinces rule in the Central Provinces at the next settlement?"

The Hon'ble MR. CARLYLE replied :—

"It is not a fact that in the United Provinces a rebate of 25 per cent. is allowed in the valuation of *sir* land. The present practice in the United Provinces is that when the number of proprietors is great or their circumstances poor, the Settlement-officer may, subject to the approval of the Board of Revenue, make such a reduction from the valuation of lands in their proprietary cultivation as the Government in sanctioning the revision of the settlement may have permitted as a matter of grace in respect of that particular district.

"An analogous provision exists in the Central Provinces Settlement Code, article 230 of which runs as follows :—

'The share of the malguzari assets taken as revenue may vary in different mahals between the limits fixed by the two last preceding rules, being affected by a number of considerations, of which the following are chief :—

* * * * *

'(7) *The circumstances of malguzars* :—

'Leniency should be shown in the case of malguzars who are poor or indebted when there is a probability of its assisting them to better their condition. So also is the case of mahals where the profits are divided amongst a large number of sharers.'

"There is therefore little practical difference between the rule in the United Provinces and that prevailing in the Central Provinces, and the introduction of the United Provinces rule in the Central Provinces appears to Government to be unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked —

"Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of either abolishing or reducing th impost of Rs. 4,000 a month which is being levied for the maintenance of the punitive police in Peshawar?"

The Hon'ble Mr. WOOD replied :—

"The matter is already under the consideration of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether the abolition of the sale of postage stamps on commission has had the effect of increasing or diminishing the postal revenue?

"Are the Government aware that the facilities to the public for the purchase of stamps have been restricted under the new system and that this has led to widespread complaint?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERTSON replied :—

"(a) Discount on the sale of postage stamps was abolished in 1907. It is impossible to give figures which will show the effect which this measure had on the revenue from the sale of stamps, as comparison is vitiated by the large decrease in postage rates introduced in October of that year. The Government of India have, however, no reason to suppose that the abolition of commission had any effect whatever on postal revenue, other than relieving the Post Office of the payment of the commission."

"(b) The answer to the second question is in the negative. There has been no widespread complaint against the abolition of commission on the sale of postage stamps. Some apprehension was expressed, at the time the change was made, that the public would suffer; but experience showed that such apprehension was groundless and the Government of India have heard nothing more about it. It may be added that statistics show that the proportion of articles sent 'bearing' has been steadily decreasing since the year 1906–1907, a fact which is hardly consistent with the suggestion that the public have been unduly deprived of facilities for the purchase of postage stamps."

The Hon'ble Mr. N SUBBA RAO asked :—

"With reference to the statements placed on the table at the meeting of the Council held on the 23rd March 1910, in answer to my question on the subject of the exodus of the Government of India and different Provincial Governments to hill stations, will Government be pleased to state (1) whether the period of seven months spent by the Government of Bombay on the hills includes the time spent in Poona and whether Poona is considered to be a hill station, (2) why the expenditure under this head in Bengal and the United Provinces is nearly twice as large as that incurred in Madras, Bombay or the Punjab, though the time spent on the hills by the Governments of Bengal and the United Provinces is nearly the same as that spent by the Governments of the other Provinces mentioned above?"

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS replied :—

"(1) The period spent by the Government of Bombay at Poona has been included in the period of seven months, but Poona is not, in fact, a hill station. It is the capital of the Bombay Dakkhan.

"(2) Without making inquiries, which will take some little time, the Government of India are not in a position to explain the variations in the expenditure incurred by the Local Governments referred to. The Government of India will make inquiries on the subject."

The Hon'ble MAHAJ SHAMS UL HUDA asked :—

"(1) Are the Government aware that there exists a great deal of dissatisfaction in the country as regards the manner of administration of Hindu and Muhammadan endowments?

"(2) Do the Government intend to direct an inquiry regarding endowments which contain provisions for public purposes of a religious or charitable nature with special reference to the following particulars :—

(a) Annual profit of such endowments.
(b) Amount available out of such profits for public purposes.
(c) Institutions of a public nature actually maintained out of such profits.

"Do the Government intend to undertake legislation—

(a) for the maintenance in every district of a public record containing particulars of all endowments containing provisions for public purposes of a religious or charitable nature;

(b) to compel trustees of such endowments to exhibit periodical accounts either before the Collector or the Judge of such district?"

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS replied :—

"The questions put by the Hon'ble Member can, I think, be most conveniently answered together.

"The subject of the administration of Hindu and Muhammadan endowments of a religious and charitable character, as the Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware, last came before Government in 1909 in connection with a private Bill, on the subject of Public Charities Accounts, which the Government of the day permitted Dr. Rashbehari Ghose to introduce, reserving to themselves freedom to accept or oppose it as soon as it had been circulated for opinion. The result of the general references made after the introduction of the Bill was to show that, while a considerable body of opinion existed which held that the administration of such endowments was not satisfactory, and which was therefore in favour of the measure, yet there was little or no evidence that those views were shared by the mass of the persons interested, from whose offerings many of the institutions in question had been largely maintained. Since that time the Government have had reason to believe that dissatisfaction exists in certain communities in respect of the management of particular endowments, but they have no reason to suppose that the general attitude of the mass of the persons interested is different from what it was in 1909. So far as the Government are aware, practically no attempt has been made to utilize the

remedies which the law already provides by invoking the powers which the Courts possess to enforce the proper administration of such endowments, and they are not therefore prepared to agree to so material a departure from the policy of non-interference in religious matters, consistently followed since 1863, as that which is involved in the proposals made under head (2) of the question, nor are they prepared to undertake, as a Government measure, legislation on the lines indicated in head (3) of the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked :—

"(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following statement about oil-seeds and oil-cakes in paragraph 127 of Dr. Voelcker's Report on Indian Agriculture :—

'To send away the entire seed or the refuse after the removal of oil, is to send away the valuable manurial constituents contained in the seed; in brief, to export them is to export the soil's fertility?'

"Have any steps been taken since this report by Government to arrest this export of oil-seeds and oil-cakes from the country? If not, do Government propose to devise means for the preservation within the country of the manure?

"(b) Do Government propose further to devise means for the utilisation of bones in India, instead of being exported to foreign countries as at present?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CARLYLE replied :—

"(a) The Government of India are aware of the statement referred to by the Hon'ble Member and recognise the value of the oil-seeds and their products for manurial and other purposes. They have taken no steps to arrest the exportation of oil-seeds and their products, but have made considerable efforts—and apparently with some success—to inform the Indian public regarding the agricultural value and industrial possibilities of the commodities in question. The profitable utilization of these commodities depends largely on the existence of factories suitably equipped, and inquiries were made during the years 1901—06 regarding the advisability of making Government grants for the encouragement of such factories, but, after consulting Local Governments and the Board of Scientific Advice, the Government of India decided to take no steps in the matter. In doing so, they were influenced partly by the consideration that, with the establishment of factories, it was possible that, owing to the high prices offered for cake in other countries, the cake would be exported and the oil remain for sale in India—a result which would have been the opposite of that intended. Cotton cake can be obtained at cheap rates in most parts of India, and there is nothing to show that its use is discouraged by the export trade. As 80 to 90 per cent. of the seed still remains in this country, the Government are not at present prepared to discourage the Indian agriculturist from utilising the oil-seed produce in the manner which he considers to be most profitable to himself. It may be noted also that the value of the exports of oil-cake and oil-cake meal alone from an agricultural country like the United States exceeds 78 millions of rupees.

"(b) The usefulness of bone manure in India generally is not so well established as that of oil-cake, but the Agricultural Departments have taken considerable pains to publish the results of experiments and inquiries made by them on the subject, showing the circumstances in which the use of this form of manure is profitable. The fact that it is comparatively little used is believed to be due not to the export trade but mainly to the want of a cheap supply of sulphuric acid to dissolve the bones. The export of bones has shown of late years no marked tendency to increase, and, in any case, the Government of India do not consider themselves justified in interfering with the trade."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a return showing, (1) how many towns in British India with a population of 50,000 inhabitants and above, are provided with filtered water-supply and efficient drainage works? (2) what has been the cost of such works in each case; and (3) what share of such cost has been borne by the Government?

The Hon'ble Mr. BUTLER replied :—

"The information required is being collected. When complete, a statement will be laid upon the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a return showing for each Province year by year the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department—officers and men—and its cost since the department was constituted?"

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS replied :—

"The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the table as soon as it is ready."

PATENTS AND DESIGNS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERTSON : "I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the protection of Inventions and Designs. The alterations made in the Bill are with one exception in matters of detail or of drafting, all of which are set forth in the report. The exception is clause 23, which has been inserted in order to meet the point that was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Madge at the last meeting of the Council with regard to the compulsory working of patents in British India. The question was fully discussed in Select Committee and we have been able to draft a clause which will, we believe, help to attain the object in view. We have, however, introduced certain conditions preliminary to the passing of an order of revocation for non-working, which we think may fairly be adopted. The effect of these will be that an order for revocation will not be made unless there is a reasonable prospect of the patent being worked in British India."

CRIMINAL TRIBES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS: "My Lord, I beg leave to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the registration, surveillance and control of Criminal Tribes. The amendments made by the Select Committee on this Bill are for the most part merely matters of drafting. The only two material amendments which we have introduced are one in clause 3, providing that the District Magistrate may exempt any individual member of a criminal tribe or a part thereof from registration. This has been proposed in order to meet the case which undoubtedly exists of there being members of a criminal tribe who themselves lead respectable lives. It seems proper that power should be taken to exclude them from registration.

"The other amendment is in clause 17, in which the minimum age at which the children may be removed from the guardianship of their parents or their friends has been raised from four to six. We consider that four years is too early an age at which to remove children from the charge of their parents and guardians, and I believe that the change is made in accordance with the wishes of many members of the Council who have spoken to me on the subject."

INDIAN PORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BUTLER: "My Lord, I beg leave to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act of 1908. Only two small alterations, and they are verbal, were found necessary in the Bill. These are fully explained in the Report of the Select Committee which is in the hands of Hon'ble Members."

INDIAN TRAMWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE: "My Lord, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Tramways Act of 1886. The Select Committee practically accepted the Bill as drafted, one or two verbal alterations only being made. Certain amendments which have been proposed by the Government of Madras were considered to be beyond the scope of the Bill as introduced and were, therefore, not considered by the Select Committee."

ARMY

The Hon'ble MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBERT SCALLON: "In presenting on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who is absent in Burma, the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the government of His Majesty's Native Indian Forces, I would like to make a few explanatory remarks. The present military code of the Indian Army is contained in the Indian Articles of War. These Articles, originally framed in 1869 for three local armies, have been found unsuited to the present conditions of the Indian Army, which is now one Imperial Force serving not only in India but also in other parts of the Empire. They are also out of date in other respects, and have been so frequently amended as to be difficult of application. The present Bill has therefore been prepared and introduced into Council. It was referred for opinion to all Local Governments and certain military authorities, and the suggestions made by them have been carefully considered by a Select Committee. The Statement of Objects and Reasons, which was laid before Council when the Bill was introduced, went fully into the causes of the alterations in the existing law proposed in the Bill. The Report of the Select Committee explains the amendments to the Bill made by that Committee. It is therefore unnecessary for me to do more than briefly to call attention to the chief changes which the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, makes in the existing military code.

"(a) The law relating to enrolment and attestation has been simplified. Enrolment will now be the process which subjects to military law all classes, except Native officers and warrant officers who are specially dealt with. Attestation is a further ceremony reserved for combatants and for a few of the higher classes of non-combatants which, while imposing no additional obligations, confers a certain status on the latter with eligibility for non-commissioned rank.

"(b) Ordinary non-penal discharge (*i.e.*, the process under which a person ceases to be subject to military law) has been reserved for its proper place—the Statutory Rules under the Act. The Bill merely provides for dismissal (*i.e.*, penal discharge). This is the system which has been adopted in the Army Act.

"(c) Imprisonment in military custody has been legalised as a minor punishment. Following a recent change in the Army Act, we have fixed 28 days as the maximum which can be so awarded.

"(d) Provision has been made for enforcing, after due inquiry, collective responsibility for losses of arms. Experience has shown that such responsibility is the best safeguard for the arms of a company, especially in 'class company' regiments, *i.e.*, in the majority of the regiments of the Indian Army.

"(e) The provisions of the Indian Articles of War as to crimes and punishments have been altered but little. The clauses dealing with them have, however, been re-arranged on the system which obtains in the Army Act and in some cases the drafting of that Act has been followed.

"(f) Corporal punishment has been restricted to crimes committed on active service and to such crimes committed in peace time as, under the ordinary law, are punishable with whipping. The maximum awardable has, following the Criminal Procedure Code, been reduced to 30 lashes. We consider it absolutely necessary to retain this punishment on active service, where there are no adequate means of carrying out sentences of imprisonment.

"(g) Provisions, similar to those of the Army Act, have been made to legalise penal deductions from the pay and allowances of persons subject to Indian Military law.

"(h) The power to hold a summary court-martial has been extended to non-combatant British officers holding the position of 'commanding officer.' This will enable medical officers in command of station hospitals and similar units to dispose of crimes committed by the enrolled establishments of such hospitals and units. At present a combatant commanding officer has to be detailed to hold these trials. This causes unnecessary friction and delay.

"(*e*) Provision has been made to confer on courts-martial the power of requiring evidence to be taken on commission, a power which criminal courts in India now exercise. It will be rarely used, but will, when used, obviate inconveniences and delays. Adequate safeguards against its abuse have been provided.

"(*f*) Power has been given to the authorities reviewing the proceedings of summary courts-martial to reduce the sentences awarded by such courts if they consider them excessive.

"(*g*) The powers of pardon, etc., vested in the higher military authorities have been extended so as to enable these authorities to deal with sentences awarded by courts-martial for certain offences against the ordinary criminal law when committed against persons subject to military law.

"(*h*) Some minor changes have been made in the law relating to court-martial warrants and the constitution of such courts. All these changes tend to simplify procedure and to bring our code into conformity with that of the Army Act. This is convenient, as the same officers have to administer both these codes.

"With these few remarks I present the Report of the Select Committee. It will be taken into consideration at a subsequent meeting."

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "My Lord, since I gave notice of my Resolution which has been circulated to Hon'ble Members, circumstances have happened which render it unnecessary for me to move my Resolution before the Council to-day. On Saturday last I received a communication from the Hon'ble Mr. Butler stating that the Government had come to the decision to refer the questions raised in my Resolution to the Conference of Directors of Public Instruction and other persons which was convened to meet at Allahabad in the middle of February, and to which my friends Mr. Gokhale, Mr. R. N. Mukerji, myself and, I believe, some other non-official persons have been invited to attend. As I did not consider that any particular kind of Committee was necessary for making the inquiry and the report which were necessary for the purpose of clearing the matters in regard to which it appeared that misapprehension existed, and in regard to which it was first of all necessary to obtain definite and clear statements from an authoritative body, I considered that the Conference to which the Hon'ble Member referred would serve my purpose as well as a Committee appointed *ad hoc*. I therefore accepted the suggestion of Government and informed Mr. Butler that it would not be necessary for me to proceed with the Resolution formally. Before withdrawing it, however, my Lord, I wish to tender on behalf of myself and those associated with me in the matter my grateful appreciation of the recognition by Government of this important question and of the suggestion which was submitted by me, namely, that in regard to this matter it is desirable to make the inquiries indicated. In replying to my speech on the resolution for the establishment of a Polytechnic College for India which was made last year, the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson stated that Government fully recognized the necessity of developing higher scientific and technical education in India, but he considered that the existing institutions were quite capable of affording the kind of education for which I pleaded. This view appeared to me, and I must say to several others also, as not being quite easy of reconciliation with the views arrived at after great deliberation by such authoritative and important bodies as the Naini Tal Conference and the Cottacamund Conference and also the opinions of well-informed educationists and scientists, and it was therefore considered necessary that we should move Government to have a body which would make an authoritative inquiry and clear up matters so that Government might be in a position to state definitely what should be done. Such clearing up of ideas could in my opinion be achieved by this committee, and therefore, my Lord, after again expressing my obligations, I ask permission to withdraw this Resolution."

Permission was granted.

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SCIENTIFIC SERVICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE: "I move 'that the Government of India be requested, in consultation with Provincial Governments, to consider the desirability of inviting all large Municipal Corporations to combine in establishing Graded Scientific Services for Engineers and Health Officers, with the object—

(1) of affording life careers to incumbents instead of chequered careers on contracts for terms of years;

(2) of giving incumbents such suitable beginning salaries as may be necessary to secure efficient Engineers and Health Officers, and providing for promotion by increments to such maximum salaries as may be necessary to retain their services; and

(3) of admitting of the transfer of incumbents from one Corporation to another.'

"I am encouraged, my Lord, in moving this Resolution by two facts. The first is that not very long ago the Government itself projected a scheme or sent it round for inquiry to the Local Governments as to whether a class of sanitary officers should not be employed throughout the country. My second fact is that this scheme, though it resembles the one that I put forward to-day in some important points, differs from it in some radical details to such an extent as to make it almost absolutely necessary that a parallel scheme should be set on foot to supplement or complement the Government scheme. I have referred to the difference between the two schemes, and it is part of my grounds for supporting my own that I should state briefly in what that difference consists.

"The Government scheme was to provide qualified health officers for those towns throughout the mofussil in which medical officers of the Government were practically acting as health officers. Now these medical officers, although they have splendid qualifications and have done excellent service, do not, all of them, possess the Diploma of Health which is almost a necessity now in these scientific days for an expert health officer. That is one of the main reasons, and it shows the difference between the two schemes. But there is another difference. It is that the Government scheme provides only for sanitary officers, whereas the scheme that I have submitted to the Council this morning provides also for Engineers who take a very important part, sometimes in conjunction with health officers, sometimes separately, in working out schemes for corporations.

"Now these two differences, when put before the Council, will show how necessary it is, if the scheme of the Government is desirable at all, that it should be supplemented by some such scheme as that which I have submitted. I have said, my Lord, that some of the reasons on which I support the scheme were actually put forward by the Government itself when sending round their scheme to the Local Governments. May I briefly read these; they are very short. The first is—

'That a career which is limited to employment by local authorities on uncertain terms and without prospect of pension will not attract candidates of the right stamp, if indeed it attracts candidates at all.'

"And it might have been added there 'or keeps them after they have been attracted,' when they come to consider, some of them, the very unfavourable conditions of their service.

"The second reason given on that occasion was—

'That the insecurity of tenure of appointments under local authorities will tend to deter young men from qualifying themselves for such appointments. The duties of a sanitary officer will of necessity often bring him into conflict with members of the local authorities or their relatives, and if he is merely the servant of the Board or Council, he will either neglect his duty in such cases or perform it at the risk of losing his post.'

"There is an objection on the other hand to which Government refers,—and if Your Lordship permits me I will bring it on later. There are difficulties in the way of the scheme which I propose; but in the meantime I wish to justify my proposal with as many sound reasons as possible, and one of these is that the two most important functions of sanitary officers in all corporations are sanitation and construction. They run into one another in some spheres, and in others stand apart, but they are beyond question the two most important functions of municipal officers. Now, while these two most important functions, at least at their head, in respect of Chief Engineers and Chief Health Officers, are now fulfilled by officers on contract, for periods of years, all the other subordinate functions of corporations are entrusted to officers on permanent salaries, either with pension in some cases or provision of one kind or another through Provident Societies in other places. Why the subordinate officers should be entertained on conditions that are supposed to be favourable by nine out of ten reasonable persons, and why the chief officers—the Chief Engineer and the Chief Health Officer—should be entertained upon conditions that nine out of ten men, if they were considering their careers in life, would pronounce to be most unfavourable, is a matter which I cannot understand. I have tried, my Lord, to give this matter my best thought, but I cannot understand how provisions of this sort crept into the Municipal Acts of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. I do not wish to take up too much time of the Council in dwelling upon the more favourable conditions of permanent servants but may I now just refer to them in passing? A man comes out to a service knowing that he has his work for life plotted out for him. He throws his whole energy into it: he becomes in time, if he is worth anything at all, an enthusiast in his service. How can you expect a man who comes out on contract for a period of years, not to think of the uncertain future that lies before him? In the natural course of things the man marries, he has a family; he has to provide for them, and his fortune lies in the lap of the gods, as the saying is, for he cannot for a single year, beyond the time of his contract, guess what his future may be—not only his own future, my Lord, but the future of his wife and the children whom he has to educate. Surely these are conditions that would appeal to everyone of us and would induce us, so far as was practicable, unless very grave reasons can be shown against it, to bring in a system that will place all our scientific officers on a certain footing, that will make them enthusiasts where the ordinary instincts that prevail in all human nature prevent their being so now.

"Now, my Lord, it has been said here, on the other hand it is argued, that the creation of a Provincial Service of sanitary officers will conflict with one of the main principles of local self-government, and it is urged that in no branch of local administration is local control so necessary as in matters connected with sanitation. I wish to be quite fair, so I will read another line:

'The Government of India could not agree to any proposals which did not leave to the local authority the control of its executive officers, whether of the sanitary or any other establishment.'

"Now, my Lord, there is no *arrière pensée* in my mind, and there is no suggestion in my scheme for making any man independent of any authority from whom he draws his pay. All I ask is that all authorities entrusted with the fate of their officers should treat them as they would like to be treated themselves, by extending to them the utmost fairness and making their condition such that they may give the best service that they could possibly give. It ought to be remembered that in all countries—but in this country perhaps more than in others—there are two branches of almost all services, *i.e.*, the administrative and the professional; and I think it will be found that, in the case of the more reasonable members of corporations, they try as little as possible to interfere with the verdict of experts in their own proper subjects, interfering only where the matters become purely administrative. But, my Lord, if the Government of India were so good as to send down a scheme for opinion, they would get the opinions of all the corporations; they would find out all about the scheme in this connection, and I am very hopeful that, if anything of that kind were done, most corporations in India would see that their own interests would lie in inviting out the best class of officers that we can get hold of, and in keeping them as long as possible.

"Administrative work is, in some cases, so interwoven with scientific work, that little difficulties of some kind may arise, and it would be absurd to take up the time of this Council in dealing with that kind of thing on the present occasion; but I have been made aware, my Lord, since I came into this house this morning, that there may be a kind of lurking fear in some minds, that, by a scheme of this sort, only experts would be invited from abroad and that local employment would become unfashionable. Now, if there is a man in India who is interested in securing employment for members of his own community, I am that man. I wish to see members of my own community employed; but I hope I am faithful to the country as a whole so far as to feel that, until members of my community are fully qualified for the work that they have to do, I should prefer the interests of ratepayers generally, the lives and the health of others, to the interests of any community; and I am quite sure that the better class of all races in the country will have a similar feeling. It is our duty, it is our interest, to try and educate our people up to the highest level obtainable anywhere. But surely nobody here will contend that you should employ a man of the country in preference to one whom you can get out from outside if the lives of our wives, our children and our friends will be better cared for under one class of expert than under the other. While, therefore, I am in perfect sympathy with every body who wants to see all the institutions that instruct our youth brought up to the highest possible pitch of perfection, I do-

not think the question of whether persons should be employed from here or from anywhere else should at this stage be taken into consideration. In considering the merits of the scheme, what we ought to have in view of first class merit; and I fear, my Lord, we shall neither get the men nor be able to keep them, if we get them by accident, unless we have some such scheme as I have ventured to propose this morning."

The Hon'ble Mr. BUTLER:—"My Lord, the Government of India are always deeply interested in any scheme that will improve the public health, and I recognize the extreme utility in which the Hon'ble Mr Madge has brought forward his Resolution this morning. I am not concerned to dispute that an India permanent service has attractions over contractual services in certain circumstances, but permanent service is only possible when certain conditions exist.

"I gather from the Hon'ble Mr Madge's speech that he is referring only to the large corporations. That, indeed is contained in his Resolution and he must be referring only to the bigger towns because he talks of the separation of the Engineering from the Health section; it is only in the bigger towns, my Lord, that there are separate engineering establishments.

"Now, the bigger towns in India are very few, and difficulty will come in in creating a service for such a very small area. In fact, the proposed service would extend only to four, five or possibly six towns in India, and it is very difficult to see—and I for one cannot see—how for such a small area one can get up a permanent service. The whole difficulty comes to a head when one gets to the question of the transferability of incumbents from one corporation to another. As practical men who have had any dealing with administration, we know that every municipality, or that nearly every municipality, would be anxious to keep a good man when it has got one, it is equally anxious to get rid of an indifferent servant when it has one, and I think that when we come to contemplate the transfer of an Engineer or of a Sanitary or Health officer from Bombay to Calcutta, one will realise that in practice the time has not yet come when this can be done. Therefore, my Lord, the Government of India, while sympathising with the objects which the Hon'ble Mr Madge has in view, is unable, as a matter of practical expediency, to accept the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE:—"My Lord, as nobody has apparently had anything to say, I would simply remark, with reference to small areas, most reforms begin with small areas and gradually extend. I was afraid that the financial objection would have been raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Butler, but as a matter of fact he has not done so. I suppose the real financial burden would, in the first instance, be no greater than it is at present, and municipal resources, as far as I can gather, are gradually extending in all directions, and I know of no direction in which they could better be charged than with the salaries of the class of expert officers to whom I have referred. Then, as regards transfers from one place to another, I quite admit the force of what has been said, but is not that an objection that has already been met by Government to a certain extent in its transfer of officers from one place to another? I do not think we find it difficult as a rule. I know that some critics have said that the transfer of expert officers on some such principles as the Hon'ble Mr. Butler referred to would keep out the incompetent and guard the competent; but that is not the principle that prevails all over the country, and the man himself would have a certain option as to whether he was to be transferred or not. What I consider the real benefit of my scheme is that it will introduce a system that will work gradually, and which would be supported by the gradual increase of municipal revenue all over the country, until we have a system in municipalities which would complement the system in municipalities which the Government itself has found absolutely necessary in other places. It is true that at present there are only a few such large municipalities, but there is no reason why present municipalities should not grow larger, when a scheme of this kind could not be extended. But I can realise, my Lord, that the Government may see a great deal more than I do, and that I could not press this point against the Government here."

The resolution was put and rejected.

COUNCIL REGULATIONS.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:

"My Lord, the Resolution that I have the honour to lay before the Council runs as follows:—

> "That this Council recommends that the Government may be pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of official and non official members, to consider and report what changes should be made in the regulations promulgated under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, so as to remove all legitimate complaints on the score of inequality in the treatment of the various sections of His Majesty's subjects, and in regard to some of the disqualifications and restrictions placed on the choice of candidates seeking election to the Councils; also to ensure that the provision for a non-official majority in the Provincial Councils shall be more effective in practice."

"My Lord, in answer to a question put the other day by my friend the Hon'ble Mr Sinha, the Government was pleased to say that the regulations which have been framed under the Councils Act were receiving the attention of Government, that the opinions of Local Governments had been invited as to what modifications might be made in them, and that, when those opinions were received the whole matter would be considered. My Lord, that statement has encouraged me to bring forward this Resolution before the Council earlier than I might otherwise have done; because I have felt that when the opinions of Local Governments have been received by the Government of India, that will be the proper time for the entire subject to be reviewed and for such amendments to be made as might be deemed to be proper. My Lord, it so happened in the past that when the regulations were being considered by the Government of India, when they were being framed, all sections of the public were not consulted. Our Mohammedan fellow-subjects were consulted, and some zamindars were consulted; but the great body of the educated public were not consulted as to the propriety or otherwise of the proposals which were being considered by the Government. I venture to think that if the proposals which the Government were considering had been made public, and a timely opportunity given to other sections of the community to express their approval or disapproval of the measures that were in contemplation and to make suggestions for improvement, a great deal of the irritation that has undoubtedly been caused would have been avoided, and the regulations would have met with a more cordial reception than they have received. I am therefore anxious, my Lord, that

when the opinions of Provincial Governments, which have been asked to make recommendations as to amendments, have been received and when the matter is taken up for consideration the Government should be pleased to appoint some non-official members along with official members to consider all those opinions and to consider what other objections may be brought to the notice of the Government in order that all reasonable complaints may be removed.

"It is unnecessary for me at this stage to repeat what has often been said before that the country as a whole feels very grateful to the Government for having introduced these measures of constitutional reform out of which the Regulations have arisen. We owe it to these measures that we are now able to discuss questions of public interest with greater freedom and with greater fulness, and have greater opportunities of bringing matters of public interest to the notice of Government than we had before, and the country does feel deeply grateful to the Government for it. But, my Lord, it is equally true that there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction caused among large and important sections of the community. I may say generally among all non-Moslem communities, by reason of certain mistakes of policy if I may say so which have occurred in the framing of these regulations. I drew attention to some of them there in order that they may be prominently before the Government when the matter comes to be dealt with.

"My Lord, we undoubtedly have in this country people of different races and creeds living under the rule of His Majesty; but so far as administrative questions are concerned, *i.e.*, in matters that come up before the Councils their interests are not divided and they are most certainly not divided on the basis of religion. For instance, to make my meaning clear, I do not know of any question which has ever come up before the Legislative Council either here or in any of the Provinces in which the interests of only one persuasion or religion has been concerned, barring questions such as those relating to the marriage or succession of Indian Christians or of the Brahmos. But with the exception of those measures in which it is understood that the opinions of those only that are concerned are mainly consulted, all other questions that have arisen have been questions which equally affected all sections of His Majesty's subjects. I have not been able to see what administrative question can arise in which there may be a division of interests as between Muhammadans and Hindus or between Christians and Parsis, who all live under the same laws and rules, who live under the same Government, and are all equally subject to every measure of legislation or legislation which may be passed. That being so, my Lord the best way of providing for the representation of various interests in the Councils would be to let the people generally elect those in whom they have confidence without any regard to their creed, sect or persuasion. Under the old regulations made under the Indian Councils Act of 1892 nobody complained that the persons who were not raised to the Councils did not protect the interests of all sections of the community alike. But, my Lord if that is not to be, if our Muhammadan fellow-subjects, or some of the leaders among them are determined that they must have separate representation provided for them than fairness demands that two things should happen. They should be content with separate representation and the measure of that representation should be determined by their proportion to the total population. My Lord, our Muhammadan fellow-subjects are free to say that their interests will not be protected sufficiently by means of the general electorates that may be formed. My own belief is that if the ideas of separation of interests which have recently come into prominence were given up, and if Muhammadans and other communities came forward to elect only such men in whose ability, integrity and public spirit they had confidence every community would be satisfactorily represented in the Council. I am not opposed, my Lord, to communal representation; I want that men belonging to different communities should have their places in the councils. I do not want that only members of one community should be represented in the Council or that they should be over-represented. I believe, my Lord, that as we Hindus and Muhammadans, Christians and Parsis, all live under the same Government and are all equally affected by the same laws, and as we live with each other every day as members of one body politic, I believe that, under any natural and reasonable arrangement, there would be a sufficient number of representatives of every important persuasion, sect or religion in the general body of persons elected to the Councils, if the ground of election was only ability, integrity and public spirit in the person who was selected. But, my Lord if that will not satisfy my Muhammadan friends, the utmost they are entitled to ask is that it should be provided that their representation on the Council should not be less than their proportion in the total population. Their proportion to the total population and, in addition to it, the contributions they make to the Government might be regarded as the two criteria which should determine the measure of representation which they are entitled to ask should be secured to them.

"As matters stand, however, the Council is aware that the minimum measure of representation that has been secured to our Muhammadan fellow-subjects has been fixed not on the basis of their proportion to the total population, as was excellently suggested in the first scheme proposed by Lord Morley, but on the 'basis also of what is alleged to be their political importance. My Lord, I am anxious that I should not say one word which will cause irritation, and I wish to state our differences with as much fairness and candour as possible; but I am compelled to draw attention to this matter in discussing the question of the amendment of the regulations. Now, my Lord, I do not know what this 'political importance' means, and I will not attempt to define it; but I will submit this that in every civilized administration, in every sound system of administration, every member living under it is equally important, and that every member is entitled to claim protection and equality of treatment in the eye of the law, that he is entitled to be regarded as much an object of concern to the head of the Government as any other member living under that Government. That being so, my Lord I do not understand what special political importance my friends of the Muhammadan community can reasonably claim. At any rate it has not been established on what grounds that political importance is claimed, and I submit that the Muhammadans cannot reasonably ask that they should be given a larger measure of representation than their proportion to the total population justifies. In the Punjab Provinces do they number more than 20 per cent. But special representation has been secured to them in a much larger measure than that. Now, my Lord, that is one point of complaint, one point of inequality which I beg the Government will be pleased to take into consideration. I submit that there is no reason to support the view that the Muhammadans are politically more important than the Hindus, than Sikhs, than Christians or Parsis or any other communities living in India; and I submit, starting from that point of view that the Government will be pleased to consider whether their representation should not be placed on the same footing as the representation of any other subjects of His Majesty.

"But, my Lord if Government are not prepared at this moment to disturb the arrangements that have been made, if the Government are of opinion that at this stage they should allow the minimum of representation which has been guaranteed to the Muhammadans to stand, I do submit that Muhammadans should not be permitted to take part in elections by mixed electorates. What has happened is this. They have secured by means of separate and mixed electorates a larger representation than can in any way be justified. I will give an illustration. Muhammadans form only 14 per cent. of the population in my Province. The Secretary of State said that representation might be secured to them on the assumption that they formed 20 per cent. of the population. My Lord, that was provided; four seats are reserved to be filled up by means of special electorates in which only Muhammadans can take part. In addition to this my Muhammadan fellow-subjects in the United Provinces have been permitted to take part in mixed electorates. Now elections to Municipal and District Boards took place at a time when the gospel of separation of interests had not been preached. Muhammadans therefore filled a larger number of seats in the Municipal and District Boards than they were entitled to fill on the basis of their population; and so, my Lord, when the elections by mixed electorates of District and Municipal Boards came on, a number of Muhammadan candidates were put forward, and two of them were elected. That made their number six. But, as though that was not enough, the Government of the United Provinces were pleased to nominate two other Muhammadan gentlemen to the Council; so that there are 8 Muhammadan members out of 26 non-official members in the United Provinces, where they form only 14 per cent. of the population. This has naturally caused a great deal of heart-burning among Hindus and other communities. The cause of this heart-burning ought to be removed. The protection and the privileges which the Government has been pleased to grant to Muhammadans should be extended to other communities also.

"Complaint on the score of over-representation extends to the case of landholders also. We do not understand, and there are many friends of mine who do not, the principle on which zamindars should be treated as separated from the rest of the population. We did not see the necessity of a separate electorate being provided for landholders also. If any body would care to study the names of the members of this Council or of the Provincial Councils, he will at once be struck by the very large number of landholders who have always occupied seats in them. In this very Council, before the present regulations were passed, His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga was returned time after time as a member in spite of the fact that many others wanted to contest the seat with him. The Government of the United Provinces took note of the fact and mentioned it in their recommendations to the Government of India, that the landholders did not in that Province require special provisions to ensure their adequate representation. There was no complaint that they did not receive ample representation. Now what has happened? A special electorate has been provided for landholders. Persons paying a certain amount of revenue are entitled to vote at the election of a member who is to represent them separately in the Provincial Council; and, my Lord, in addition to this, these very electors, who have voted in one place, also vote at other elections as members of District and Municipal Boards, and in that way they secure a larger share of representation than they might otherwise have obtained. Take for instance the case of Oudh. There the Talukdars alone return one member as their representative in the Provincial Legislative Council. In addition to this another Talukdar contested the Municipal seat, and came in as representing the Municipal Boards. The landholders also thus obtained a preponderating share of representation. I do not think that this is satisfactory. In the natural course of things it is open to everyone, whether a zamindar or non-zamindar, whether he be a Hindu, Christian, Muhammadan or Parsi, to seek the suffrages of his fellow-subjects, and if he enjoys their confidence he is welcome to represent them. No one would object to him on the ground of his being a landholder or belonging to a particular faith. What is objected to is the special provision by which an undue advantage is given to them over their other fellow-subjects. This special provision of electorates for landholders and Muhammadans, and also the provision that they may take part in mixed electorates, results in this, that those who are non-zamindars and non-Muhammadans are thrown into the background and cannot get a fair share of representation either in the Local or the Supreme Councils. Here, for instance, in this Council we have one Muhammadan gentleman, my friend the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad returned by the special electorate of the Muhammadans, and we have my friend the Hon'ble the Nawab Abdul Majid, who was elected by a mixed electorate. That is, while our Muhammadan friends form only 14 per cent. of the population in the United Provinces they have 50 per cent. of the representatives here in this Council. And we have three landholder—my said two friends and my friend the Hon'ble Raja Partab Bahadur Singh—filling up three out of the four seats allotted to my Province. I hope my friends will not misunderstand the reference. I mean no disrespect to them personally. I am illustrating how the regulations have worked in my provinces. I say not that the arrangement requires to be looked into. Such a preponderating representation of one or two communities cannot be said to be just to all sections of the people. As I had said before, I would not object to any number of zamindars or Mohammadans coming into any Council, if they came in only by the confidence which the general electorate has in them. I object to the regulations as they artificially secure to one or two sections of the community an unduly large share of the representation.

"I will now turn to the inequalities which exist in the regulations in the matter of the franchise. In the case of Muhammadans, it has been provided that if a person pays a tax on an income of Rs. 3 only, or pays land revenue in the sum of Rs. 5·0·0, he would be entitled to a vote. In the case of non-Muhammadans, a Hindu, Parsi or Christian might be paying a tax on an income of Rs. 3 lakhs, or land revenue in the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs, but he is not entitled to a vote as such. Then again, every Muhammadan graduate of five years' standing has been given the privilege of a vote; but a Hindu, Christian or Parsi graduate, though he may be of 30 years' standing, is not entitled to a vote. I do not understand how such glaring inequalities were allowed to come into the regulations and how they were allowed to stand. I do not object to the direct representation which has been extended to our Muhammadan fellow-subjects. Personally I should be delighted if the franchise will be further extended and all those who pay an income-tax will be allowed to vote. All that I submit is that the privileges which have been extended to Muhammadans should have been extended, and should be extended, to non-Muhammadans also. These inequalities have given rise to a great deal of resentment, indeed, I may say to a great deal of bitterness of feeling among large sections of His Majesty's subjects who are entitled to as much consideration at the hands of His Majesty's Government as any

other subjects of His Majesty. I do hope that these inequalities will be removed when the revision of the regulations is taken in hand.

"As regards some of the disqualifications, there are some very stringent rules disqualifying a person from standing as a candidate for election to the Council; as, for instance, the one which lays down that if a person has once been dismissed from the Government service, he is disqualified for ever from being elected. The dismissal might have been due to some temporary cause or to some unfortunate incident; on the other hand, it might have been due to some serious matter. If it were shown that it was due to a want of character in the person dismissed, to moral turpitude or hostility to Government that would be a just ground for excluding him. But, my Lord, mere dismissal from Government service ought not to be made a ground for disqualifying a man from seeking to represent his fellowmen in the Councils; and I submit that the regulations exceed the limits of reasonableness when they lay down such a disqualification. Then there is a provision that a person shall not be eligible as a member of the Council if he has been declared by the Local Government to be of such reputation and antecedents that his election would in the opinion of the Local Government be contrary to the public interest. I submit that this also is a very hard rule. If there is anything definite against a man which can be made public and which would deprive him of the good opinion of his fellowmen, the right course would be to give the public an opportunity of judging whether they would or would not elect such a person as their representative. And even if a man with something doubtful in his past should come in, it might well be seen whether that would not give him an opportunity of giving a better account of himself. It is not absurd to think that a man of doubtful antecedents might prove to be a good councillor if he is elected to a post of trust and responsibility. There is no appeal against the local Government's declaration. The person condemned is discredited in the eyes of all people for all time without being heard in his defence. I think this is very hard. Every man should be treated fairly and justly. If a man does not deserve to represent his fellowmen, his fellowmen might be trusted to take good care not to return him. These are some of the disqualifications to which I would draw attention.

"So far as non-official majorities in the Provincial Councils are concerned, I submit that the provision has been practically nullified in some Provinces. When the Secretary of State was pleased to announce that he intended to allow a non-official majority to be formed in the Provincial Councils there was a great deal of thanksgiving in the country. It is true that we were sorry to find that he was not prepared to give us a non-official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council. But we accepted the announcement relating to the Provincial Councils with thanks in the hope that in time a provision for a non-official majority in the Council would also come. But the provision made for the Provincial Councils also has, I regret to say, been in some places practically nullified. Happily, in Bengal, out of 49 members 26 have been allowed to be elected, and out of the remaining 23 not more than 18 may be officials. But in the United Provinces out of 46 members not more than 20 are to be elected and 20 may be, and are, officials, and 6 of the members are nominated. In nominating these 6 members, the Government of the United Provinces has nominated 3 ruling princes, His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, and His Highness the Raja of Tehri. They are all very estimable men. I have not a word to say or suggest against any of them. But they are not directly concerned in the affairs of the United Provinces. They may take a kindly and friendly interest in our welfare, and I believe they do; but they are not expected to take a keen and active part in the work of the Councils or to know where the shoe pinches and to voice the public demand. A fourth gentleman who has been nominated does not know English. The provision of a majority has thus as I have said, been rendered nugatory. I submit that there should be a provision that the majority of the members of the Provincial Councils should be elected as in the case of Bengal. I submit, my Lord, that this is an important matter. In the Supreme Council it is impossible to carry any Resolution even if the non-official members should be unanimous in regard to any matter, unless Government has made up its mind to accept the proposal. But the provision made to permit of non-official opinion prevailing in Provincial Councils by constituting a non-official majority in them should be allowed to be effective in practice.

"I have confined my remarks to the regulations so far as they relate to the United Provinces with which I am most familiar. I expect other friends will draw attention to the defects which have been discovered in the regulations relating to the other Provinces. But I may say a few words as to the Punjab. In the Punjab, out of 25 members only 5 are allowed to be elected. Fourteen have been nominated, and the rest are officials. To allow 5 members only out of 25 to be elected seems to be a very unsatisfactory provision for the representation of the people. And the privilege of electing even these 5 members is confined to 5 municipalities out of more than a 100 which exist in the Province. When the revision of the regulations takes place these defects should be remedied. The Government has declared its desire to be just to all parties and I therefore trust that these inequalities will be remedied. But I have suggested, my Lord, the appointment of a Committee of non-official and official members to revise the regulations for the reasons that I have stated before; so that when the time comes, the complaints of the public may be fairly and fully brought before the Government, and the Government may proceed its decision with a full knowledge of the feelings and aspirations of all classes of His Majesty's subjects. With these remarks I commend the Resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble NAWAB ABDUL MAJID: "My Lord, it is with feelings of regret and surprise that I rise to-day to oppose my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. I feel regret that my friend's remarks to-day which he has addressed to this Council will open up the controversy which the excitement which was prevailing in this country a year ago; I am afraid, will revive again, and we will have the same excitement and the same controversy raging all over India again. I am surprised, my Lord, for this reason that it was only the other day that we had a conciliation meeting at Allahabad when about 50 or 60 Muhammadan gentlemen who were present at Nagpur attending the meeting of the Moslim League there; they had come over under the leadership of His Highness the Aga Khan to meet the Hindu leaders in Allahabad to find out a *modus vivendi* by which a feeling of amity may be established between the two communities. At that time certain points were drawn up and they were considered to be the points of controversy upon which the two communities differed, and I am sorry to say that the subject of this Resolution never formed one of those points. But, notwithstanding that, my learned friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a leader of the Hindu community especially of the United Provinces, who was also present there and who took part in the deliberations

that day, has come forward and moved this Resolution. My Lord, separate representation given to Muhammadans was decided not as it were suddenly and by a jump, but Government, after full deliberation and considering all the circumstances of the country, and considering the importance of the Mohammadan community as a homogeneous community, had come to that decision and had granted them separate representation. My friend has said why it was and on what grounds Government was pleased to do so, what political importance Muhammadans have got that they were given something more than their fair proportion of representation. If I were to enter into and to give this assembly all the reasons of political importance, probably I will be wounding the feelings of many members here, and I will simply confine myself here to say that one of the reasons why the Muhammadans should be considered to have sufficient political importance is this, that it is only a century or a century and a half ago that Muhammadans were the rulers of this country; Hindus were the subject race of this country. How it is possible that people who have lost their sovereignty, they should be considered as having no political importance as compared with the people who were their subjects for centuries and centuries? Now to go further into this question, I will simply put an illustration before this assembly, and it is this My Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is a Brahmin and is a leader of the Hindu community, could it be said that a man who belongs to the untouchable class, will he be of the same importance as my friend, because he is one person just as my friend is? To have importance it is not necessary that we should count people by numbers only, but we should consider their position, we should consider their status, we should consider their history and we should also consider whether they are a homogeneous people or not. The Muhammadans, who number between sixty and seventy millions in India, they believe in one God and they are a homogeneous people, they are not so much divided among themselves as the Hindus are; they unite together as one people. In like manner I could give reasons after reasons, instance after instance, to convince this assembly that it is unfeasible to say that Muhammadans are not of sufficient importance, that they should not be given something more than their proportionate share. My Lord, the most cogent reason is this, that the Government whom God has at the present time made our rulers, has come to this decision after full consideration and deliberation that the Muhammadans are of sufficient importance, that they should be given something more than a fair proportionate share, and I do not know on what grounds my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya comes forward and says 'No, you should give them only according to their numbers and not on the principle of sufficient importance.'

"My friend has complained of another thing, and he said that, besides this separate representation, the Muhammadans have come in by mixed electorates as well. There are many people in this assembly who will recollect the time when this controversy was raging in India, and they know the reason why it was that mixed electorates were allowed to remain in existence. It was simply for this reason that my Hindu brethren—they were all along crying with one shout that you must have mixed electorates if you want to make India one nation. It was on their crying, on their shouting, that the Government, besides establishing separate electorates, established a mixed electorate also. But now at the last election, when they found that on account of disunion among themselves, between a Hindu and a Hindu candidate, the Hindu candidates could not gain, but certain Muhammadans have crept in, they say that they have got much more than their share. My friend has quoted my own election from the United Provinces Local Council. My Lord, I say here that there also it was on account of the Muhammadan votes that I got in and I am here standing. My friend and another gentleman from Lucknow by the name of Babu Sri Ram, they were fighting together, and they could not settle their differences themselves. It was for this reason that all the combined Hindu votes could not go for these two gentlemen; the Hindu votes were divided and I got the Muhammadan votes and I got in. Not only the Muhammadan votes, but I got a Christian vote and two Hindu votes also, and by these votes joined together I got into this Council and I am standing here. My friend probably would not have forgotten another conflict that we had before these rules were framed, when there was an election just a few months before the constitution of the present Council. My friend stood for the Local Council and I also stood for the Local Council in Allahabad. The same controversy was repeated again and all the Hindu votes went to the side of my friend and all the Muhammadan votes were given to me, but as they were in a majority he was elected and I failed. However, all these things show that this mixed electorate was established not because that at that time there was any demand by Muhammadans to establish mixed electorates, but on the contrary there was a demand on the side of the Hindus that we must have mixed electorates, because we want to make India one nation, and if you have separation all through you could never gain such an end. After that has failed, now they are turning round and they are complaining against mixed electorates.

"The next question urged by my friend was that, even in the rules which have been framed on the question of franchise, there is no equality between the communities. But my friend has forgotten that, so far as the Hindu electors are concerned, they are based on Municipal and District Boards. To Municipal and District Boards, members are elected by voters, voters who have much lower qualifications than the Muhammadans have. What they do is, that voters elect members for the Municipal and District Boards, and these Municipal and District Boards select members for the Council. There I see there is no reason that they should complain in any way. So far as we Muhammadans were concerned, when Government saw that no such electorate could be formed for us, therefore they fixed a certain other qualification and that qualification was that we should have an income of Rs. 3,000. Well, if any friends wish that they should have the same qualification for the election of their members for the Council, they are quite welcome to it. But they will find that they will be proceeding to a very difficult position.

"But after all, this question of franchise is a very small question, my Lord. This is a question for Government to decide, and this is a question which after deliberation of all the Local Councils and all the members of this Council Government has decided. If it is the wish of Government to revise the franchise, Government are quite welcome to it and my friends are welcome to it, but so far as separate representation is concerned, I again repeat what I said, if that question was opened out, it would cause a great deal of excitement, it would cause a great deal of bad blood between the two communities all over India again.

"The last complaint urged by my friend about our Local Council was that in this Council we have got two or three magnates, for instance, the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja of Benares and the Maharaja of Tehri, and these people in his opinion are not desirable people. But my friend has

forgotten that these people are independent princes; they possess very large estates in the British possessions, they are the biggest landlords in the British territories, and they are the people best entitled and best experienced to sit in Council and to assist Government by giving their opinion and their advice on the deliberations of the Council. My Lord, I think that these people who have a stake in the country, people who are landed proprietors, people who know the country much better than those who, my friend will pardon me if I say so, are politicians by profession—they are much better suited to assist the Government in their deliberations in the Council, because they have a stake in the country. Their advice will be sincere and their advice will go in order to make the Government in the country more stable and more permanent than the advice of those who have no stake in the country; and therefore it was wise, I say, to have these gentlemen as members of the Council; that they should sit there and they should assist the Government in their deliberations.

"My Lord, therefore I submit that before any step is taken and before this Resolution is carried or any hearing is given to this Resolution, Government will look to all these circumstances which I have submitted, and after all it is only a year's trial we have had these regulations working only for a year; how it is possible that Government will be able to decide of the good and bad effects of these regulations in one year, and therefore, my Lord, I oppose the motion of my friend that a Committee should be formed to discuss and decide upon the complaints which may be in the mind of my friend or may be in the minds of other persons. My friend's Resolution to-day in this Council is most inopportune, and I think, my friend will pardon me to say so, that probably he has moved this Resolution under a feeling of excitement and not after great deliberation. If he would have deliberated over the whole thing, if he would have considered the whole consequences, probably he would not have stood up in this Council and made the remarks which he has made to-day."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN. "My Lord, it is a great pity that my friend, the learned Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya of Allahabad, should have brought such a controversial question in the Council to-day. No doubt when new regulations are made, in time many defects are likely to be noticed, and already I know of one Local Government which is moving in the matter of consulting non-officials as well as officials as to whether or not certain changes in the regulations would be necessary by the time the next election comes off. It is a great pity too that the Hon'ble Pandit should have moved his Resolution when he knew that the Local Governments were the best judges to consider any such defects that might exist in the regulations, and I think, Sir, that it is a matter for the Local Governments to bring to the notice of the Government of India, and not for one in the body of this Council to move a Resolution in the form that my friend has presented to-day.

"Regarding the Muhammadans, I have little to say, because I am perfectly well aware that they are fully capable of defending themselves. I need hardly assure all my Muhammadan friends here and elsewhere that they have my fullest sympathy, and knowing what I know of the state of Muhammadans in my Province, I am perfectly convinced that they require special protection.

"Now, my Lord, I turn to what concerns me most—the landholders. The landlords' electorate among a few other bright points is one of the bright things that attracted me in an otherwise dull scheme. My Lord, the Hon'ble Pandit has said that, when the regulations were being discussed, only certain Muhammadan gentlemen and zamindars were consulted, but not the educated public. May I ask the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya of the British Government have given him a mandate to say that the landlords and the Muhammadans do not form a part of the educated public? Then again, he goes on to say that those who have the confidence of the public should only come in, and that is one of the reasons that he puts forward that there should be no special electorate. Here again, I ask, do then the representatives of the special electorates not possess the confidence of the public? I do not know whose interests the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is representing in Council today. When we take into consideration the fact that he is here not because only, as my friend the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid has pointed out, the non-official Hindus in the United Provinces Council had voted for him, but also because many other non-official interests, including probably the Hindu and Muhammadan landholders, voted him to be their representative of the United Provinces Council in the Imperial Council, I do not see how the Hon'ble Pandit can represent in this Council only that educated public or educated community (a nomenclature which he and others of a similar mind have for reasons best known to themselves adopted), which he has in view.

"Now, my Lord, I may say that this recognition on the part of the Government of giving the landholders a special electorate is only a timely recognition. It has come not a moment too soon. I do not go so far as to say that others have not got a stake in the country; for, as soon as the other friends of mine who rather flourish their trumpets and say that they have no such stake in the country realise that they have also a stake in the country, it would be better for the Government and the enlarged Councils. My Lord, the landholders are certainly very grateful to the Government for the special electorate, but I venture to say that, by creating these electorates, Government will in time find that it is one of the wisest steps that they have taken. I do not wish to set class against class. I would much rather see a matter of fact see the system of crystallization of landholders in this country enlarged. In any case, I am sure the next generation of the family of my friend to the left (*points to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose*) will come into the landholders' electorate. That will show the landholders are very catholic; they are all-embracing; they want to get into their folds all sorts and conditions of people so long as these satisfy the landholders that they have a stake in the country and are willing to represent the landholders' interests in the Council. Under these circumstances, I do not see what good the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya thinks he can bring about by attacking this special electorate of the landholders.

"Now, my Lord, he has made a reference to the election of the Maharaja of Benares, the Raja of Tahri and the Nawab of Rampur on the United Provinces Council. I think it was a most judicious and wise move on the part of Sir John Hewett to have put these Chiefs on his Council, and I would like to see other Provincial Governors follow that example regarding nominations. There is no reason why they should not be there. It does not follow simply because they do not represent British India that the Government of India or Provincial Governments should not get advice from Rulers who themselves know how to rule and who have perhaps different modes of government; and thus be able to give different views to the British Government which might be well worth copying. Under these circumstances, I think it was a wise move on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces to have appointed these three magnates.

"Then again, my friend, the Hon'ble Pandit, has said that he cannot get a non-official majority in his Local Council because there is one man who does not speak English. I am afraid, my Lord if being able to speak English be the only criterion of coming into these Councils, then the sooner these Councils cease to exist the better. I do not see why a man who does not speak English should not be on the Council.

"My Lord, there is one other point and I am done. I am afraid, I have already taxed the patience of some of my official friends here, for there has been a great abundance of oratorial literature in the Council to-day; but a moment more and I shall finish. The learned Pandit has mentioned that the landlords also come through District Boards and Municipalities. May I ask why they should not? Or why the Muhammadans should not come through the District Boards and the Municipalities? Does it not show that these gentlemen who always wish to trumpet about and say that they belong to the educated classes do not always take enough interest in these local bodies? If they come forward, if they get the confidence of the voters, they stand just as much a chance of coming in as does a landholder or a Muhammadan' I think, therefore, this plea to be a very weak one.

"With these few words, I beg to suggest that this Resolution should not be accepted by this Council or the Government."

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN:—"My Lord, if it were possible, I should have liked to protest against this Resolution being moved in the Council at all. A certain well-known speech delivered at Lahore, in which such subjects were discussed, created such bad feeling between communities that it might have led to the most serious consequences, had it been delivered elsewhere than in the Punjab, where passions are not easily aroused and where loyalty to the existing Government is very strongly pronounced. The carrying of this Resolution will be not only dangerous, but impracticable. In this country not only are there many religions and castes, but there are many subdivisions of them, which differ so materially from one another, that there are doubts of their being even sub-divisions of the alleged division. Now that India is comparatively calm, to stir it up so that every class may put forward all sorts of claims, to which there will be no end, would be a thing exceedingly inadvisable. I can emphatically say that at this stage there can be hardly any committee of officials or non-officials, or even of angels if I may say so, that will be able to cope satisfactorily with the question. It will be impossible to satisfy all classes—any class—and naturally those who are not satisfied will be discontended and even aggrieved at the gains of others. This may in the end go a long way towards setting class against class and perhaps cause hatred towards the Government established by law. The present *régime* has been in force for sometime and has been accepted by the people and things are quiet. To start the matter afresh might result in a widening of the gulf between the different classes.

"There are so many distinct communities that if they were to be represented on the Councils and elsewhere numerically, they could claim only, say, one-tenth of a man as a member, and unless any fresh orders for such a portion of a man were placed before the Divine Power or until science has so far advanced as to be able to devise means for such division, it would be impossible to produce a so easily divisible being. Instead therefore of dividing stones, it will be far better, in my opinion, that discretion should rest with the Government, who may, by rotation or otherwise, go on appointing members sometimes from one class and sometimes from another. And thus, my Lord I think, is the only possible solution.

"Though it is not in the wording of this Resolution, yet one may perhaps see its purpose and know which community it may be calculated to injure. But we are here not to look after the interests of one class but to represent the whole Indian community in general. I, therefore, not only oppose this Resolution, but strongly object to it.

"Now, my Lord, I want to say a few other words, and they are that it is a source of great regret to me that my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Mudan Mohan Malaviya put this Resolution before this Council, with the result that the feelings of Muhammadans and Hindus in this Council, which were not strained before, are now strained. And if this subject had been discussed outside this Council, I think most people would either have left or hissed. If in our own Council such a thing is done, I do not know what cannot be done outside. I think if this speech is published in the papers, it will create very bad feeling just at a time when things are getting on all right and so put back the clock. By this Resolution we have simply made some of our Muhammadan friends go against our friends the Hindus. This would not have happened if the Resolution had not been moved. With these few remarks I move that the Resolution should not be accepted."

The Hon'ble MAULVI SHAMSUL HUDA: "My Lord, I share the regret of my Hon'ble friends who have spoken before me that this Resolution should have been brought forward by my Hon'ble friend, Pandit Mudan Mohan Malaviya. If any argument were needed to justify separate representation of the communities, the Resolution brought forward by my friend, and the spirit which animated the speech which he delivered, would, my Lord, furnish that argument. It is all very well to say that Hindus and Muhammadans must be one and that religious differences should not form the basis of representation in Council. My friend may be right that most of the questions which arise in Council do not affect specially any particular community; but that is not, I submit, the test by which the question should be judged. It should be judged by the sentiments of the people who claim separate representation. The question is not whether, if this Council were composed entirely of Hindu members, Muhammadan interests would or would not be safeguarded, but the question rather is, would that satisfy the sentiments of the Muhammadan community; and I am here to say most emphatically that in the present state of feelings it would not satisfy their sentiments. I do not desire to enter into the question of the importance of the community. That is a question that has been discussed threadbare and Government have come to a decision on that question, and it will not improve the situation that has been created by the Resolution moved by my friend if this question were discussed in detail. But I would leave it to the Imperial Government to judge to what extent the Muhammadans form an asset in Imperial concerns and what their importance is in this Council as well as in the country. And I say, my Lord, that it is not safe nor just to apply the population test in these matters. And even if the population test were to be applied, I would ask the Imperial Government very strictly to define what the word "Hindu" means. My Lord, if that question is raised, it will be open to the Muhammadans to ask in what sense the highly educated Hindu gentlemen living in towns like Calcutta really represent

the so-called Hindus of the Naga Hills and the Lushai Hills, and the Kukis living in the district of Tripura. It is very convenient for my learned friend to say, only so many are Muhammadans and the rest are all Hindus. But if the matter is looked into a little deeper the question will arise how far persons who do not worship Hindu gods, who are not allowed to enter into Hindu temples and whose touch is considered by highly reared Brahmins as pollution, are Hindus whom my learned friend is entitled to represent better than the Muhammadan members of this Council. My Lord, I come from the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and there the Muhammadans form nearly two-thirds of the entire population. If the test by which my learned friend wants to regulate representation to the Councils is applied to Eastern Bengal and Assam, we would distinctly gain by such a method. At present, my Lord, there are two Muhammadan members elected from Eastern Bengal and one Hindu member, but as regards the two Muhammadan members the election of one was a mere matter of chance. The votes being equal, it was by casting lots that he was elected. Well, supposing the result had been against the Muhammadan, what would have been the case? In a Province where two-thirds of the population are Muhammadans there would have been one Muhammadan against two Hindus. But, my Lord, we do not grudge that. We do not ask in Eastern Bengal and Assam that representation to the Council should be governed by the test of population only. We consider the importance of the various communities, and in Eastern Bengal we have conceded that our Hindu friends have greater importance than their numerical ratio justifies. And in the same way, my Lord, as we have disadvantages in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the situation is advantageous in the United Provinces. There the Muhammadan population is much smaller than the Hindu population, but in point of education, culture and stake in the country they are as important as the Hindu community. Therefore, my Lord, I submit that the population test is not the right test to be applied. My learned friend no doubt feels indignant that there should be so many Muhammadans in this Council, but before, my Lord, the Reform schemes came into operation, in the Provincial and the Imperial Council there were only one or two Muhammadans, all the rest of the seats were monopolised by our Hindu friends. My friend's conscience was not roused then; it is roused now. My Lord, as many of my friends have said, it is extremely regrettable that this Resolution should have been brought forward, and after all, my Lord, what is the experience which we have gained? It is barely a year that the Reform scheme has come into operation. My Lord, my friend no doubt is a very ardent reformer, but he cannot force the mill-stream in 24 hours. You must wait and see how the present scheme works. No doubt, there may be mistakes, oversights which may be corrected; but I submit it would be too early to ask the Imperial Government to go back on any question of principle. I think, my Lord, this question of separate representation of the Hindus and the Muhammadans was a question which, for the present at least, had better have been buried. But I am sorry that my learned friend should have considered it necessary at this juncture to bring forward this question which will have the undoubted effect of creating bad feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. My Lord, as I have submitted, the Muhammadans had before this suffered a great deal by neglect, and they had not justice done to them, and what has been done now is that justice has been done, and if there are now more Muhammadans than my friend would wish for, that does not show that the same proportion would remain for all times to come. For instance, my Lord, in the Province of Eastern Bengal, where the Muhammadan population is almost two-thirds of the entire population of the country, even now, in the last election, a number of Muhammadans got into the Local Council from the mixed electorates not because there was a Muhammadan majority but because our Hindu friends boycotted the Local Council, and that is a matter, my Lord, as to which I can appeal to the official representative from Eastern Bengal. My Lord, I strongly oppose the Resolution that has been moved by my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADAN: "My Lord, I am afraid that the Honourable mover of this Resolution will doubt the sincerity of the opinion that I have sometimes expressed for his earnestness when I proceed to give some reasons for remarking that this Resolution, if it does not exactly want some of the elements of good taste, certainly wants some of the principal elements of sound judgment.

"I had no intention of speaking on this Resolution till I heard the reasons advanced in support of it, and I should like to say that it reminds me of the decisions of the colonial judge whose decisions were always upheld until he began to give his reasons for them. I expect, my Lord, that this is the last place into which any question of race feeling ought to be introduced. I think that there is nothing so likely to embitter feeling amongst the numerous classes in this country as anything that rouses racial antagonisms that are known to exist outside. In fact this Council is a sort of crucible into which all antagonisms of that kind come to be crystallized into some really good feeling, and this is the one place in which that kind of good feeling can be crystallized and its results flow out into the country all round us. I think it is rather dangerous at this early stage to bring up race feeling, because at the present stage in which this country is, all of us seem to occupy different standpoints, and until these are harmonised by such friendly discussions as Your Lordship has graciously recommended at our first sitting, it would be premature to run any risk. It does seem to me that our standpoints are so different just now that they are like two squinting eyes turned into a stereoscope; the picture cannot possibly be made to blend from the standpoints from which different races regard different things. But if friendly discussion here takes the place of race feeling outside, the time will probably come when we may be able to harmonise all these points. I think it is a great pity that any obstruction should be thrown in the way of that kind of harmony."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD: "After having the conference of alliance almost all of us thought that since then we will not bring any controversial subject for discussion before the Council; but I am extremely sorry to find that we are dragged to that position.

"As regards the Resolution itself, I think it is not the duty of this Council to abolish or amend the principle of separate electorates without the permission of the Home Government. Of course this Council can appoint a Committee to make the Council regulations more effective if the Government thinks it necessary to have any change in the present regulations.

"In my opinion election under the new regulations cannot be treated as a fair trial of the regulations. They should be left as they are at least for two elections more.

"My Lord, I think the position of Muhammadans is more clear and safe than ever, and I earnestly hope that Your Government will realise our position and will consider most favourably our request for the separate electorate on the Municipal and District Boards.

"I am not going to say a single word about our political importance; when we say so it is meant only for those who open-mindedly and justly appreciate and recognise it."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE:—"My Lord, I intervene in this debate with some reluctance because the discussion has taken a somewhat unfortunate turn and the subject is of such a character that no matter how carefully or guardedly one may express oneself one is apt to be misunderstood by somebody or other. At the same time, now that this discussion has been raised, I think it my duty to those whose views I share that I should state what my position in this matter is. My Lord, I am by birth a Hindu, but for many years it has been the earnest aspiration of my life to work for the advancement of this country only as an Indian, and it was in that spirit, two years ago, when this discussion had taken a somewhat acute form and the Muhammadan community were agitating for special electorates, in connection with the new Reforms scheme, that I supported their claim in this Council, and thereby, if I may mention it, incurred to some extent the displeasure of my Hindu brethren throughout the country. The position at that time was this. Under the Indian Councils Act of 1892 there were only general electorates, and the actual working of that Act resulted in a great preponderance of Hindu members in Councils throughout the country. There was no question about this fact, and whatever might have been the explanation of this, this was a mere point with the Muhammadan community, and it was no use saying to them that in the interests of that nationality for which they were all striving they should accept such a position. We had to recognise the actual situation and therefore it was necessary to find a way out of the difficulty. What the Government used to do in those days was that, after the general elections had taken place, such inequality as was noticed was redressed by means of Government nomination. Therefore, every time in all the Provinces the Government used to appoint a certain number of Muhammadan members of the Council by nomination. Now it was justly objected to this arrangement by the Muhammadan community that it was unfair to them that they should come in only by nomination, and they urged that what they wanted was that instead of coming in by nomination they should come in by election, such election being confined to their community.

"My Lord, this was on the whole a reasonable position, and I thought it my duty at that time to support the scheme in this Council. I think, at our present stage, special electorates cannot be avoided, and what I have said about the Muhammadans also applies to some extent to the landlord community. In no country throughout the world is it attempted to lay down that electors should be confined to those who represent education. Take England; for a long time property was the basis of all representation. Gradually the basis has been extended and you now have the democracy in its present form, and now we find the educational centres, forming, as to say, special constituencies. All property, in its largest sense, must certainly have a fair share of representation in this country. I do not think, therefore, that any useful purpose is served by objecting to the special representation that has been given either to the Muhammadans or to the landlord classes. Where, however, a legitimate question may be raised, is in regard to the proportion of representation that has been given to these classes, and I think on this point there is no doubt that the bulk of the community have serious reason for complaint. My Lord, the question having been raised, I think it my duty to state that under the existing arrangements the Muhammadan community is over-represented in all the Councils. I think many of our Muhammadan friends admit it themselves when the question is put before them in that way. But here it is well to remember that the fault in the matter is not that of the Government of India. I think the original scheme of the Government of India was an eminently fair scheme. Under that scheme Government proposed to give to the Muhammadans such representation partly by mixed electorates and partly by special electorates that the total should be in accordance with their position in the country.

"A great deal has been from time to time said about an expression which the late Viceroy used in his reply to the famous address from a Muhammadan deputation, four years ago, namely, that the political importance of the Muhammadan community must be adequately recognized. I think that all along that expression, so far at any rate as it was used by Lord Minto, has been to a great extent misunderstood. I do not think that the late Viceroy intended to convey that the Muhammadans were politically more important than the Hindus; what he wanted to convey was that the Muhammadans occupied a position of importance in the country. They were so numerous, they had such traditions, they represented such past culture, they had a stake in the country, that it was not desirable to leave them without adequate representation. I do not think that, looked at in that way, any objection need be raised to the statement that the Muhammadan community was a politically important community in the country. They are a minority, but they are the most important minority in the country, and therefore it was necessary that representation should be conceded to them in accordance with their importance.

"In recognizing this importance, however, there is no doubt that the Government have gone too far and that over representation has been granted to the community; but the responsibility for that, as I was pointing out, is with the Secretary of State and not with the Government of India. The original scheme of the Government of India, as I have already said, was eminently fair. The Secretary of State, no doubt from the best of motives, sought to substitute in its place another scheme theoretically perfect but practically, I believe, rather difficult of application in this country; and when that scheme came to be hotly criticised in England, owing to the exigencies of debate in the House of Lords, he not merely threw it overboard, but he also threw over the Government of India's proposals and himself went much further than the Government of India had even intended. This is the whole position, and the question now is, what can be done? You cannot take away from the Muhammadan community to-day what you gave them only yesterday, and I would say to my Hindu brethren, make the best of the situation in the larger interests of the country.

"My Lord, so far then as the proportion of representation is concerned, I think that there is real ground for complaint, but the matter is not easy to deal with, at any rate for some time. As regards the other points in this Resolution, I think my Honourable friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya stands on solid ground. There is no doubt that many of these differences in franchise and qualifications for candidates were perfectly unnecessary, and I am quite sure that when the Government come to revise these regulations they will have no difficulty in removing them if they want to do so. The same thing applies to an elected majority in the Provincial Councils. I think an elected majority in the Provincial Councils would be quite safe. If it is found safe in Bengal, where the relations between the Government and the people have not been quite cordial, there is no reason why

it should not do equally well in other Provinces. Such an elected majority will consist of composite elements. There will be the Chambers of Commerce also representing the European community, there will be the landholders, there will be the Muhammadan members, and there will be representatives of the general population; and therefore I do not think that there is any danger even from the official point of view in an elected majority in the Provincial Councils. Moreover, if the Government wanted to pass a law for any Province, and the Provincial Council made any difficulty about it, there is a reserve of power in this Council where there is a standing official majority and where Government will always be able to pass any measure that they please. On these points, therefore, I think that there is a good deal to be said and when the Government come to reconsider these regulations I hope that something will be done to meet them. My Lord, having said this, I would now make an appeal to my friend the Honourable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. I earnestly hope that he will not press his Resolution to a division. My Lord, after all we have got to take a large view of the matter. What does it really matter how many Hindus and how many Muhammadans sit in this Council? The more important question is how many of us work and in what spirit we work here? The numbers would matter on some future occasion when probably questions will have to be carried here by the weight of numbers; to-day we certainly do not propose to carry our points by the weight of numbers. As a matter of fact, whether we are many or few, it is only to the moral influence that we exercise on the Government that we have to look at the present stage. Why, my Lord, even if I could defeat the Government to day I would not do it. I would not do it for this reason; the prestige of the Government is an important asset at the present stage of the country and I would not lightly disturb it. Therefore the question about the numerical representation of Hindus and Muhammadans may be left over for some time. Other points are upon a footing on which I am quite sure that most Muhammadan members here will be willing to join hands with my Hon'ble friend.

"My Lord, before concluding I must express my cordial concurrence with what has been said by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Madge. It is not my good fortune to be often in agreement with my friend, but I most heartily and cordially support what he has said about leaving these questions alone for some time. If a question like this may be raised here, then cow-killing, or the question about Hindu and Muhammadan riots and such others may be raised by somebody else in other places, and then that harmonious co-operation between the two communities which we hope to promote by this Council, and which we hope to see gradually extending all over the country, would most unfortunately be disturbed and the interests which my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya himself has so well at heart would be seriously jeopardised. With these words I again earnestly appeal to my friend not to press this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAZHARUL HAQUE:—"My Lord, I extremely regret that my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has thought it fit to bring forward this Resolution to-day. At the same time, I, as a representative of the special electorates of the Muhammadans, do most heartily thank the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who has struck the right note in this Council. My Lord, the situation in the country with regard to the Hindu and Muhammadan question is a very serious one. Your Excellency must be aware of the fact, to which my Hon'ble friend Nawab Abdel Majid has referred in this Council, that at Allahabad we had a conference of almost all the leading Muhammadans and, I may say, of all the leading Hindus, to bring about a reconciliation between the two important communities of India. That old and veteran lover of our country, Sir William Wedderburn, was President of that conference; our leader, His Highness the Aga Khan, was present; the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga was present. Almost all the leaders of both communities were present there. We are also aware, my Lord, that Your Excellency, in your utterances before you landed in this country, and in reply to the deputation which we of the Congress presented to Your Excellency, laid stress on the point that we should solve this Hindu-Muhammadan problem. These are earnest attempts that are being made by both Hindus and Muhammadans as well as by the Government to bring about feelings of amity, friendship and brotherliness between the two communities of India. My Lord, I am sorry to say that the Resolution that has been moved to-day will set back the hands of the clock and will certainly be an obstacle in our way in achieving our object. I am afraid that my friend, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, for whom I have very great respect, has done a distinct disservice to this country, which he loves as well as we all do.

"My Lord, my views as regards the special electorates are known to the whole of India. I have never made a secret of them. I am not enamoured of the principle of special electorates. I have said that on the Congress platform, and I have not the least hesitation here before Your Excellency and my colleagues of the Council in saying that I do not believe that the principle is a sound one. My Lord, those lovers of India who are thinking, perhaps dreaming, of a united India, however distant that time may be, cannot but believe that, as an abstract principle, this representation of Muhammadans by special electorates cannot but to a certain extent retard that consummation. So much as regards abstract principle. But there are some people in this country who ride a principle to death, who do not take into account the circumstances of the country, but go on harping on one string. My Lord, have my Hindu friends ever considered the question, why the Muhammadans demanded this special electorate? Surely it was not a gratuitous demand on their part, surely there must have been some reason for this extraordinary demand, and the answer has been given, and very correctly given, by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, that in all cases barring a few exceptions here and there, in most of these elections either in the Legislative Councils or the Municipalities or District Boards the Muhammadans were absolutely nowhere. Why? As I have said elsewhere, the reason is that both Hindu and Muhammadan candidates came forward as candidates not on the ground of any difference of principle in their views. No. They all trotted out their religion as the chief reason for the support of their constituents. The Hindu candidate said that because he was a Hindu they should vote for him, and the Muhammadan candidate said that because he was a Muhammadan, the constituency should vote for him. The result was that the Muhammadans, being in the minority, were defeated. That was the chief reason, my Lord, why the Muhammadans went up with a deputation to Your Excellency's predecessor and demanded special electorate. Well we have to take these circumstances into consideration in coming to a right conclusion as regards this matter. As my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has said, you must recognize these privileges which the Muhammadans have received at the hands of the Government; they are not going to give them up easily, they will fight and they will fight for them to the very bitter end. Then where is the necessity of raising this question in this Council? Here we ought to be friends. If we

are lovers of our country, as I believe the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is, we ought to eschew all these contentious matters, we ought to come here with open mind and with feelings of brotherhood that we may serve our country in the best manner possible. My Lord, I believe that the principle of mixed electorates, which is recognized in these regulations, is really the ultimate principle upon which India, and the Indian Parliament of the future, will work. My Lord, it was only a couple of years ago that when this principle of mixed electorates was being fought out by the Hindus and Muhammadans, I had the pleasure and honour of working in the company of my the then leader, the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam (I cannot call him my leader now, he has gone over to the official side) and, Sir, we fought and fought amidst abuses and anathemas for this principle of mixed electorates, because I believed that the time will come, and it will soon come, when Hindus and Muhammadans will join hands and work together. Then there will be no class distinction, there will be no sectarianism in the country, and there will be no room for these special electorates. But I hope and trust that my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will carefully consider the present situation, and abstain from bringing such matters here in this Council. Perhaps in this Council it does not matter much as we are all one here; but the thing that does matter is the views of the people outside this Council. Last Christmas when I was at Allahabad I was surprised, I may say I was amazed, to find the bitterness of feeling between the Hindus and Muhammadans. In the early nineties I was in the United Provinces myself, and know of the friendship that then existed between them; but unfortunately something has happened, and now they are on the brink of boycotting each other. I hope that this bitter feeling will not spread to other parts of the country. In my own Province of Behar, my Lord, I am proud to say that Hindus and Muhammadans work hand in hand; we never work in the spirit of antagonism to each other. If there arises any difference of opinion, the leaders sit together, and decide in a few minutes. I think, of that spirit, that feeling of which I have spoken, should ever prevail in the whole India, the love of my country is sealed. Here in this Council it is our duty not to bring forward such Resolutions, which will wound or embitter the feelings of any of the two communities. That is the true work of a true patriot in these days, my Lord. I may say one thing more, my Lord, and that is that if my Hon'ble friend had not moved this Resolution in the spirit in which he has done and attacked his Muhammadan brethren in the language in which he has done, perhaps I would have supported him in this Resolution, because I believe there is necessity for a revision of these regulations; there are very many inconsistencies, and there are real and legitimate grievances. I will give one example about which there is a certain amount of feeling in my own Province. In the Local Councils we have got what is called double-distilled representation. There are voters who vote for certain men called delegates, and these delegates vote for the candidates. The result is that practically (I could give names but I abstain from doing so) we find that some of the candidates who had really got a large number of votes in the electorates have as a matter of fact been defeated, because the delegate who had been nominated to vote for a certain candidate turned round and voted for some one else or for himself. There have been cases of this kind. Such grievances should be remedied. My Lord, had not my friend moved this Resolution in the spirit in which he has done, I would have supported him; but after the speech which he has made, I cannot conscientiously support his Resolution, and with these few remarks, I oppose him, and most strongly oppose him."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR: "My Lord, when I came to this Council this morning, I had no intention of taking part in the discussion, but after hearing the speech of my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, I think that I ought to say a word or two on one or two points raised in the speech. My friend Mr. Malaviya spoke at considerable length about the special representation granted to Muhammadans; but at the end of his remarks on this subject he said that he had no objection to communal representation and to any number of Muhammadans getting into the Councils by the general electorate, and I shall not therefore say anything on these points. But he went on to say that if this special representation is kept up, the provision which allows Muhammadans to take part in the general elections should be done away with. I am sorry to say that I cannot agree with my Hon'ble friend, and I hope I shall not be misunderstood if I say so. I gather from the speech of my Hon'ble friend that his object in advocating general elections is to unite the two communities of India, and if the provision that allows Muhammadans to take part in the general elections is taken out, the object which he has in view will certainly be defeated, because that is the only existing link between the two communities so far as representation on the Councils is concerned. And I greatly regret that he has brought up this question at a time when efforts are being made to adjust differences between Hindus and Muhammadans, an object which has Your Lordship's hearty support and which Your Excellency was pleased to give expression to while replying to the deputation headed by Sir William Wedderburn which waited on Your Excellency the other day. And I join with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale in making a personal appeal to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to be good enough to withdraw this Resolution."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU: "My Lord, though there is something to be said for the view that the Resolution had better not be brought up before Your Lordship's Council at the present moment, there is also much to be said on the other side that it is not to the interest of the body politic that the widespread discontent that is left in the country should not be voiced in Your Lordship's Council. I do not think that those of my friends in this Council who have for very good and sufficient reasons deprecated further discussion on this subject to-day will deny that there is considerable feeling on this subject in the country; and I conceive it our duty to place that feeling before Your Lordship, and I go further and I say that we should be false to ourselves and false to our position in Your Lordship's Council if we kept back from Your Lordship's knowledge what was passing through the mind of the country. My Lord, Your Lordship was not in India when the reform scheme was first announced by the despatch which came from England over the signature of Lord Morley. There was rejoicing throughout the land. Every community, all shades of opinion were agreed that since the history of British India began no such measure had been inaugurated and that the reform scheme promised a bright future for India; and, my Lord, for the first time I think in the history of British India also, men of various creeds holding opinions widely divergent, all joined together in offering their congratulations to Your Excellency's noble predecessor. That was the feeling of the country when the first announcement was made. Then, my Lord, came the regulations. They spread a deep sense of disappointment over the whole country. I will speak more definitely about my own Province, the Province of Bengal. There, my Lord, some of the leading men in Bengal (I do not

may that they consisted of all the leading men, for in that case my Hon'ble friend to my right, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj Bahadur, would at once get angry), some of the leading men in Bengal, Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj Bahadur, would at once get angry), some of the leading men in Bengal, whose opinions have carried great weight among my countrymen, who have been in the forefront of the political life of this country, in all India, who had been honourably known as leaders of moderate thought, as exponents of moderate ideals of reform, they went to the length of drawing up a statement showing in what way the regulations had dealt unfairly with the aspirations of the people. My Lord, there is such a thing as how to do a thing well and how to do a thing in time. I mean no disparagement to the community, the class which my Hon'ble friend to my right represents, or to the community which is so ably represented here by my friend to my left the Hon'ble Mr. Haque, and his colleagues. What I say, my Lord, is this, that the great middle classes of India, I shall not say the educated community, for that would give great offence to my friend to the right who and his class have carefully held themselves aloof, have been fighting for these reforms for the last 25 years, and they have been fighting, my Lord, under great obloquy, under great disadvantage; they had been at one time in the early days stigmatised as rebels, and sedition-mongers, as enemies of British rule. My Lord, one of your distinguished predecessors compared them to that presumptuous person who tried to hold in his hands the reins of Phœbus and upon whom came the thunderbolts of Jupiter. My Lord, we have been in the shade and in the cold for these 25 years. We have suffered every inconvenience that a small body in India of growing influence has to suffer because it ventures to dictate to an all-powerful bureaucratic Government the principles upon which civilized government should be carried on, because we have had the presumption in the past to tell the Government that all its ways were not of the best, and among the manifold blessings and advantages which this Government had brought to the country there were great defects and drawbacks to which the bureaucracy were subject. Your Lordship coming fresh from England can easily appreciate our position for the last 25 years and more. And, my Lord, when this reform comes, may I ask my Hon'ble friends who have been characterising the Resolution of the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya as inopportune, what is the position of this class who have been fighting for these reforms for the last 25 years and more under such adverse circumstances as I have just placed before Your Lordship; and may I ask where do the middle and the professional classes, I shall not say the educated community, find a place? The reform scheme has given a special status to our Muhammadan brethern. I for my part do not grieve over it though we have much to say about the methods by which that status has been secured and the disproportionate recognition there has been given to it. My Lord, if the future of India is ever to be realized, it will be through the agency and through the help of my Moslem brethren. My Lord, to them was said that all mankind was equal, their great lesson in the past has been the absolute equality of man against man; and the sooner the Hindus realize that lesson, the better it will be for them.

"My Lord, the Muhammadan community of India have got special representation. The landed interests, which certainly must have a potent voice in the Councils of the Empire, have got a direct recognition. May I ask my friend Mr. Gokhale and others where is the recognition accorded to the middle class of India? Somewhere, my Lord, very faintly amongst the musty pages of the Government Gazettes, it has been said that the Local Councils will afford to the middle and the professional classes an opportunity of getting into the Supreme Council. My Lord, it is probably not known that the franchise which the Local Councils exercise is by no means confined or restricted to any particular class. I will take the example of my own Council, the Local Council of the Government of West Bengal. That I am here to-day in Your Lordship's Council is by a mere accident, because, my Lord, my Hon'ble friends who represent the aristocracy of Bengal made a great tactical blunder, because they put three of themselves forward to contest the seat, and the result was, my Lord, that when they were three of them fighting, I stole in. That is how I have come in and my friend Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; he was only two votes removed from one of the members of the aristocracy. Therefore I say, my Lord, that it is a legitimate grievance to us that these noblemen, who have got their own special constituencies, who can come here by direct representation elected by members of their own classes, have also the privilege of fighting us when we seek election from the Local Councils. And, Your Lordship even to-day in the twentieth century, it is not necessary for me to point out the great and preponderating influence which wealth, position, ancient lineage possess in these matters. It is very difficult for middle class men without the adventitious aid either of wealth or of lineage or of social status and position to fight these great magnates. That, my Lord, I think is a legitimate grievance. Then take the Local Councils themselves. There we have got the representatives of the landed classes, of the Muhammadan community, but none given specifically to the middle class. My Lord, I do not complain of the landed classes either. No Council in my country would be perfect but for their presence; a Council would be poor indeed if it missed the picturesque phraseology and the imposing presence of my friend to the right. I freely concede to him the position he has claimed as one of the natural leaders of the country. But, my Lord, taking his class in the Bengal Council, with which I am familiar, and where we have got 26 elected members, we have got, in the first place, five of the landed gentry elected by themselves. Then, my Lord, our District Boards and Municipalities are so constituted that three landlords have come in as representatives of District Boards or of Municipalities; so that out of a total number of 26, we have got eight gentlemen representing purely and solely landed interests of the country. On the top of that, my Lord, we have got two gentlemen of the same class nominated by Government, so that out of the 26, we have got 16 men belonging to the landed class. I again have had the great favour of a nomination as representing the middle classes in the Local Council, but for which I should have been disqualified.

"And now I come to another question which my friend, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has raised—the equality of franchise. On this side, I do not think that my Muhammadan friends will raise any complaint. Whereas a Muhammadan graduate of five years' standing can seek election, my Lord, the gentleman who occupies at present the position of Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University with such distinction and ability is disqualified. So it might be said of the gentleman who was until lately the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, Mr. Sunder Lall. That is our position. Are these not legitimate subjects of grievance to us, the middle class people of India? And now, my Lord, that the question is going to be discussed, is it not right and proper that we should bring this matter to the notice of this Council, to the notice of Your Lordship and to the notice of the country? These are the things of which we have been complaining.

"Then, my Lord, as regards our Muhammadan fellow countrymen, as I have said, I always recognise that they are a great asset to the country, to the Government and to ourselves. I do not propose, I have not the time, to discuss the question of separate electorates; many of us believe that those separate electorates are only do harm. But I do not think my Muhammadan friends will deny that their position in these Councils is much stronger than what justice demands should be in reference to the other communities. My Lord, I can do no better than quote Your Excellency's noble words: 'special privileges to one community mean disabilities to another.' I shall be the last person, and my friends who are in sympathy with me will be the last persons, to see that proper representation is not given to the Muhammadan community. But I believe all fair-minded Muhammadans will agree that their numerical position in the Councils is far from justifiable. My Lord, in some Provinces special electorates have been created for the Muhammadans, because they are in a minority. In others again special electorates have been created for them because they are in the majority. In Eastern Bengal, for instance, the Muhammadans have a majority of nearly 2 against 1. They form a majority of the Members of the District Boards. My friend from behind, the Hon'ble Mr. Hodn, says that it is not so. I understand, my Lord, though they are in a minority in the Municipalities, they are in the majority in the District Boards. But apart from that, if they are in a minority, it has been owing, I will not blame them, to the lack of education and enterprise in their own community for which they are rapidly making up. I believe, my Lord, that these are points which should be borne in mind when we are considering the revision of the regulations. There are besides matters of detail apart from questions of principle which should well be considered.

"There is another matter, my Lord, about the qualification of candidates. Such qualifications have limited them to members of District Boards and Municipalities. My Lord, what would be the House of Commons in England if every Member were to be a member of a County Council? That has been felt as a great grievance and it has been felt to debar many distinguished and able men from coming into Your Lordship's Council or into the Local Councils. These are the few observations that I venture to address to Your Lordship. They are matters of great importance and ought to be seriously considered. I ask my colleagues to put away from their minds all questions of feeling. It is a serious matter in which large interests are involved and ought to be very seriously considered. We are in the position of judges, or, if not of judges, at least of jurors, and we ought to put away from our minds all questions of prejudice, all questions of feeling and all questions of passion, and we should consider this matter calmly and dispassionately, in the best interests of the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice: "Your Excellency, after the reply to the question which was asked at the Council meeting which was held on the 3rd of this month I think the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya can hardly have expected that Government would be able to accept his Resolution. I suppose therefore that his object was to have the subject discussed in Council, and, if that was so, his object has been fully attained. I am afraid, however, that it is not likely to have any further result at present. In these matters the Government of India are bound by the law. Under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act of 1909, the regulations which are made by the Governor General in Council are subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. That means that we are not able to give our assent to any amendments or alterations to the regulations until we have assured ourselves that the Secretary of State will support us. In fact we are not able to make promises which we may be unable to perform. In the second place regulations under this section 'shall not be subject to alteration or amendment by the Legislative Council of the Governor General.' Now it is evident that if Hon'ble Members, without moving a definite amendment, make proposals or suggestions for the amendment of regulations in this Council, and if the Government of India should signify their assent thereto, that would practically be an amendment of the rules and regulations, and to this extent it would, in my opinion, be a deviation from the very salutary provisions of the law. I need hardly point out that the object of this provision is clear. One of the first requisites of a sound constitution is that it should at any rate possess some degree of stability, and it would be intolerable if every few months or every year it was within the power of any Member of this Council to throw the whole constitution into the melting pot in order to attempt to recast it. Our present constitution has been in force for hardly more than a year. It is barely yet in working order, and the necessity for a provision of this kind such as is contained in section 6 of the Indian Councils Act of 1909 has been most clearly shown by the course of the debate to-day. To-day we have had proposals made here not for amendments in matters of detail in these regulations, not merely for the moderate reform of them, but proposals for complete revolution. Now it will readily be understood that in these circumstances I am unable to commit Government to any declaration whatever upon many of the proposals and suggestions which have been made. There is however one point upon which I am authorised to make a definite declaration, and that is the question of separate representation for Muhammadans. Government have given the fullest and clearest pledges to Muhammadans that they should have separate representation. Whether these pledges ought or ought not to have been given may be a matter of opinion, but they have been given and I am sure that the strongest opponent of the arrangement which was made will realise upon reflection that the Government of India cannot honourably recede from their undertaking unless and until the Muhammadans themselves come forward and say that they no longer require the privilege. It will be the duty of the Hindus, assisted perhaps by the Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque, to convert them. I am sure I do not know how long the process of conversion will take or whether it will be effected at all. After the course which the debate has taken in Council, I feel it is hardly necessary for me to say very much more upon the subject. There is one statement which was made by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya which I should like to correct. The sooner mistakes of facts are corrected the better. He complained that under the present regulations a Government servant who is dismissed for what reason whatever the cause of dismissal may have been is for ever disqualified from sitting in the Legislative Council. Now that is not the case. If it were so I would agree that it would be absolutely unjustifiable, but as a matter of fact that the Local Government or the Government of India, as the case may be, possess the power to waive that disqualification, and I have no doubt that disqualification would be waived in any suitable case.

"The Hon'ble Pandit has objected to the separate constituency for the landlords. It occurred to me at the time, why should he stop at the landlords? Why should he not go on to the special constituency representing Commerce and Industry? The one is just as much a special constituency as the other. And why not go on to the Universities? If his theory that every subject of His Majesty

entitled to an equal right of representation no more and no less, than the University seats are absolutely indefeasible. Then again the question was raised of the exclusion of Muhammadans from general constituencies. I should like the Hon'ble mover to consider whether that would really be to the advantage of the cause which he has so much at heart, and whether their exclusion would not really tend to intensify the separation which he so much deplores.

"I should have wished to be able to deal with, or to be able to touch upon, the observations made by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu in his very eloquent appeal on behalf of the down-trodden middle classes of India. I am precluded from so doing, because I really do not know what he means by the great middle classes of India. He evidently means a body which is quite different from anything that is intended by the term middle class anywhere else. In England or in any country in Europe the middle classes are to be found scattered among the landowners, the Universities, certainly in commerce and industry, and certainly throughout the Municipalities and throughout all local bodies; and until I am more closely acquainted with what he really means by the great middle class, I regret to say that I am entirely unable to deal with any of his propositions. I hope, my Lord, it will not be thought that because at the present moment we are unable to accept the proposal, that means that we are altogether inaccessible to any advice or suggestions. On the contrary, we very readily welcome suggestions from whatever source they come and I can assure the Hon'ble mover that all that has been said in Council to-day will receive the fullest attention and will be very carefully considered when these regulations come up for revision."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA: "My Lord, after the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble the Home Member, it is not necessary for me to press this Resolution upon the acceptance of Government, but I feel it my duty to make just a few observations in order to explain the situation a little more clearly than perhaps I did before because I see from many remarks which have been made that there has been a great deal of misapprehension caused by this Resolution. My Lord, I do not think I yield to any friend of mine in this Council in the desire to see that discussions on public questions in this Council and elsewhere should be conducted in a spirit of amity and goodwill towards our fellow-subjects. But I think that many will agree with me that that object cannot be gained by concealing the real facts of the situation and by pretending to accept matters which are not really making for amity and goodwill as establishing goodwill and promoting good feeling among the people. Now, my Lord, ever since these regulations were passed, as has been pointed out by my Hon'ble friend Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, there has been a great deal of public opinion in this country against the regulations. By memorials addressed to Your Excellency's noble predecessor, by resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress, by resolutions passed at the Provincial Conferences, the attention of Government has been repeatedly drawn to the dissatisfaction which is felt by a large body of non-Muhammadan subjects of His Majesty in this country, and my Lord,—I may be wrong,—but I think that I have done my duty in bringing this matter to the notice of the Government in view of the announcement that the regulations are shortly to be revised.

"My Lord, a great deal has been said—in fact not a little highfalutin' has been indulged in—as to the feelings which have been excited by my Resolution. I appeal to Your Excellency and to every member of this Council to say whether there was anything in the remarks which I made which should have given rise to angry and excited remarks and to offensive talk which should never have been indulged in in the presence of Your Excellency in this Council. My Lord, I shall not follow the evil example set by some of my critics and will abstain from indulging in retort. We ought all to remember that we are all subjects now of one Government. It is our duty to represent the grievances of all sections of His Majesty's subjects. It is undeniable that there is a large body of public opinion in the country, with which I am in touch, which is dissatisfied with the existing regulations. The only way to remove that dissatisfaction is to bring the causes which have given rise to it before the Government, in the earnest hope that they will be removed as they ought to be removed.

"Now, my Lord, I am glad that this opportunity has occurred of having a free discussion on this question. Many points have been made clear; for instance, the declaration of the Hon'ble the Home Member has made it clear that the Government considers itself bound to adhere to the principle of separate electorates for the Muhammadans until the Muhammadans themselves have been educated by the efforts of Mr. Hoque and other persons into recognising that separate electorates are an evil and that they do not make for amity and goodwill.

"But even so, the question yet remains whether the provision of communal representation by the exact methods which have been provided is the right course to follow, and whether the evil of it cannot be minimised, and I hope that, when the regulations are being revised, this aspect of the case will be taken into consideration by the Government. My Lord, I am fully aware that the regulations could not be amended without a reference to the Secretary of State. It was therefore that I took care to suggest that the Government should be pleased to appoint a Committee to consider and report what changes should be made in the regulations. And I hope, my Lord, that the discussion to-day has shown to the Government what changes should be made in order to remove some at least of the causes of dissatisfaction.

"In view of what has fallen from the Hon'ble the Home Member I do not press this Resolution, but I resume my seat in the confident hope that the inequalities which have been pointed out and many others which exist in the regulations will be removed in spite of the evident wish of some persons that they should not be removed, and I hope that, when these inequalities have been removed, much of the cause of the soreness of feeling which exists at present will have been removed."

The Resolution was withdrawn.

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J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 31st January 1911.

PRESENT.

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., D.C.L., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *Presiding*,

and 36 Members, of whom 31 were Additional Members.

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QUESTION AND ANSWER.

On behalf of the Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID, the Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the percentage allowed, and the manner in which the capital cost is estimated, in different Provinces for depreciation on machinery and building in ascertaining the net profits of factories for income-tax purposes?"

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON replied :—

"The Statement desired by the Hon'ble Member will be laid on the table as soon as it is ready. Some points of detail still remain to be decided in consultation with Local Governments."

INDIAN FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTSON : "I rise, my Lord, to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in Factories. The Committee regret that they were unable to complete their deliberations in time to allow their Report to be submitted at the last meeting of the Council. But the subject-matter of the Bill is difficult and contentious, and several of the clauses required a great deal of consideration before they were put into the shape in which they now appear. I may state that the Committee held in all twelve meetings occupying something not very far short of forty hours, in addition to meetings of Sub-Committees for working out and putting into legal form the decisions come to in the full Committee. Having been in charge of the Bill in the Select Committee, I should like to express my personal obligations to the members for the great trouble they have taken and the help they have afforded in putting the measure into the form it now presents. If I may be allowed to mention names from amongst so many who have spent laborious days over the Bill, I should like to refer to the sound practical advice we have had from the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and the Hon'ble Mr. Birkmyre. I am sure the other members of the Committee will agree with me as to the value of the services they have rendered us.

"I shall now, my Lord, deal very briefly with the principal amendments which have been made in the Bill. But, before doing so, I may mention that no alteration has been made in the essential provisions of Chapter V of the Bill, which fix the working hours for adult males in textile factories at twelve. As will be seen from the Report, these provisions are not accepted by several members of the Committee. The case for and against direct limitation of the hours of labour of adult males was debated in the Council on the motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee, and on this point of principle there will no doubt be much to be said when the measure is finally discussed. This is a subject on which we must agree to differ, and I need not therefore take up the time of the Council with any remarks on it now. But with certain reservations on particular points, I may say that the Bill, as now presented, has, but for this question of principle, been agreed to by all the members of the Committee.

"I come then, my Lord, to the provisions of the Bill as amended. In dealing with these I shall follow as far as possible the sequence of the chapters of the Bill.

"We have proposed that the Bill if passed into law should come into force on the 1st day of July 1912. This will give time for factory owners to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances, for factories to be provided with electric light installations where this is desired, and for the Local Governments to prepare and publish new codes of rules adapted to the provisions of the law.

"The definition of the word 'factory' as contained in the Bill has been the subject of much consideration. When the Bill was first published the definition of a 'factory' which it contained, and which followed closely the definition in the existing Act, was subjected to much criticism, particularly in view of the more stringent provisions which the Bill introduced with regard to the employment of labour. As defined in the revised draft the word 'factory' still includes not only the buildings where the manufacturing process is actually carried on, but the precincts of such buildings. But a new clause has been added which makes it clear that, though persons employed outside the main manufacturing portion of the factory will be taken into account in determining whether any concern is to be reckoned as a factory by reason of employing more than 49 persons simultaneously, such persons will not be subject to the provisions of the Act respecting employment and holidays, but only to the regulations regarding health and safety and inspection.

"Chapter II of the Bill deals with the appointment of Inspectors and certifying Surgeons. The Factory Commission in their Report expressed themselves strongly as to the inadvisability of inspection of factories being carried out by *ex-officio* Inspectors, as they considered that orders on technical matters should be passed only by experts employed for the purpose. In the Report of the Select Committee this opinion is endorsed, but in deference to the representations of certain Local Governments that it would be impossible for the expert Factory Inspectors to regularly visit factories in out-of-the-way places, provision has been made in the Bill for the appointment of additional Inspectors where the employment of such is considered necessary. In such cases it will probably not be necessary or advisable to give the additional Inspectors full powers under the Act, and a clause has been inserted enabling Local Governments to define the powers which they are to exercise.

"The provision which requires that before a child can work in a factory it must possess a certificate of age and fitness for employment has been retained. And it has been laid down that every

child must carry such certificate when at work or a token giving reference to the certificate. It is believed that the prescription of such a rule will greatly facilitate the inspection of children in factories, and as such it will be useful for ensuring that the law in this respect is carried into effect.

"Chapter III, which contains the provisions relating to the health and safety of operatives, has not undergone much change. In several of the clauses in this Chapter, an Inspector is empowered, where he finds that a specific provision of the law is not being complied with, to serve an order on the manager of the factory directing him to take measures for such compliance. Against such an order an appeal is allowed to the Local Government, who may appoint an authority subordinate to it to hear the appeal. It has been strongly represented to us that in appeals against orders made by the Inspector under this Chapter, the appellate authority should be assisted by expert assessors who could advise him with regard to the matter in dispute. Provision for the appointment of such assessors has now been made in the Bill. The clause which deals with the important question of fencing of machinery has been entirely recast. It now provides that certain dangerous parts of machinery, as well as other parts which the Local Government may by rule specify as dangerous, shall be securely fenced. This is a substantive provision of the law and any breach of it becomes an offence under the Act. In addition to this, power is given to the Inspector to pass an order requiring any other parts not declared dangerous as above to be fenced, and such an order will be the subject of appeal in the manner to which I have just referred.

"Chapter IV deals with the hours of employment of operatives and with holidays in all classes of factories. As originally drafted the Bill provided that exemptions from the main provisions of the Chapter, and also from the provisions of Chapter V relating to textile factories, should be given by rules made under the Act. The opinion has been generally expressed that the standard exemptions from these provisions of the Act should be laid down in the Bill itself, leaving Local Governments to deal by rule only with exemptions required in special circumstances or in new cases that may arise. The working out of these exemptions has, as was anticipated, given a considerable amount of trouble, and their insertion in the Bill has necessarily occasioned some complexity in the clauses affected. We have added two Schedules to the Bill which set forth specified exemptions, and have arranged the latter in parts following the main principles on which the exemptions have been given. I may perhaps make my meaning more clear, if I explain the case of exemptions from the compulsory half-hour stoppage after six hours continuous working, which is laid down in clause 21 of the Bill. First we have put in Part A of Schedule I, which refers to this clause, all work of an urgent nature or such as must be kept going while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued; such as work by the supervising staff, work which has to do with keeping the machinery running and in good order, for instance, in the boiler-house or engine-room or in the mechanic shop, and work in the packing up of the finished articles or receiving or despatching of goods. Part B of the Schedule contains a list of factories, in certain departments of which for technical reasons continuous production is necessary and where the work cannot be stopped for half-an-hour. Such are tanneries, sugar-refineries, chemical works and the like. In these factories the half-hour interval is not required to be given in the departments concerned. Part C of the Schedule contains a further list of factories which are to be entirely exempted from the provisions of the half-hour stoppage. In these work requires to be carried on throughout the factory uninterruptedly. Such are flour-mills, rice-mills, ice-factories, gas-works and the like. When a further case for exemption arises, the Local Government will be enabled to grant exemption, subject to such conditions as may be imposed, in accordance with the general principles which have been laid down.

"These remarks apply generally, as I have already mentioned, to the main provisions of the Act which deal with hours of employment and holidays. I may add a word of explanation as regards Schedule II, which contains the exemptions from the grant of the Sunday holiday. In Part A of this Schedule is given a list of factories which, by reason of continuous production being necessary in certain processes, are not required to stop work on these processes on Sundays. It will be noticed that this list is very much akin to the list of factories which are similarly exempted in Schedule I from the half-hour stoppage on working days. But there is a difference in this respect. The continuous processes carried on in some factories are such as cannot be completed within the week. These are entered in the Second Schedule as requiring exemption from the Sunday holiday provision. In other factories the continuous process, though it cannot be suspended during the day, does not necessarily extend over a week. These factories are placed in a separate list in the First Schedule for the purpose of exemption from the half hour stoppage provision. I shall not encroach upon the patience of the Council further by saying anything more about this somewhat complicated matter. I hope that the clauses of the Bill, as now drafted, will provide fully for the normal exceptions which have to be recognised when making substantive provision in the law as to the employment of the operatives.

"Chapter V of the Bill lays down a 12-hours working day for male adults in textile factories. I have already mentioned that the members of the Committee are not in agreement as to the provisions of this Chapter. As it stands, the Chapter follows the Bill as drafted. But here again care has been taken to mention the principal exemptions which are required to the 12-hours rule. As we are dealing only with textile factories, these exemptions are comparatively few. They concern principally the operatives who are employed in subsidiary work connected with the engine-room and the running of the machinery, or in special processes in which occasionally overtime is unavoidable, such as calendering and finishing, sewing and tailoring, or packing up and despatching of goods.

"Chapter VI deals with notices and registers and calls for but few remarks. Clause 36 of the Bill has been substantially altered. As it now stands, it requires that there shall be posted up in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of the factory an abstract of the Act and rules, and what may be described as the standing orders of the factory laying down the hours of employment of the operatives. It was originally proposed that copies of these standing orders should be submitted to the Inspector once a month. This would have given trouble to factory occupiers, and in the new clause they are required to notify to the Inspector only when changes take place. The clause, moreover, will not be applied to seasonal factories.

"Chapter VII confers rule-making powers upon the Local Government which are to be exercised subject to the control of the Governor General in Council. It is to be noted that the previous sanction of the latter is not required to the publication of the rules.

"Chapter VIII deals with penalties and procedure. And here two important changes have been made. The first makes the occupier and manager jointly and severally responsible for compliance with the Act. This has been strongly pressed upon us in many quarters as being necessary in order better to secure that the provisions of the law are not evaded. The second change is that we have adopted the recommendation of the Factory Commission and have drafted a clause based on the English Statute, enabling the occupier or manager when charged with an offence under the Act to make a complaint before the Court charging the person whom he alleges to be the actual offender, and to obtain exemption from liability if he establishes that he acted diligently to enforce the execution of the Act and that the other person committed the offence without his knowledge, consent or connivance. We believe that this provision is a useful and a suitable one, but in view of the joint liability of the occupier and manager and as the special procedure laid down requires to be worked with care, we have recommended that prosecutions for offences against the Act should be triable only by a Magistrate of the first class.

"Chapter IX contains certain supplemental provisions, the only one of which I need refer to being that which lays down certain regulations regarding the computation of time. The Bill as originally drafted contained a somewhat complicated provision for changing the local mean time into the standard time which is observed practically all over India. This provision has been given up, and instead we have left it to the Local Government to notify the hours of standard time which should be adopted in any particular area for commencing work in the morning and closing work in the evening. But, in order to maintain the principle of a limit being set to the total period during which an operative can be in the factory, we have prescribed times which adhere to this principle. In doing so we have for the sake of simplicity adopted half hourly periods. Further, the times of beginning and ending work can be changed according to the different seasons of the year. Thus, in Northern India in the cold weather, when people are disinclined to turn out early in the morning, the hour of commencing work may be put at half past six or seven o'clock.

"I have now referred to the principal changes which have been made in the Bill and which are incorporated in the draft which has been prepared by the Select Committee. I hope and believe that these changes have gone far to render the Bill as revised a good practical working regulation. As I said at the commencement of my remarks, the changes have been generally accepted by the members of the Committee who represent important industries which are affected by the Bill. Many of the new provisions have been suggested by these members, to whom the Government is much indebted for the practical advice they have given in the consideration of a difficult and complicated measure."

His Excellency the President: "Gentlemen, the work of the Council being now concluded, the Council will adjourn till the 1st of March, when the Financial Statement will be taken."

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1911.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Actg. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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